



MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT
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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title:	Minamata Initial Assessment for Albania
UNDP Strategic Plan: Integrated Results and Resources Framework	<p>Outcome 1 - Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded</p> <p>Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste</p>
Government of Albania and United Nations Programme of Cooperation (2012-2016): Outcome(s) and Output(s):	<p>Outcome 3: Governance and rule of law - The Albanian State executes major governance processes following internationally agreed democratic principles and practices, while upholding the rule of law and eliminating key factors of exclusion of women</p> <p>Output 3.4: Line Ministries ensure and enforce the conservation, sustainable use of public goods</p>
Executing Entity/Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Environment (MoE)

Brief Description

The project will support the government of Albania through the Ministry of Environment to undertake an initial mercury assessment to identify the national mercury challenges and the extent to which legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Albania to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention.

Programme Period: 2016-2020
 Atlas Award ID: 00089215
 Project ID: 00095563
 PIMS #: 5639
 Start date: January 2016
 End Date: January 2018

Management Arrangements: NIM
 PAC Meeting Date: 25 Sept 2015

Total resources required: USD 200,000
 Total allocated resources: USD 200,000

- Regular
- Other:
 - GEF USD 200,000

Agreed by the Ministry of Environment: H.E. Mr. Lefter Koka, Minister

Date/Month/Year



Agreed by UNDP Albania: Yesim Oruc, Country Director

Date/Month/Year

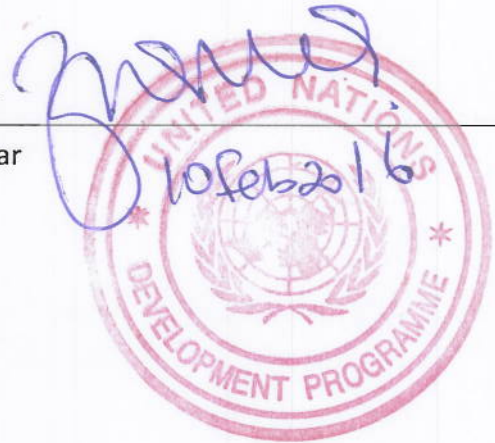


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1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Albania became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 9 October 2014 and it has been also actively participating in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury.

During the past 10 years the Ministry of Environment (MoE) has been engaged in policy dialogues involving potential donors in prioritizing interventions to address the problematics of inherited industrial pollution. During 2009 – 2012 the government of Albania with financial support provided by the Dutch Government and UNDP has conducted Identification and prioritization of historic industrial pollution hotspots, including those contaminated by Mercury and also conducted rehabilitation works with the following results:

- Preliminary site investigation of 35 potential hotspot sites conducted, followed by prioritisation and selection of a short list of 14 sites for more detailed evaluation.
- For each of the 14 selected priority sites, was prepared: Remediation action plans; Environmental impact assessments for the remediation process; Cost estimates for remediation of each site (either individually or in clusters to allow for maximum cost effectiveness).
- Remediation and clean-up works were completed the following sites: Bajza railway station; Balez chemical storehouse; Repts and Rreshen mine tailings (supported by the Dutch Government and UNDP). In addition through other interventions supported by the European Union and the World Bank two more areas were rehabilitated: Porto-Romano hotspot (supported by the Dutch Government and the World Bank) and Chlor-alkali plant in Vlora (supported by the European Union).

In 2013, the Government of Albania updated its National Chemicals Management Profile, including aspects related to Mercury, with the support of UNITAR the activity was implemented by the Public Health Institute in cooperation with a wide area of stakeholders.

Currently, the Government of Albania is in the process of transposing European Union legislation related to the management of chemicals, (such as REACH, CLP, POP Regulation, Import-export regulation) into its national legislative framework. This process is expected to be finalized by the end of 2015.

2. STRATEGY

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

Project Objective:

The project's objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government of Albania to determine the national requirements and needs for ratification of the Minamata

Convention and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention. It will do so by implementing four components as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19), as well as a fifth component on mainstreaming:

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

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

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

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

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

3. Identify:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key Stakeholders

The key stakeholders involved in the project are the following:

Ministry of Environment: Responsible for issuing environmental permits for industrial activities and for the evaluation, testing and control of substances and preparations possessing class 15 properties (hazardous for the environment). By law, the MoE, through the Chemicals Registration Office, is required to register applications for import and export of substances and certain hazardous preparations. The MoE has the authority for the control of all activities that might have potential environmental impacts and has the mandate to enforce legal sanctions through the Environmental Inspectorate.

Ministry of Finance: Responsible for obtaining and allocating resources necessary for state institutions to provide services to all citizens, women and men, girls and boys, in accordance with the priorities of the public policy. In the area of customs, the Ministry of Finance's role is to establish regulations and controls, and ensure the monitoring of all imports and exports of products (including those containing chemicals).

Ministry of Health and Public Health Institute: Responsible for the development and implementation of health policies. 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. The Ministry is also responsible for the registration and authorization of biocidal products.

