



Project Document

Executing Agency:

Additional partners:

UNDP GEF PIMS No. 5415

Project Title: Minamata Initial Assessment for Guyana

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:

Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded;

Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste

UNDAF Outcome(s): National policies, strategies, and plans for disaster risk reduction (DRR), management of natural resources, and access to clean energy and services developed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated

Expected CP Outcome(s): Improved Functional Capacity of Key Natural Resources and Disaster Risk Management Institutions

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment

Brief Description

In January 2013, a UN agreement was reached for the establishment of a globally legally binding Convention on Mercury “*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, while 10 countries have ratified it. The Government of Guyana signed the Convention in October 2013 and ratified it in September 2014. The Convention will enter into force 90 days after it has been ratified by 50 nations. 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. To facilitate the early entry into force of the Convention, a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) will provide a basis for any further work towards ratification and 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. Therefore, the Project’s objective is for the Government of Guyana to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to 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) Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention; (c) Barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation; and, (d) 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:	2012-2016	Total resources required:	\$200,000
Key Result Area (UNDP Strategic Plan):	Effective maintenance and protection of natural capital.	Total allocated resources:	\$200,000
Atlas Award ID:	00085167	GEF	\$200,000
Atlas Project ID:	00092906		
PIMS Project Number	5415		
Start Date:	April 2015	In-kind contributions & grants:	
End Date:	April 2016	Government	N/A
PAC Meeting Date:			
Management Arrangements:	NIM		

Agreed by (Implementing Partner):

Agreed by UNDP:

[Handwritten signature] . 22 June 2015
[Handwritten signature] 10 June 2015
 Khadija Musa, Resident Representative

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE	4
PART I: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	4
I.A. JUSTIFICATION	4
I.B. BACKGROUND	4
I.C. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT	5
PART II: STRATEGY	8
II.A. PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVE	8
II.B. COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	8
II.C. PROJECT RISKS	10
PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	11
PART IV: MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION	14
PART V: LEGAL CONTEXT	16
SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK	17
SECTION III: TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN	20
ANNEX I:	22
TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR KEY PROJECT STAFF	22
ANNEX II:	24
LETTER OF AGREEMENT	24
ANNEX III:	25
LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT (GEF OFP)	25
ANNEX IV:	25
CEO APPROVAL	25
ANNEX V:	25
MINUTES OF THE LOCAL PROJECT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (LPAC) MEETING DEFINED.	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
ANNEX VI:	25
ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL APPROVED BY THE GEF	25

ACRONYMS

APR/PIR	Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report
CDR	Combined Delivery Report
CO	Country Office (UNDP)
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
EA	Enabling Activity
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGDMA	Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association
GWMO	Guyana Women Miners Organisation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PTCCB	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board
QOR	Quarterly Operational Reports
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

I.A. JUSTIFICATION

1. This Project Document (PRODOC) serves to operationalize at the level of UNDP and Government, the proposal for Guyana approved by the GEF on 22 December, 2014. The Enabling Activity document that was submitted to the GEF is appended to the ProDoc and the GEF CEO Letter of Approval is also attached.

I.B. 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 their 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 five countries signed the Convention on the final day of the Diplomatic Conference, 11 October 2013. To date 128 countries have signed the Convention¹. 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.

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

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 Government of Guyana signed the Minamata Convention on 10 October, 2013 after actively participating in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury. Some key decisions were taken at these meetings which included the development of UNEP's mercury programme, the implementation of universal action to protect human health and the environment from exposure to mercury and the phasing out of mercury use in countries around the world.

10. On 24 September 2014, the Government of Guyana ratified the Minamata Convention.

Guyana and the Management of Mercury

11. The project builds on the efforts and achievements of the Government to improve the management of mercury. In Guyana, the focus has been on the gold mining industry as small and medium scale gold mining has been the main driver behind mercury importation and use. This industry alone contributes 12.5% of Guyana's Gross Domestic Product. As a result of this, the Government of Guyana proposed a phased approach which would lead to the eventual ban on mercury in Guyana by 2022.

12. On May 30th, 2013, a grant agreement was signed between World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas and the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MNRE) on behalf of the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC). Through this grant, the WWF Guianas provided the financial and technical support for the purpose of national capacity building through education and awareness activities, baseline studies and training of stakeholders within the gold mining sector. One of the targeted areas is the development of a National Action Plan for phasing out mercury use in Guyana and updating the Codes of Practice for miners.

