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Project Title	Reducing Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa.
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Madagascar (2015 – 2019) Effet 1 du PNUAD : Les populations vulnérables, dans les zones d'intervention, accèdent aux opportunités de revenus et d'emplois, améliorent leurs capacités de résilience, et contribuent à une croissance inclusive et équitable pour un développement durable.
UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:	Résultat 1.3: Solutions développées au niveau national et infra national pour une gestion durable des ressources naturelles, des services des écosystèmes, des produits chimiques et des déchets. Indicateur 1.3 : Nombre d'emplois et nombre de moyens de subsistances créés à travers la gestion des ressources naturelles, les services écosystémiques, les produits chimiques et les déchets, ventilés par sexe, rural et urbain.
Expected CP Outcome(s):	Résultat 4 : La transformation structurelle, le renforcement des capacités productives durables et la bonne gouvernance environnementale sont effectifs et favorisent la création d'emplois et des moyens de subsistance au profit des populations pauvres ou vulnérables, surtout pour les femmes et les jeunes.
Executing Entity:	United Nations Development Programme – Madagascar
Implementing Partner:	Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie, de la Mer et des Forêts
Project Summary <p>The overall objective of this full size GEF funded project, implemented by UNDP in partnership with WHO and the NGO Health Care Without Harm, is to implement best environmental practices and introduce non-incineration healthcare waste treatment technologies and mercury-free medical devices in four Sub-Saharan African countries (Ghana, Madagascar, Tanzania and Zambia) to reduce harmful releases from the health sector.</p> <p>Mercury, one of the world's most ubiquitous heavy metal neurotoxins, has been an integral part of many medical devices, most prominently thermometers and sphygmomanometers. When these devices break or leak with regularity, they add to the global burden of mercury in the environment and expose health care workers to the acute effects of the metal itself. Considering the harmful effect of Mercury, the phase-out of such devices by 2020 is anticipated under the Minamata Convention on Mercury once it comes into force.</p> <p>To help countries meet their obligations under the Stockholm and Minamata Convention, the project will apply a regional procurement approach, to equip a total of four central treatment facilities, 14 hospitals and 24 health posts (corresponding to HCW from a total of about 35,200 hospital beds) in the</p>	

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four project countries. The approach will contribute towards creating favorable market conditions, market demand and stimulate the growth of non-incineration HCWM systems and mercury-free technology distributors or manufacturers in Africa, to make it easier for Sub-Saharan African countries to have access to manufacturers, distributors and maintenance service providers of low cost non-incineration technologies and mercury-free devices as well as technical assistance from a network of national and regional experts. The project will thus create green job opportunities in the field of the management of medical waste.

Finally, because the project will improve the entire healthcare waste management chain in supported project facilities through improved classification, segregation, storage, transport and disposal, among else, it is expected that improved HCWM practices will reduce the spread of infections both at healthcare facility level as well as in places where healthcare waste is being handled, reducing human suffering and health care cost associated with improperly managed waste.

This project document covers activities implemented in Madagascar under the NIM modality.

Programme Period: 2015 – 2018

Atlas Award ID: 00092732

Project ID: 00097308

PIMS #: 4865

Start Date: December 2015

End Date: December 2019

Mgmt Arrangement: National Implementation Modality (NIM)

PAC Meeting Date: 5 October 2015

Total resources required: \$ 5,302,365

Total allocated resources: \$ 5,302,365

Total GEF resources for Madagascar (US\$) under NIM implementation: \$ 615,601

Co-Financing:

<i>MoE</i>	\$ 902,000
<i>MoH</i>	\$ 246,273
<i>CHU Tambohobe Fianarantsoa</i>	\$ 70,000
<i>CHU ME Tsaralalana</i>	\$ 51,999
<i>Adonis</i>	\$ 347,175
<i>UNHabitat</i>	\$ 242,237
<i>CHU JR Befelatanana</i>	\$ 81,880
<i>CHRD II Manjakandriana</i>	\$ 275,250
<i>FAA</i>	\$ 1,000,000
<i>Voahary Salama</i>	\$ 850,450
<i>UNDP</i>	\$ 50,000
<i>WHO – Madagascar</i>	\$ 40,000
<i>MoH - Service de la Vaccination</i>	\$ 239,500
<i>World Bank</i>	\$ 340,000
TOTAL	\$ 4,736,764

Total Co-financing (from Madagascar): \$ 4,736,764

Agreed by (UNDP):

Dimond

12/4/16

Name **DRR/ Marie DIMOND**
(Position) Représentant résident adjoint (P)

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie, de la Mer et des Forêts of the Republic of Madagascar):

Hanta Rabetaliana

Name: **RABETALIANA Hanta**
(Position) Le Secrétaire Général

Date/Month/Year

05 APR 2016

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