******undp3**

**United Nations Development Programme**

**Country: Mauritius**

**PROJECT DOCUMENT[[1]](#footnote-1)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Title: Strengthening national decision making towards the ratification of the Minamata Convention and building capacity towards the implementation of future provisions** |  | | |
| **UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:** Managing  energy and the environment for sustainable development  **UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome:** Strengthened national capacities to mainstream  environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation | | | |
| **Expected CP Outcome(s):** Achieving environmental sustainability while addressing climate change  and ensuring more effective environmental protection and conservation of natural resources | | | |
| **Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** | |  | |
| **Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** | | |  |

**Brief Description**

The goal of this project is to strengthen national decision making toward ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions. To this end, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development will undertake the following activities (1) Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of the following Convention provisions; (2) Undertake a detailed Mercury Initial Assessment and identify emission sources of mercury; and sources of mercury to land and water, including the identification of activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Mauritius (3) Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention. It is intended that these activities will lead to the creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata Convention.

Total resources required $324,749

Total allocated resources: $324,749

* + GEF $199,749
  + In-kind $125,000

Programme Period: 2014 – 2016

Atlas Award ID: 00082709

Project ID: 00091502

PIMS # 5404

Start date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

End Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Management Arrangements NIM

PAC Meeting Date t.b.d.

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**ACRONYMS**

**APR/PIR Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report**

**MIA EA Mercury Initial Assessment Enabling Activities**

**MC Minamata Convention**

**CEO Chief Executive Officer**

**CO Country Office (UNDP)**

**COP Conference of the Parties**

**MESD Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**

**DOE Department of Environment**

**GEF Global Environment Facility**

**LPAC Local Project Appraisal Committee**

**M&E Monitoring and Evaluation**

**NAP National Action Plan**

**NEL National Environmental Laboratory**

**NGO Non-Governmental Organization**

**NIM National Implementation Modality (UNDP’s)**

**POPP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures**

**PSC Project Steering Committee**

**PM Project Manager**

**PMU Project Management Unit**

**PRODOC Project Document**

**QOR Quarterly Operational Reports**

**QSP TF Quick Start Programme Trust Fund**

**RCU Regional Coordination Unit**

**SAICM Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

**SBAA Standard Basic Assistance Agreement**

**TOR Terms of Reference**

**TBWP Total Budget and Workplan**

**UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework**

**UNDP United Nations Development Programme**

**UNEP United Nations Environment Programme**

1. Situation analysis
   1. Point of Departure

This Project Document (PRODOC) serves to operationalise at the level of UNDP and government, the proposal for an Enabling Activity to undertaking a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Mauritius to determine the national requirements and needs for ratification of the Minamata Convention approved by the GEF on 04 June 2014. This proposal is appended to the PRODOC in Annex 1 and the GEF CEO Letter of Approval is in Annex 2.

The project builds on the advanced status and awareness of Mauritius with respect to Mercury releases and priority actions and its efforts towards reaching the obligations set by the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which was signed by Mauritius in October 2013.

* 1. Background and Context

With financial support provided by the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund (QSP TF), the Mauritius Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MoHQL), UNDP and UNEP supported the implementation of the project “Partnership Initiative for the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).”

As part of the SAICM project, a Mercury release inventory for the Republic of Mauritius was conducted by making use of the UNEP (2013) “Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases - Level 1”. The inventory started in June 2013 and concluded in January 2014, its results are presented in the report “Inventory of Mercury Releases in Mauritius (Level 1) – February 2014”.

In preparation for the Level 1 Inventory, the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development (MoESD) has led the establishment of a Mercury Focus Group. The Mercury Focus Group has been instrumental in the gathering and identification of information and data related to Mercury releases in the country, and has played a critical role in the review and improvement of the Level 1 National Inventory Report of Mercury Releases in Mauritius.