It is important that the gender focal points of the three above Ministries are involved at the early stages of the process to ensure integration of gender considerations throughout the project.

Local Government: Regulates and supervises waste management in municipalities/districts/councils. Responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.

Private Sector: Services providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Laboratories for testing and certification; etc.

Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs including women NGOs): Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information on the impact on environment and women and men health and concerns of mercury releases and

accumulation in the environment reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers.

Gender Dimensions

Generally, two groups are more sensitive to the effects of mercury fetuses and women and men who are regularly exposed (chronic exposure) to high levels of mercury (such as populations that rely on subsistence fishing or women and men 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. Specific gender indicators will be identified and 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.

3. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: Outcome 3: Governance and rule of law – The Albanian State executes major governance processes following internationally agreed democratic principles and practices, while upholding the rule of law and eliminating key factors of exclusion of women</p> <p>Output 3.4: Line Ministries ensure and enforce the conservation, sustainable use of public goods</p>					
<p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): Support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets, planning processes, national and sectoral policies and actions, and global monitoring</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment to manage harmful chemicals and wastes</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 2.1: Countries have undertaken Minamata Convention initial assessments activities and ratified the Minamata Convention</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Indicator 2.1.1: Number and quality of initial assessment activities completed Indicator 2.1.2: Number of ratifications of the Minamata Convention</p>					
Project Objective ¹	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government of Albania to determine the national requirements and needs for ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and quality of Initial assessment activities that will contribute to Mercury assessment ▪ Mechanisms introduced to support ratification of the Minamata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No previous Minamata assessment on mercury prepared at national level ▪ Lack of accurate knowledge on mercury sources, releases, and existing contamination situation ▪ Lack of information on Minamata convention's provisions and requirements ▪ Limited preparedness to ratify the convention and implement its provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mercury assessment for Albania completed, public and key stakeholder consultations held, and enabling environment for ratification of the Minamata convention established and supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project implementation and technical reports ▪ Ministry of Environment reports to GEF ▪ Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk: Change of the Government stand towards Convention ratification ▪ Assumption: Government agencies will provide access to priority data and analysis. ▪ Assumption: Government and non-governmental project partners will be actively engaged in the project

¹ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

<p>Outcome 1² Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which policy and regulatory framework, and instruments including institutional capacity respond/comply to Minamata provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No public consultations held on the Minamata Convention and its provisions No commitment for ratification of the Minamata convention planned by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholders from public, private sectors and NGOs engaged in the consultation process National awareness on Minamata provisions and decision making has been increased and public consultations supported Supporting environment with draft legislative acts has been created to ensure faster ratification of the Minamata convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop agendas/reports Media events on record Meeting Minutes Draft legal acts on ratification plans Structured questionnaires and/or interviews Project quarterly and progress reports Independent mid-term and final evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk: Change of the Government stand towards Convention ratification
<p>Outcome 2 National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and quality of initial assessment activities that will contribute to Mercury assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assessment conducted to date with regard to Mercury issues, inventories No national Mercury profile and socio-economic implications of exposure to mercury prepared No consultation on priority action and financial resources for interventions taken place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial inventory of mercury sources completed Consultations on socio-economic implications, product substitution, technology transfer, remediation costs and financial resources for intervention held Mercury profile and Assessment report drafted and reviewed by stakeholders, and submitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment reports to GEF/Minamata convention Secretariat Technical reports Workshop agendas/reports Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports/communicate to UN depository 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumption: Government agencies will provide access to priority data and analysis. Assumption: Government and non-governmental project partners will be actively engaged in the project

² All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

4. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Award ID:	00089215	Project ID(s):	00095563
Award Title:	Albania Minamata Initial Assessment		
Business Unit:	ALB		
Project Title:	Albania Minamata Initial Assessment		
PIMS no.5639			
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Environment		

GEF Outcome/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ATLAS Budget Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount YEAR 1 (USD)	Amount YEAR 2 (USD)	Amount YEAR 3 (USD)	Amount YEAR 4 (USD)	TOTAL	Budget #
I	MoE	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultant	9,000	5,000			14,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	14,000	10,000			24,000	2
				71600	Travel	2,000	2,000			4,000	3
				74100	Professional Services (Audit)	0	3,000			3,000	4
				74500	Miscellaneous expenses	3,000	3,819			6,819	5
TOTAL COMPONENT 1						28,000	23,819			51,819	
II	MoE	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	2,000	12,000			14,000	6
				71300	Local Consultants	18,000	18,000			36,000	7
				71600	Travel	4,500	5,000			9,500	8
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	13,900	21,519			35,419	9
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	700	1,000			1,700	10
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals	12,600	12,600			25,200	11
				74500	Miscellaneous expenses	2,000	1,181			3,181	12
				74200	Audio visual and printing prod.	2,000	3,000			5,000	13
TOTAL COMPONENT 2						55,700	74,300			130,000	