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**Part I: Project Information**

**GEF ID**

10135

**Project Type**

EA

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT**

CBIT No

**Project Title**

National action plan on mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Angola

**Countries**

Angola

**Agency(ies)**

UNIDO

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Environment of Angola (MINAMB); UNITAR.

### Executing Partner Type

Others

### GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

### Sector

### Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Coal Fired Industrial Boilers, Chemicals and Waste, Non Ferrous Metals Production, Coal Fired Power Plants, Cement

### Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Adaptation

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

### Type of Reports

Submission  
Date

Expected Implementation  
Start

Expected Completion  
Date

Expected Report Submission to  
Convention

ASGM National Action Plan (ASGM  
NAP)

### Duration

24In Months

### Agency Fee(\$)

47,500.00

## A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-EA	GET	500,000.00	58,500.00
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b> 500,000.00	<b>58,500.00</b>

**B. Project description summary****Project Objective**

National capacity and capability improved for the management of mercury, through the preparation of National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector.

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
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1. Improve understanding on the scope of mercury use/ prevention measures in the ASGM sector and strengthen national capacity to manage mercury in the sector in compliance with the Minamata Convention	1.1 National capacity (awareness, technical skills, expertise) is enhanced to effectively manage mercury in accordance with the Minamata Convention	<p>1.1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination on mercury established</p> <p>1.1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to prevent and reduce mercury use, emissions and releases</p> <p>1.1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to implement a public health strategy on ASGM</p> <p>1.1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategies including a curriculum for professionals initiated and awareness raising workshop organized</p>	340,000.00	43,500.00
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2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement	2.1 NAP finalized for the endorsement from relevant stakeholders	2.1.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders for iterative feedback	90,000.00	4,000.00
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	3.1.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	25,000.00	6,000.00
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>			<b>455,000.00</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>				
			45,000.00	5,000.00
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>			<b>45,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>58,500.00</b>

Please provide justification

**C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	17,250.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	17,250.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,000.00
Other	UNITAR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,000.00
			<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>	<b>58,500.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

NA.

## D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNIDO	GET	Angola	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500.00
<b>Total Gef Resources(\$)</b>					<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>47,500.00</b>	<b>547,500.00</b>



## Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

In response to growing international concern, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) formalized the Global Mercury Partnership in 2008 to systematically eliminate anthropogenic mercury releases through strategic intervention and collaboration with national governments. In 2009, UNEP's governing council entered into negotiations for the preparation of a legally binding global instrument on mercury to safeguard human and ecosystem health. Negotiations were successfully completed in January 2013 with 147 governments agreeing to the draft text for the Minamata Convention on Mercury. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan, the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" was formally adopted and opened for signature.

Angola became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 11 October 2013. Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the Government has been an active participant in international programmes and agreements to address mercury releases and uses, led by the Angola Ministry of Environment (MINAMB).

The treaty has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM), and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. As the ASGM sector is a major source of mercury release and environmental pollution in the world, Article 7 of the Convention requires countries with more than insignificant use of mercury in ASGM operations to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) in order to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds within three years of the treaty entering into force.

As the use of mercury is more than insignificant in Angola, the country has notified the Secretariat of the Convention on 28 August 2018 and requires assistance to develop the NAP.

According to Article 7 and Annex C of the Convention, each Party that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the article shall include in its NAP:

- (a) National objectives and reduction targets;
- (b) Actions to eliminate: (i) Whole ore amalgamation; (ii) Open burning of amalgam or processed amalgam; (iii) Burning of amalgam in residential areas; and (iv) Cyanide leaching in sediment, ore or tailings to which mercury has been added without first removing the mercury;
- (c) Steps to facilitate the formalization or regulation of the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector;
- (d) Baseline estimates of the quantities of mercury used and the practices employed in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory;
- (e) Strategies for promoting the reduction of emissions and releases of, and exposure to, mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing, including mercury-free methods;
- (f) Strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury and mercury compounds from both foreign and domestic sources to use in artisanal and small scale gold mining and processing;
- (g) Strategies for involving stakeholders in the implementation and continuing development of the national action plan;
- (h) A public health strategy on the exposure of artisanal and small-scale gold miners and their communities to mercury. Such a strategy should include, inter alia, the gathering of health data, training for health-care workers and awareness-raising through health facilities;
- (i) Strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining;

- (j) Strategies for providing information to artisanal and small-scale gold miners and affected communities; and
- (k) A schedule for the implementation of the national action plan.