13. A consultant has undertaken research on the sources and distribution of mercury in Guyana and the final report is currently under review by the MNRE. Additionally, and relating to the agreement with WWF Guianas, another Consultant has been hired to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) for mercury and concomitantly update the existing Code of Practice for the Mining Sector. The first draft on the NAP has been produced and is currently in the process of revision.

14. Also, the Government of Guyana recently established a 5 million USD Mercury- Free Mining Development Fund (MFMDf). Its intended purpose is to increase access of small and medium scale miners to adequate financing for the adoption of mercury free technology that can also increase the gold recovery rate of the sector. The MFMDf is designed as a Revolving Fund that will be managed by a specialized Financial Institution with capacity and experience to deliver services to the mining industry.

15. The configuration of the Fund has been designed and shared with the Commercial Banks which will submit a Proposal to the MNRE for review. A Mercury Action Group has been established to improve coordination on issues related to mercury at the National Level. It consists of the named stakeholders: MNRE, GGMC, Ministry of Health (MoH), Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB), Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA), Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association (GGDMA) and a mining consultant.

16. Together, all of the above elements constitute the 'Point of Departure' and general context for the current MIA Enabling Project of Guyana.

I.C. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT

17. The stakeholder engagement process in Guyana will be led by the agency hosting the Minamata/Mercury National Focal Point, which is the MNRE. The key stakeholders involved in the project are the following:

Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment - Responsible for providing policies pertaining to environmental protection e.g. such as, Environmental Protection Act and its Regulations, programmes and projects. Promote innovation in the energy sector. Formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to mines and responsible for survey and exploration of all minerals.

Ministry of Finance – Responsible for obtaining and allocating resources necessary for state institutions to provide services to all citizens, in accordance with the priorities of the public policy. Especially in the area of customs, it is related to establishment of regulations, controls, monitoring of all imports and exports of different products.

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

Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development - Regulates and supervises waste management in municipalities/districts/councils and responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.

Ministry of Amerindian Affairs – Responsible for representing the interest of the Amerindian population. When concerns are raised by Amerindian communities about water contamination or other environmental consequences of mining, the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs transmits these to the MNRE's Environmental Protection Agency for reconnaissance, testing and further action on themes that may impact indigenous populations.

Private Sector - 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.

CSOs and NGOs:

Guyana Gold and Diamond Mining Association (GGDMA)

The GGDMA represents small, medium and large-scale miners, with a membership of approximately 300 miners. It is an important lobbying body for gold and diamond miners. GGDMA currently has two environmental officers whose function is to advise miners on best practices and these shall contribute to the project.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas

The WWF Guianas has been supporting work on mining – particularly on reducing mercury use in the gold mining sector – for the past 14 years. Through a recent grant, the WWF has provided financial and technical support for the purpose of national capacity building within the gold mining sector. One of the targeted areas is the mercury use by Guyana and updating the Codes of Practice for miners. As such they are in a position to play an important consultative and advisory role.

Guyana Women Miners Organization (GWMO)

The GWMO is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the conditions of women in all sectors of mining. It works to promote gender equality and will help to facilitate the involvement of women miners throughout the project.

Gender Dimensions

18. 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 priority actions in this area will be highlighted in the MIA report.

Table 1. Stakeholder Matrix

Type of Entity	Description
Government Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development ▪ Ministry of Amerindian Affairs
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>
Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (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>
Gender Dimensions	<p>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). 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>

PART II: STRATEGY

II.A. PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVE

19. The **Project's goal** is for the Government of Guyana to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

20. The **Project objective** is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Guyana to determine the national requirements and needs for the implementation of the Minamata Convention.

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

22. The proposed EA project has been organized into two components:

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

II.B. COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES

Component 1 - Enabling environment for decision-making on the implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Outcome 1.1 National decision making structure on mercury phase-out.

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 MEAs.

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

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 Chemicals Unit at the PTCCB 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 MoH, MNRE, PTCCB, and Guyana Revenue Authority. 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.

Outcome 1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury; Awareness raised on Alternatives to 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.