The main conclusions of the Level 1 inventory are that in the Republic of Mauritius the following source groups contribute the most Mercury in terms of inputs:

* Coal combustion and other coal use (96.2 Kg Mercury per year)
* Other fossil fuel and biomass combustion (83.2 Kg Mercury per year)
* Application, use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings (59.4 Kg Mercury per year)
* Use and disposal of other products (368.2 Kg Mercury per year)

In terms of percentage of total releases in the country, the inventory indicates the following sources and their respective contributions to Mercury releases:

* Coal combustion and other coal use (13%)
* Other fossil fuel and biomass combustion (12%)
* Application, use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings (6%)
* Use and disposal of other products (51%)
* Waste incineration and open waste burning (7%)

It is to be noted that the toolkit for Level 1 inventory has been based on a desk exercise and has generated estimated values for emissions and releases, based on some predetermined assumptions. As per latest tests carried out on coal consignments in 2014, the mercury content was less than 0.05 mg/kg. For more accurate estimations of Hg emissions and releases, a level 2 inventory is required.

Following the outcomes and results of the national inventory report, a National Action Plan (NAP) on Mercury was prepared, entitled “Mauritius National Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020) – February 2014.”

The NAP maps out priority activities that will be able to reduce Mercury releases in the country, and provides a timeframe as well as a cost-indication for their implementation, while assigning responsibilities to the government agencies best placed to take them on in light of their respective mandates. The NAP has been structured around 7 priorities identified throughout the consultative process applied in the preparation of the Hg Level 1 Inventory Report.

1. Assess national capacity to implement the Convention through policy analysis, Level 2 mercury inventory, and institutional capacity strengthening.
2. Improve the policy and regulatory framework governing the management of Mercury.
3. Undertake Awareness Raising among Priority Groups and Build Capacity through Training on Mercury Management.
4. Phase-down/Phase-out the use of Mercury containing products and high Mercury content products.
5. Improve Storage and Waste Management Practices for Mercury and Mercury containing Wastes.
6. Improve Monitoring and Reporting Capacity on Mercury levels in food, soil, water and air.
7. Reducing emissions of mercury and mercury compounds to the soil and water from point sources

In addition, at the national level, Mauritius has already classified mercury and its compounds as extremely dangerous industrial chemicals and a hazardous waste under its existing legislation. However, infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in Mauritius is currently limited. As part of its strategy for hazardous waste management, the Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands, which is the enforcing agency for hazardous wastes in Mauritius and the competent authority for the Basel Convention in Mauritius, is in the process of setting-up an interim hazardous waste storage facility at La Chaumière, whereby hazardous wastes would be received, sorted, labelled, pre-treated if possible, and prepared for exportation. The facility is expected to be operational in 2015.

The disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment (e-wastes) also call for particular attention given the presence of elements like lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, selenium, and hexavalent chromium and flame retardants beyond threshold quantities. The Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands is benefiting from the assistance of the Delegation of the European Union to Mauritius for the development of national policy, strategies and action plan for the management of e-wastes.

It may also be noted that the import of several products containing mercury as listed in Annex A of the Minamata Convention have already been banned by the Government of Mauritius such as biocides and topical antiseptics, batteries. The Government is also restricting the use of mercury in dental amalgam for pregnant women and children. Furthermore, the use of mercury in local paint industry has been completely phased out and standards imposing limitations on mercury content in fish and fish products, drinking water and effluent have been established.

A number of activities as proposed by the NAP have been included in this MIA project to help the country meet some of its future obligations once the Convention has been ratified. Together, all of the above elements constitute the ‘Point of Departure’ and general context for the current Minamata Convention Enabling Activities project of Mauritius.

* 1. Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement

As mentioned in the previous section, the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development (MoESD) has led the establishment of a Mercury Focus Group. The Mercury Focus Group has been instrumental in the gathering and identification of information and data for the Level 1 National Inventory Report of Mercury Releases in Mauritius. In addition, as per the “Mauritius National Action Plan on Mercury (2015-2020) – February 2014”, key stakeholders have also been identified.

Below is an overview of the potential role of the different stakeholders and the rationale for their involvement in the project.