While not an explicit focus of the health activities of this project, the proposed project will also lay the ground work for actions called for under Article 16 of the Convention. The NAP will also include a road map to reduce the use of mercury in the sector including potential funding sources to implement it and an assessment and cost-benefit analysis of technically available and economically feasible techniques and technologies to replace and prevent the use of mercury.

Worldwide, among the most critical environmental issues related to small-scale mining are the use of mercury for gold amalgamation and the use of cyanide, sometimes in combination with mercury. The ASGM sector is the world's largest source of mercury pollution from intentional uses (the second largest emission source after coal-fired power plants) as Mercury is simple to use, cheap and easily available.

In Angola, although mining is carried out by large and medium scale companies, Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) is significant. The ASM sector produces diamond, gold and dimension stones. Angola is the third largest producer of diamonds in Africa. Hydrocarbons (oil), however, completely dominate the country's economy and extractive sector. ASM can only be sanctioned for areas in which industrial-scale mining has been maxed out and deemed no longer economically viable.

Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) is not yet requisitely structured. In fact, the information about ASGM activities in Angola is scarce since the ASGM activities are illegal and the government has not recognized or formalized the ASGM activities yet. Moreover, there is reported illegal cross border trading of mercury for use in the ASGM sector in areas such as the Northern Province, Cabinda, which borders with DR Congo and Congo Brazzaville (Mayombe Forest) an area rich of gold with huge movements of smugglers.

Therefore, the Government is in the process of assessing and understanding the nature of the ASGM Sector. The outcome of this assessment will result in building knowledge and a shared understanding of the sector with all stakeholders, including the Larger Scale Mining (LSM) including reforming the sector.

As part of these efforts, the government has initiated reform starting with the establishment of the Gold Authority Agency which is responsible for regulating gold production including trading and commercialization in the country. The Gold Authority Agency has the potential and capacity to restructure and organize the entire value chain of gold production from mining to market and value addition initiatives in the country.

ASGM Gold Production - about 90% of gold production in Angola is from ASGM mostly from the Maiombe region of Cabinda Province. Alluvial gold is also recovered from small tributaries along the Luali River in central Cabinda and from alluvial deposits in the Provinces of Cuanza Norte, Cunene, and Huila. A primary gold deposit (known as Mpopo) containing auriferous quartz veins is known to exist about 36 km southwest of Cassinga. The deposit is estimated to contain about 700,000 metric tons (t) of ore at a grade of 8 grams per metric ton (g/t) gold. There are no industrial gold mining operations in the country as of year-end 2009 (National Private Investment Agency, 2010). The ASGM Sector is predominantly informal and illegal. The ASGM sector employees about 218,000 people.

Currently in Angola, the effect of gold mining using amalgamation technique has not been thoroughly investigated. Specifically, the fate of mercury in the environment is virtually unknown, and the total amount of mercury used for the recovery of gold unascertained.

Angola has expressed interest in addressing these issues and developing ASGM in alignment with its current reform on the ASGM sector. Therefore, the development of a NAP focused on the ASGM sector will enable the country to achieve the goals of the implementation phase of the Convention. The country does not currently have any mercury specific regulations.

The efforts made by Angola, mentioned above, demonstrate that this project is fully in line with the country's goal to map and prevent mercury related environment and health problems in the ASGM sector and invest in technological solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention.