Outcome 1.4 Mercury priorities mainstreamed 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.

Component 2 - Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.

Outcome 2.1 National capacity built 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.

Outcome 2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted and National Mercury Profile prepared.

The inventory will make use of the UNEP "*Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases*"², which is intended to assist countries to develop a national mercury release 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

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

Outcome 2.3 National MIA Report prepared

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 implementing 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 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.

II.C. PROJECT RISKS

Table 2. Project Risks Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Identified Risks	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Measures	Date of recording of risk in Atlas
Administrative	Slow hiring processes (consultants, consultancy services, etc.) due to Government processes.	UNDP CO support will improve outreach to potential consultants and consultancy firms, as well as speed up recruitment and procurement processes.	20 April 2015
Coordination	Poor coordination between key government Agencies and Ministries, as well as other stakeholders.	The project will establish a consultation group/ process in order to account for the institutions and assure proper coordination.	20 April 2015
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.	20 April 2015
Financial	Difficulties in recruitment of a Project Manager with the necessary qualifications for the amount allocated in the Budget	A Project Manager may be shared between two or more chemicals related projects so that his/her time can be shared among projects.	20 April 2015

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

22. The project will be implemented through NIM (national implementation modality) with the MNRE as the execution agency – the national partner.

23. The GGMC of the MNRE will be the main responsible unit for the implementation of the project. Also, GGMC coordinates the work of the Technical Secretariat for the Coordination on Chemical Management, which function as a consultant entity and includes relevant ministry bodies and representatives from Universities and NGOs.

24. 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”*).

25. A National Project Board (PB) will be convened by the MNRE, and will serve as the Project’s coordination and decision-making body. The members of the PB are listed in table 3.

Table 3. Project Board Members

Institution	Project Board Role
1. Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MNRE)	Senior Supplier
2. Ministry of Health (MoH)	Senior Supplier
3. Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development	Senior Supplier
4. Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC)	Senior Supplier
5. Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB)	Senior Supplier
6. Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA)	Senior Supplier
7. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Senior Supplier
8. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)	Senior Supplier
9. Guyana Gold & Diamond Miners Association (GGDMA)	Senior Beneficiary
10. Guyana Women Miners Organisation (GWMO)	Senior Beneficiary
11. National Toshias’ Council (NTC)	Senior Beneficiary
12. World Wildlife Fund - Guyana (WWF)	Senior Supplier
13. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Executive Entity
14. Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Executive Entity

26. The PB meetings will be co-chaired by the Executive Entities. It will meet according to necessity, but not less than once in six months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PB 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.

27. Until the National Project Board has 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

Terms of Reference:
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 related to the Life-Cycle Management (LCM) of mercury.
3. Review and approve the 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.