**Table 1: Stakeholder Matrix**

| **Sector** | **Agency/department** | **Potential role in the project and rationale for involvement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government | The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MoESD) will be the executing agency | This project will be implemented via the UNDP National Implementation Modality (NIM). MoESD is responsible for the implementation of the project and it will act as the national Implementing Partner for it.  MoESD has the overall responsibility for the project implementation as well as the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. |
| Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands (MOLG) | Is responsible for developing policy, institutional set and legal requirement for the safe handling and disposal of mercury waste. MOLG is also responsible for providing training and conduct awareness raising among the relevant stakeholders. |
| Ministry of Health and Quality of Life (MoHQL) | Will assist in the identification of health risks linked to mercury and mercury compounds and provide further expertise on related issues.  MOHQL will also develop and implement strategies and programme to protect population at risk including identification and implementation of mercury free alternatives. |
| Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection | Will provide information on mercury use in the industrial and commercial sector.  Will also prepare and adopt import ban national legislation on mercury containing products controlled under the convention. |
| Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment (MoLIRE) | Will develop and implement strategies, programme and training for employees at risk at their workplace including sensitization campaign. |
| Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities | Is responsible for introducing multi-pollutant control strategies that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions by integrating such approaches into development plans and processes in the energy sector. |
| Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security (MoAIFS) | Will support the MoESD in identifying gaps in the management of mercury in the relevant sector |
| Statistics Mauritius | Will assist in the level 2 inventory of mercury releases and emissions |
| Ministry of Education and Human Resources | Will assist with training schemes and awareness raising in the formal and informal educational sector |
| Non-governmental Organizations | PANEM  Other Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs) | Strong national NGOs in Mauritius involved in mercury related projects and research  Will assist in public awareness campaign |
| National Finance and Budgeting | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development | The MOFED is responsible for financial oversight of government projects |
| Academic Institutions | Tertiary Education Institutions such as the University of Mauritius (UOM) and the University of Technology (UTM) | As they are the repositories of significant amount of knowledge and documentation, the institutions will play a key role in helping to identify existing documentation to avoid duplication of work. They will also be involved in key research programmes on mercury and mercury waste management and delivery of training programmes on hazardous waste management. |
| Private sector | Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) | 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. |

1. Strategy
2. 1. Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/Activities

**Project Goal:** To strengthen national decision making toward ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions

**Project Objective**

The project’s objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Governments of Mauritius 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, taking in consideration the advance status of Mauritius.

It will do so by implementing 4 components as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19):

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

**2. Undertake a detailed Mercury Initial Assessment in the following categories**:

**3. Identify:**

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

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

**Gender Dimensions:**

Generally, two groups are more sensitive to the effects of mercury; foetuses 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 foetuses 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.

* 1. Project Outcomes/Outputs

In order to achieve the above objective and in line with the GEF guidelines, 5 outcomes will be implemented under this project namely

1. **Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata**
   1. 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 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 responsible for the issues related to Health, Economy, Environment, Sustainable Development, Energy and Waste Management.
* 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 Mercury Focus Group. The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.

1.2 Raising awareness on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury

An awareness raising plan will be developed to conduct awareness raising among the larger public on the human health and environmental effects of mercury and mercury compounds and conduct awareness on the proper management of mercury containing products and wastes (e.g thermometers, Fluorescent tubes, batteries)

Specifically, some targeted actions will be undertaken through preventive programmes on occupational exposure to mercury and compounds (Article 16) and provision to the public of available information on health effects of mercury and compounds. Awareness raising will target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk.

1. **Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.**

2.1 Building national capacity to undertake 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 are members of the Mercury Focus Group and who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it.

For example, the National Environmental Laboratory (NEL) of the MOESD has the responsibility to conduct analyses on environmental samples. Facilities to carry out analysis of mercury were not available until 2012 when the NEL acquired a Mercury Analyzer, Make PS Analytical, Model Merlin Mercury, in April of that year. However, the NEL does not have a comprehensive monitoring programme for mercury and the necessary capacity to meet the objectives of the Minamata Convention.

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*"[[2]](#footnote-2), 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 Steering Committee and agreed upon. In addition, the experts will formally present their reports to the Steering Committee for comments, views and approval during the period of the assignment.

They will be required to carry out an inventory of mercury-containing wastes in Mauritius 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 Mauritius, in number and nature in compliance with statistical norms in order to:

1. 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 in Mauritius.
2. 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 in Mauritius. This will include the identification of old, historical sources of Mercury contamination (such as abandoned waste dumping sites).
3. Assess current levels of handling, storage and management practices for mercury-containing wastes in Mauritius. )
4. Identify key sectors, local authorities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.
5. Identify opportunities and propose measures for the minimisation, 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 for review, approval and adoption by the Mercury Focus Group 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 – 1.2) 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 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.

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

* 1. Project Risks

Table 1: Project Risks Assessment and Mitigation Measures

| **Identified Risks** | **Risk Assessment** | **Mitigation Measures** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Environmental:  Pollution Incidents that may arise during sampling exercises for mercury analysis | Low | The Project Team will ensure that the consultants and relevant authorities doing the sampling are properly trained and equipped for this exercise. |
| Organizational:  Institutional Arrangements (Lack of collaboration and participation from the relevant stakeholders) | Low | The National Project Director (NPD) will ensure that the relevant stakeholders of the Project Steering Committee are fully aware of the various activities under the project and their respective tasks and responsibilities. The NPD will also ensure that those tasks are achieved in a prompt and timely manner as per the Annual Work Plan and the progress report. |
| Operational:  Delay in the execution of activities due to lengthy governmental procedures. | Low | Proper project planning will be ensured by the Project Steering Committee as per the Annual Work plan and monitoring of same will be done through the quarterly progress reports.  The UNDP will provide assistance in the execution of certain activities thereby circumventing lengthy procurement procedures. |

1. Project Results Framework:

|  |
| --- |
| **This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPD:**  Achieving environmental sustainability while addressing climate change and ensuring more effective environmental protection and conservation of natural resources |
| **Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area:**  Mainstreaming environment and energy |
| **Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:**  GEF-5 Mercury Strategy , Pre Ratification Program for the Minamata Convention on Mercury |
| **Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:**   * Use and production of mercury and mercury containing products within the country assessed * Sources of mercury emissions and releases and assess contaminated sites determined * Policy and regulatory changes necessary to implement a mercury program at national level and define the steps needed to affect these changes identified * Institutional and capacity enhancement needs that would be required to implement the convention at the national level determined |

|  | **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **End of Project**  **Targets** | **Source of verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Objective[[3]](#footnote-3)**  Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Mauritius 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. | | | | | |
| **EA Component 1: Establishing of enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention** | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**:  Assessment of Policy and Regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention’s provisions | Report on analysis of policy and regulatory reform needed for the implementation of the obligations of the Convention  Report identifying national needs and gaps to strengthen institutional capacity to implement the Convention | The “National Inventory of Mercury Releases in Mauritius “ developed in February 2014 under SAICM does not look in details at the institutional capacity needs at national level to implement the Minamata Convention nor does the Inventory provide an analysis of the regulatory and policy framework. | An assessment report on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention | Policy and Regulatory framework assessment Report  Progress Reports  AWP | **Assumption:**  The Government of Mauritius is willing to ratify the Convention and put in place the necessary framework. |
| **Outcome 2**  Awareness raising on the environmental and health impacts of mercury | Number of activities organised to reach target audience.  Number of people/institutions sensitized on the human health and environmental effects of mercury | As outlined in the “Mauritius National Action Plan for Mercury”, currently there is not much awareness on mercury issues among risk groups, the population and governmental institutions and agencies.  Brochures targeting the jewellery sector and students have been prepared in the past. | Mercury awareness raising activities targeting decision makers and population groups at risk such as talks, brochures, pamphlets and flyers | Report on Awareness Raising activities undertaken  Progress Reports  AWP | **Assumption:**   * Key stakeholder institutions are willing to cooperate. * Full participation of interested parties |
| **EA Component 2:Development of national Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial assessment Report** | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  National capacity building to undertake Mercury inventories | Country capacity built to effectively undertake a level 2 mercury inventory as per UNEP Toolkit  Number of persons trained on undertaking a mercury inventory Level 2 as per UNEP Toolkit | No training was conducted locally on how to undertake a Level 2 mercury inventory as per the UNEP toolkit  Limited national capacities capable of performing mercury monitoring in humans and the environment | Capacity building and training exercises on how to conduct the mercury inventory targeting at least one representative from the relevant laboratories and institution represented in the Mercury Focus Group | Report on training exercises conducted  Progress Reports  AWP | **Assumption:**  National laboratories and experts willing to participate in the training and conduct the relevant studies/analysis |
| **Outcome 4**  Development of a National Mercury Profile | Report with a detailed description of sources of mercury releases and emissions in the country with quantification/estimation of these releases/emissions prepared. | A “Level 1 Inventory” as per the UNEP Mercury toolkit was conducted for Mauritius in 2013/2014 based on desk research mainly. | Mercury Inventory (Level 2) conducted and sector description by usage of Mercury developed  Environmental and health impact analysis conducted to support government decision | National Mercury Profile Report  Progress Reports  AWP | **Assumption:**   * Technical, human and financial resources are adequate to carry out the monitoring exercises. * Laboratories are willing to participate * Government is willing to support mercury monitoring efforts |
| **Outcome 5**  A National MIA Report | A Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) Report, with detailed proposals on how to address the pertinent gaps and barriers in implementing the Convention, modifications to be made to legislation and detailed costing in meeting the obligations of the Convention, is prepared and made available. | The National Action Plan (NAP) on Mercury developed for Mauritius in February 2014 maps out priority activities that enable reduction of Mercury releases in the country.  Priority 1 of the NAP refers to the assessment of national capacity to implement the Convention through policy analysis, Level 2 mercury inventory and institutional capacity strengthening. | A National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention | National MIA Report  Progress Reports  Project Terminal Report  AWP | **Assumption:**  Various analyses carried out as per the previous outcomes are validated by the stakeholders. |