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

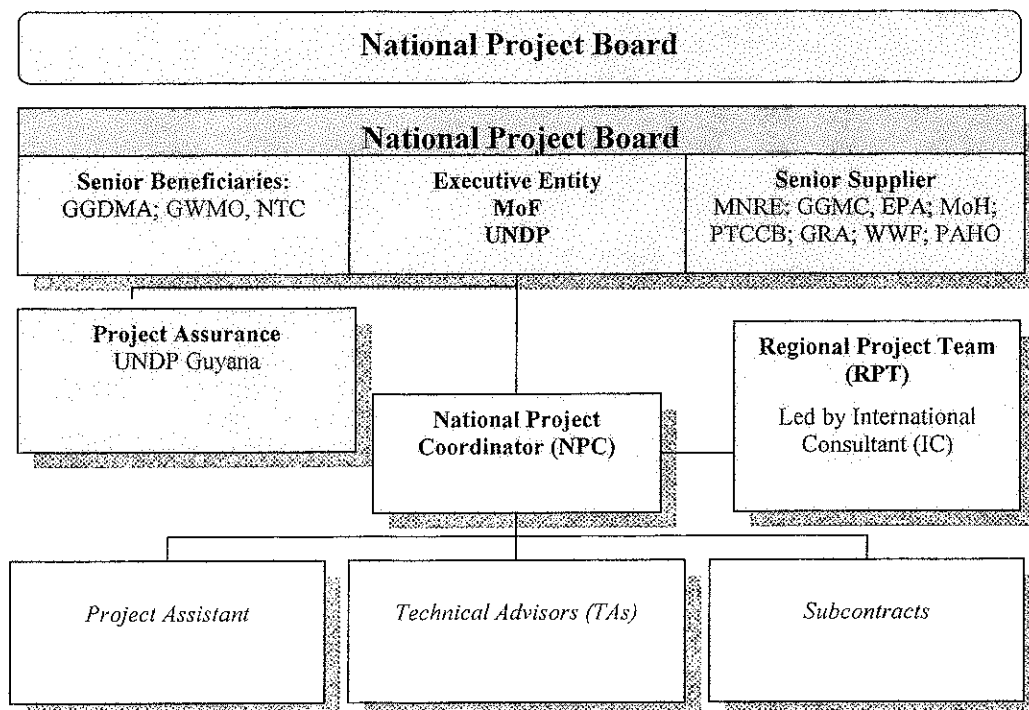


Figure 1. National Project Board Organigram

29. The **Executive** is comprised of the Ministry of Finance and UNDP and its decisions will be made by consensus. 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.

30. **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 Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association, Guyana Women Miners Organisation and National Toshias Council will constitute the Senior Beneficiaries. 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.

31. Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This includes technical guidance on designing, developing, facilitating, procuring and implementing the project. The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Ministry of Health, Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Guyana Revenue Authority, other government Ministries and Agencies as relevant, World Wildlife Fund Guianas and PAHO will constitute the Senior Suppliers for this project. The Senior Supplier role will have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources as required.

32. Project Assurance: The Project Assurance role is the responsibility of the Project Board. UNDP 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.

33. 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 evaluation 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.

34. 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.

35. Project Manager: The Project Manager (PM) has the authority to run the Project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The 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 Project Manager is also responsible for convening the Project Inception Meeting, and for convening meetings of the National Project Board, which will be co-chaired by the MoF and UNDP.

36. Project Support: The Project Support role provides Project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual Project or Project Manager.

37. Audit: The Project will undergo audit by a certified auditor according to UNDP Financial rules and regulations and applicable audit policies under NIM modality. UNDP's Country Office in Guyana will be responsible for ensuring transparency, appropriate conduct and financial responsibility. This office will oversee annual financial audits, as well as the execution of independent Project Midterm and Terminal Evaluations. All financial transactions and agreements, including contracts with staff and consultants, will follow UNDP Financial rules and regulations.

PART IV: MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

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

IV.A. Project start:

39. 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.

40. 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 RPT 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 organizational structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The second Project Board meeting should be held within the first six months following the inception workshop.

41. 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.

IV.B. 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.

IV.C. Annually:

42. Periodic Monitoring through site visits: UNDP CO and the UNDP RPT 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 RPT and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

44. 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 though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

45. Communications and visibility requirements:

(a) 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>.

(b) 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.

(c) 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

46. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government 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.

47. 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.

48. The implementing partner shall:

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

49. 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.

50. 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 Government of Guyana to determine the national requirements and needs for the implementation of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.</p>					
<p>Component 1: Establishment of enabling environment for decision-making on the implementation of the Minamata Convention.</p>					
<p>Key Outputs: 1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established in Guyana. 1.2 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention for Guyana (incl. overview of existing barriers). 1.3 Mercury awareness raising activities conducted in Guyana targeting decision makers and population groups at risk. 1.4 National mercury priority interventions (identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans.</p>					
<p>Outcome 1.1: National decision making structure on mercury operational.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national decision-making structure on mercury (“Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)”) established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Mercury Action Group has been established to improve coordination on issues related to mercury at the National Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacities amongst key stakeholders built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1.2: 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"> The documents “<i>Inventory of Mercury releases in Guyana (level 1)</i>” and the “<i>Guyana Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020)</i>” have to some extent reviewed the policy and regulatory framework and institutional capacity and can be used as a departure point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacities, and the policy and regulatory framework in place to management 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>