A detailed activity list and a chronogram of activities per output will be finalised upon project inception.

**Total budget and workplan**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Award ID:** | *00082709* | Project ID(s): | *00091502* |
| **Award Title:** | Enabling Activity – Minamata Convention | | |
| **Business Unit:** | *MUS10* | | |
| **Project Title:** | Strengthening national decision making towards the ratification of the Minamata Convention and building capacity towards the implementation of future provisions | | |
| **PIMS no.** | *5404* | | |
| **Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)** | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development | | |

| **GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity** | **Responsible Party/**  **Implementing Agent** | **Fund ID** | **Donor Name** | **Atlas Budgetary Account Code** | **ATLAS Budget Description** | **Amount Year 1 (USD)** | **Amount Year 2 (USD)** | **Amount Year 3 (USD)** | **Total (USD)** | **See Budget Note:** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 1:**  **Establishment of an enabling environment for decision making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention** | **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** | **62000** | **GEF** | 71200 | International Consultants | 2845 | 5685 | 2845 | 11375 | a |
| 71300 | Local Consultants | 3690 | 21780 | 9450 | 34920 | b |
| 75700 | Training, Workshops and Conferences | 0 | 7000 | 3000 | 10000 | c |
| 71600 | Travel | 4500 | 500 | 0 | 5000 | d |
|  |  |  | **Total**  **Component 1** | **11035** | **34965** | **15295** | **61295** |  |
| **COMPONENT 2:**  Development of a National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report | **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** | **62000** | **GEF** | 71200 | International Consultants | 2845 | 5685 | 2845 | 11375 | a |
| 71300 | Local Consultants | 12190 | 38780 | 17950 | 68920 | b |
| 75700 | Training, Workshops and Conferences | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 9000 | c |
|  |  | 72200 | Equipment and Furniture | 3000 | 7000 | 2000 | 12000 | e |
|  |  | 74200 | Audio Visual & Print Production Costs | 0 | 3000 | 7000 | 10000 | f |
|  |  | 71600 | Travel | 0 | 4500 | 4500 | 9000 | d |
|  |  |  | **Total Outcome 2** | **21035** | **61965** | **37295** | **120295** |  |
| **Project management unit** | **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** | **62000** | **GEF** | 72800 | Information Technology Equipment | 3000 | 0 | 0 | 3000 | g |
| 72500 | Supplies | 500 | 1000 | 500 | 2000 | h |
| 74100 | Professional Services | 0 | 7000 | 2159 | 9159 | i |
| 74500 | Miscellaneous | 4000 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | j |
|  |  |  | **Total Management** | **7500** | **8000** | **2659** | **18159** |  |
|  |  |  |  | **PROJECT TOTAL** | | **39570** | **104930** | **55249** | **199749** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Summary of Funds:** | | |  | | |  |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  |  |  | |  |  | | | Amount  Year 1 | Amount  Year 2 | | Amount  Year 3 | | Total | |
|  |  |  | |  | **GEF** | | | 39570 | 104930 | | 55249 | | 199749 | |
|  |  |  | |  | **Government of Mauritius (in-kind)** | | | 15000 | 65000 | | 30000 | | 110000 | |
|  |  |  | |  | **UNDP Country Office (in-kind)** | | | 2000 | 9000 | | 4000 | | 15000 | |
|  |  |  | |  | **TOTAL** | | | 56570 | 178930 | | 89249 | | 324749 | |

| **Budget Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| a | International Consultant:  An International Technical Expert at a rate of $ 3,250 per week for 7 weeks at. The costs are spread equally across components 1 and 2 |
| b | Local Consultants:   1. A Project Manager at a rate of $720/week for 72 weeks with the costs spread equally across components 1 and 2 2. A National Expert on Regulatory and Policy Review at a rate of $500/week for 12 weeks with costs pertaining to component 1 only. 3. A Public Awareness Expert at a rate of $500/week for 6 weeks with costs pertaining to component 1 only. 4. Two National Experts on Data Collection at a rate of $500/week for 43 weeks with costs pertaining to component 2 only. |
| c | Consultation workshops, meetings and training activities. |
| d | Travel in connection with project activities, including international travel to bring the International Technical Expert to the country. |
| e | Acquisition of Equipment (incl portable hard drives, printer, projector) and other peripherals in connection to the project activities |
| f | Printing of reports, materials for workshops and public awareness activities |
| g | Acquisition of laptops and software licences for the Project Team |
| h | Stationery and other office supplies and print media. |
| i | Audit fees and management and reporting services |
| j | Bank charges, exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses |

1. Management Arrangements

The project will be implemented over a period of 2 years and a Project Steering Committee ( PSC) is proposed to serve as the project`s coordination and decision making body. The Committee will equally function as the ‘Project Board’, as per guidance in UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP).

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be convened by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development which is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and as such will act as the National Implementing Partner. The MOESD will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director and chair the PSC meetings. It will meet on a quarterly basis to review the project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC will also be 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 PSC has met and has deliberated, the following are the proposed TOR for the Committee:

|  |
| --- |
| * Provide policy and strategic oversight and support to the implementation of the project * Advise and ensure stakeholder involvement * Review and approve project’s annual workplans, as well as other project planning and implementation instruments. * Provide inputs to the projects’ APR/PIR. * Support project evaluations, if applicable * Deliberate on the TOR and membership for other committees and working groups that are expected contribute to the implementation of project activities and the achievement of its outcomes. * Any other relevant task as applicable. |

The day-to-day administration of the project and implementation of all project activities will be carried out by a Project Manager, who will be located within the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The project staff will be recruited using the applicable recruitment procedures for the modality NIM.

Working closely with the MOESD, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government; (ii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iii) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out by the implementing partner and associated executing entities in strict compliance with national legislation and UNDP/GEF requirements, including UNDP Rules and Regulations.

The following project diagram represents the expected key relationships governing the project.

**Project Manager**

**Project Board**

**Senior Beneficiary:**

**MOESD**

**MOHQL**

**MOLG**

**MOLIRE**

**Private Sector**

**NGO’s**

**Academic Institutions**

**Executive:**

**National Project Director (NPD)**

**Senior Supplier:**

**MOESD**

**UNDP**

**Project Assurance**

**UNDP**

**Project Support**

**MOESD**

**UNDP**

**Project Organisation Structure**

**2 National Experts on data collection, organisation and analysis**

**National Public Awareness Expert**

**National Expert in Regulatory Analysis and recommendations**

**International Expert**

**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.

Based on the approved Annual WorkPlan, 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 money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition, and Mauritian law as well as UNDP rules and regulations. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP.

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the PAC meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The Board contains four distinct roles, including:

1. **An Executive**: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
2. **Senior Supplier**: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier’s primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
3. **Senior Beneficiary**: 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.
4. The **Project Assurance** role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.

**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.

**Project Support**: The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required.

**Audit**: Audit will be conducted according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

1. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

| **Type of M&E activity** | **Responsible Parties** | **Budget US$**  *Excluding project team staff time* | **Time frame** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inception Workshop and Report | * Project Manager * UNDP CO, UNDP GEF, Ministry of Environment & SD | Indicative cost: 3,000 | Within first three months of project start up |
| Measurement of Means of Verification of project results, project progress (*output and implementation*) | * UNDP GEF RTA/Project Team/Project Manager/ will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. | To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation and finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. | Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans and when required in line with timing of final evaluation |
| Annual Project Review (APR)/Project Implementation Report (PIR) | * Project Manager and Project Team * UNDP CO * UNDP RTA * UNDP GEF | None | Annually |
| Quarterly progress reports | * Project manager and team | None | Quarterly |
| CDRs | * Project manager * UNDP CO | None | Quarterly |
| Lessons Learnt Log | * Project Manager and Team * UNDP CO | None | Quarterly |
| Final Evaluation | * Project manager and team, * UNDP CO * UNDP RCU * External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | Indicative cost : 15,000 | At least three months before the end of project implementation |
| Project Terminal Report | * Project manager and team * UNDP CO | None | At least three months before the end of the project |
| Audit | * UNDP CO * Project manager and team | Indicative cost per year: 3,000 | End of Project |
| **TOTAL indicative COST**  Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses | | US$ 21,000 |  |