Objective/ Outcome		Indicator		Baseline		End of Project target		Source of Information		Risks and assumptions	
<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 raising activities have been carried out by the Guyana Assay Office and Pesticide Action Network. Some awareness among decision makers was created as a result of the Mercury work undertaken within the scope of the UNDP/UNEP mainstreaming project. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising plan finalized. Public awareness raising campaign organized on the health and environmental effects of mercury and how to manage mercury 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>	
<p>Outcome 1.4: Mainstreaming mercury priorities into national policies/plans</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic study on the effects of mercury and alternatives in ASGM 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under an agreement with WWF, another Consultant has been hired to develop a National Action Plan for mercury and concomitantly update the existing Code of Practice for the Mining Sector 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternatives in ASGM and the relevant sectors that were identified in the inventory 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Report 		<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>	
<p>Component 2: Development of National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report</p>		<p>Key Outputs: 2.1 Capacity building and training conducted in Guyana to commence the mercury inventory. 2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted in Guyana. 2.3 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared for Guyana (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. Cap. Building and required investment plans).</p>									
<p>Outcome 2.1: Capacity built and training conducted in Guyana to commence Mercury inventories.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National technical experts (consultants and Mercury Focus Group members) trained on data collection methodologies, reliability, and credibility and data analysis. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some technical experts in Guyana (University of Guyana) who have quite extensive experience in the area of mercury and mercury inventories. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National technical experts trained to be able to undertake the Mercury Inventory. Mercury Focus Group members trained to be able to review the Mercury Inventory. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials/hand outs 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 Mercury.</p> <p>Risk: Medium</p>	

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 2.2: National Mercury Inventory conducted in Guyana.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury profile finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The documents “Inventory of Mercury releases in Guyana (level 1)” and the “Guyana Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020)” contain some baseline information and can be used as a starting point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology and work programme 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 mercury Identification of main risk groups Recommendations for improved mercury 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>
<p>Outcome 2.3: National MIA Report available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National MIA Report finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The documents “Inventory of Mercury releases in Guyana (level 1)” and the “Guyana Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020)” contain some baseline information and can be used as a starting point. 	<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. MIA Report reviewed, approved and adopted. 	<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 Work Plan

Award No.	00085167	Atlas Project No.	00092906	Business Unit	GUY10				
Project Title	Minamata Initial Assessment for Guyana								
PIMS No.	5415								
		Implementing Partner/Executing Agency			UNDP				
GEF Component (Outcome)/Atlas Activity	RespPar ty/ Impl. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ATLAS Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount 2015 (USD)	Amount 2016 (USD)	Budget note
Comp 1.	M/NRE/ GGMC	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	15,000	15,000	0	a
				71300	Local Consultants	10,000	10,000	0	b
				71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	0	c
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	0	0	d
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000	5,000	0	e
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	10,000	10,000	0	f
				74500	Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	0	g
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						50,000	50,000	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)									
Comp 2.	M/NRE/ GGMC	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	30,000	30,000	0	h
				71300	Local Consultants	35,000	24,500	10,500	i
				71600	Travel	20,000	20,000	0	j
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	25,000	25,000	0	k
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6,200	2,200	4,000	l
				74500	Miscellaneous	5,000	3,000	2,000	m
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	5,000	2,000	3,000	n
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						126,200	106,700	19,500	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)									
Project Management			GEF	71800	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner	16,500	9,625	6,875	o
				74500	Direct Project Costs	5,000	2,900	2,100	p
				74100	Audit	1,000	0	1,000	q
				72500	Supplies	400	400	0	r
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	900	900	0	s
				GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Proj Mgt)					
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Project Management)									
SUB-TOTAL GEF						200,000	170,525	29,475	
GRAND TOTAL (Grant)						200,000			

Budget Notes	
A	Provide technical expertise for Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4
B	Provide technical support services to the international consultant for all outputs
C	Support travel for awareness sessions
D	In-kind contribution from MNRE and WWF; reports from studies on mercury distribution across Guyana along with draft codes of practice and national action plan
E	Produce, print and distribute information materials for the awareness sessions
F	One inception workshop, two Project Board meetings, three regional workshops and one national workshop / conference
G	Contingency costs for awareness sessions
H	Two international consultant to provide expert services for Outputs 2.1 and 2.2
I	Provide technical support services to the international consultants for all outputs
J	Air and ground transportation for field visits to major mining districts
K	Prepare the national MIA report – Output 2.3
L	Produce, print and deliver training materials for the capacity building sessions as well as the MIA report
M	Contingency costs for capacity building sessions
N	Four capacity building workshops; one stakeholder conference on the draft MIA report
O	Employment costs for one project coordinator for 12 months
P	Refer to Annex II – “Letter of Agreement for Direct Project Services”. To be paid annually as per UPL
Q	NIM audit costs
R	Office stationery
S	Support to project coordination knowledge about the Minamata Convention