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the Project Manager, the Project Team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/MPU (Montreal Protocol Unit) Chemicals team. The Project Steering Committee will monitor the project progress and ensure that the activities are undertaken in a timely manner and meet the goal and objectives of the project.

All the main documents/reports prepared will be compiled by the Project Management Unit (PMU – Project Manager, Project Director and UNDP CO) and endorsed by the Project Board. The Financial reports submitted will be as per the UNDP Financial rules and regulations.

**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 annual work plan.

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

1. 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.
2. Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
3. 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.
4. Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
5. 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 Managment 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 ESCOs 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:**

* Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

* Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
* Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
* Lesson learned/good practice.
* AWP and other expenditure reports
* Risk and adaptive management
* ATLAS QPR
* Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

**End of Project:**

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.

**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.

1. Legal Context

Standard text has been inserted in the template. It should be noted that although there is no specific statement on the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency in the SBAA and the supplemental provisions, the second paragraph of the inserted text should read in line with the statement as specified in SBAA and the supplemental provision, i.e. “the Parties may agree that an Executing Agency shall assume primary responsibility for execution of a project.”

**If the country has signed the** [***Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)***](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf)**, the following standard text must be quoted:**

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 [or other appropriate governing agreement] 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:

1. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
2. 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.

**If the country has not signed the SBAA, the following standard text must be quoted:**

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together the instrument envisaged in the [Supplemental Provisions](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf) to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, 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:

1. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
2. 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.

**The following standard text for a global/ multi country and regional projects should be included:**

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof.

This project will be implemented by the agency (name of agency) (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply**.**

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 country 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. 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.

1. Annexes

**Terms of Reference**: *TOR for key project personnel should be developed and attached.*

*Annex 1 TOR of Project Personnel*

**consultants to be hired for the Enabling Activity**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Position Titles*** | ***$/***  ***Person Week*** | ***Estimated Person Weeks*** | ***Tasks to be Performed*** |
| **For EA Management** |  |  |  |
| **Local** | | | |
| Project manager  1 in total | 720 | 72 | * 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. |
| **For Technical Assistance** | | | |
| **Local** | | | |
| National experts on data collection organization and analysis  1 in total | 500 | 43 | * 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) Jewellery 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 |
| National experts on data collection organization and analysis  1 in total | 500 | 43 | * 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) Jewellery 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 |
| National expert on regulatory analysis and recommendations  1 in total | 500 | 12 | * 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. |
| Public awareness expert  1 in total | 500 | 6 | * 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. |
| **International** | | | |
| International technical expert | 3,250 | 7 | * 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. |

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

**Country: MAURITIUS**

**UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Managing**

**energy and the environment for sustainable development**

**UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: Strengthened national capacities to mainstream**

**environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation**

**Expected CP Outcome(s): Achieving environmental sustainability while addressing climate change**

**and ensuring more effective environmental protection and conservation of natural resources**

**Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: UNDP Country Office**

**Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**

Total resources required $324,749

Total allocated resources: $324,749

* + GEF $199,749
  + In-kind $125,000

Programme Period: 2014 – 2016

Atlas Award ID: 00082709

Project ID: 00091502

PIMS # 5404

Start date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

End Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Management Arrangements NIM

PAC Meeting Date t.b.d.

***Agreed by (Government****):*

Mr D D Manraj, GOSK, Financial Secretary, GEF OFP, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

NAME SIGNATURE Date/Month/Year

***Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):***

Mr P Jhugroo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

NAME SIGNATURE Date/Month/Year

***Agreed by (UNDP):***

Mr Simon Edward Springett, UNDP Resident Representative

NAME SIGNATURE Date/Month/Year

1. For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Mercury/MercuryPublications/GuidanceTrainingMaterialToolkits/MercuryToolkit/tabid/4566/language/en-US/Default.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR* [↑](#footnote-ref-3)