ANNEX I:

Terms of References for key Project staff

Terms of Reference for Key project staff

1. National Project Coordinator:

- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document;
- Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with procedures for nationally implemented projects;
- Supervise and coordinate the work of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;
- Prepare and revise project work and financial plans;
- Liaise with UNDP, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities;
- Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project;
- Oversee and ensure timely submission of all reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF, the Ministry of Environment and other oversight agencies;
- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
- Report progress of project to the PEB, and ensure the fulfilment of PEB directives.
- Collect, register and maintain all information on project activities;
- Contribute to the preparation and implementation of progress reports;
- Monitor project activities, budgets and financial expenditures;
- Advise all project counterparts on applicable administrative procedures and ensures their proper implementation;
- Maintain project correspondence and communication;
- Support the preparations of project work-plans and operational and financial planning processes;
- Assist in procurement and recruitment processes;
- Assist in the preparation of payments requests for operational expenses, salaries, insurance, etc. against project budgets and work plans;
- Follow-up on timely disbursements by UNDP CO;
- Receive, screen and distribute correspondence and attach necessary background information;
- Prepare routine correspondence and memoranda for Project Managers signature;
- Assist in logistical organization of meetings, training and workshops;
- Prepare agendas and arrange field visits, appointments and meetings both internal and external related to the project activities and write minutes from the meetings;
- Maintain project filing system;
- Maintain records over project equipment inventory;
- Provide support to all experts in the delivery of the project activities through substantive input and analytical services;
- Scrutinize and review the deliverables of the experts recruited under the project.

2. National experts on data collection organization and analysis (2 in total)

- Identification of main target areas (sites) and sources for collection of data in accordance with the rapid assessment: i) coal-fired power plants; ii) cement production; iii) fluorescent lamps, manometers, thermometers; iv) manufacturing of products containing mercury; v) waste (including medical waste) incineration; and vi) Jewelry sector
- Selection of methodology for the collection and analysis of data under each mercury source identified;
- Collection of data and analysis;
- Review of the rapid assessment of sources and validation (or expansion) of the list in accordance with collected data.
- Preparation of Mercury Profile
- Preparation of MIA Report

3. National expert on regulatory analysis and recommendations

- Detailed review of regulatory framework and identification of gaps in management of mercury;
- Development of specific recommendations on adjustments, amendments required in existing legislation;
- Liaise with Ministry of Environment, Minamata focal point and relevant government agencies for development of effective proposals for regulatory framework development.

4. National Public awareness expert

- Develop public awareness activities necessary to raise awareness on mercury and the Minamata convention among the key stakeholders and target groups identified during the initial assessment;
- Support implementation of public awareness activities and supervise any sub-contractors recruited for implementation;
- Maintain quality control over public awareness outputs.

5. International technical expert

- Provision of technical advisory support (with missions) to the local team on the Minamata convention as the new MEA instrument, mercury sources, data organization, collection and validation process in each related sector/sub-sector;
- Support to the national level consultations on the data analysis, national mercury profile formulation and priority setting processes for decision-making;
- Provision of regulatory advisory support where needed with respect existing international benchmarks
- Provision of support to develop and analyze cost related to the implementation of the Convention and description of potential sources of funds, including existing bilateral sources
- Provision of support services to start creating expertise on how to deal with mercury in the workplace including substitution of mercury by alternative substances in certain production processes.

**ANNEX II:
LETTER OF AGREEMENT**



Signed LOA

**ANNEX III:
Letter of Endorsement (GEF OFP)**



PIMS 5415-Guyana
MIA Endorsement Lc

**ANNEX IV:
CEO Approval**



PIMs 5415_ ID 6939
- Guyana EA CEO Ap

**ANNEX V:
Simplified Minutes of the Local Project Appraisal Committee Meeting
For UNDP/GEF**



Simplified Minutes
of the LPAC MIA EA.

**ANNEX VI:
Enabling Activity Proposal approved by the GEF**



PIMS 5415 MIA EA
Guyana GEF VI - Ans