## B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The outcomes of the proposed project will be the enablement of participatory stakeholders to manage mercury in the ASGM sector, as well as the NAP's finalization for the endorsement of relevant stakeholders and future submission by the government to the Minamata Convention secretariat. The activities of the project will fill the gaps required to develop the NAP, by assisting the government of Angola and ASGM partners in the formulation of strategies to prevent, reduce, and where feasible eliminate mercury emissions and by increasing awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. This will include: (a) Analysis of the ASGM sector, including main mining areas, miners/private sector involved, relevant stakeholders, level of formalization and other relevant information, as well as an assessment on the involvement of women and children; (b) inventory on the quantities of mercury used and practices employed in the ASGM sector within the country; (c) assessment of institutional capacity in the health sector, particularly in locations/areas host to ASGM activities, to gather basic health information related to mercury and ASGM, and conduct training and awareness raising activities; (d) baseline of any other harmful chemicals, including cyanide and acids; (e) options for elimination of the practices specified in Annex C of the Convention; (f) strategies to prevent exposure to mercury together with the health authorities, which are inclusive of a special focus on vulnerable populations including women and children; (g) definition of steps and presentation of models to formalize the ASGM sector; (h) strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury into the ASGM sector; (i) strategies for involving stakeholders in the implementation and continuing development of the NAP; (j) awareness raising activities for ASGM miners and affected communities, as well as for national and regional-level policy makers; and (k) a road map for the reduction of mercury in the sector, including intervention options and potential funding sources to implement it.

Under this project a comprehensive national assessment of all ASGM activities where mercury is heavily used in the ASGM sector will be undertaken. GEF resources will help Angola to identify and prioritize hotspot areas for future investments and intervention in the country to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of green industrial growth. The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will contribute to the achievement of SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).

Key stakeholders will be consulted and engaged through the project implementation process as follows:

UNIDO will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The UNIDO project manager will provide project implementation oversight.

UNITAR will act as the co-executing agency providing technical expertise for the development of all mercury related activities and other aspects related to the Minamata Convention and the responsible development of the ASGM sector. These activities will be executed via subcontract to UNITAR. The subcontracting process will be administered by UNIDO according to the "UNIDO General Terms and Conditions".

The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) of Angola is the Government entity responsible for the formulation of policies on all aspects of the environment. The agency's functions include liaising and cooperating with other Government agencies; collaborating with foreign and international agencies, as necessary; conducting investigations into environmental issues; coordinating the activities of bodies concerned with the technical aspects of the environment for the purpose of controlling the generation, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of industrial waste; ensuring compliance with environmental impact assessment procedures; issuing environmental permits and pollution abatement notices; making recommendations to the Government for the protection of the environment; prescribing standards and guidelines related to the pollution of air, water, and land; protecting and improving the quality of the environment; and securing the control and prevention of discharge waste into the environment among several other functions. The MINAMB will serve as the main governmental counterpart providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point of Angola will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. A National Project Coordination (NPC) team will be established and hosted by the MINAMB to provide overall project coordination of all GEF funded mercury related projects and ensure information sharing, coherence and maximum effectiveness. The MINAMB will appoint the national project coordinator and its credential should be shared with UNIDO for review. The MINAMB will also act as the chair and secretariat of the National Steering Group (NSG). These activities will be executed via subcontract to the MINAMB. The subcontracting process will be administered by UNIDO according to the "UNIDO General Terms and Conditions".

The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of MINAMB, UNIDO representatives, technical and policy experts from UNITAR, and other relevant ministries and associations (including industrial and gender-related) as needed to provide overall guidance and coordination. Participation in the NSG will be consulted with MINAMB, UNITAR and UNIDO. All project amendments will be done in accordance with the UNIDO rules and regulations and GEF policies, in particular documents "GEF project and programmatic approach cycle" (GEF/C.39/Inf.3) and "GEF project and program cycle policy" (GEF/C.50/08/Rev.01).

The Ministry of Geology and Mines (MGM) and MINAMB will provide national leadership and technical support for ASGM related activities in close collaboration with UNITAR.

The Ministry of Health (MINSa) will provide national leadership and technical support for health-related activities in close cooperation with UNITAR.

ASGM stakeholders including academia, NGOs, and the private sector will be engaged to assist in the development of the NAP. This network of stakeholders will liaise with miners to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to prevent and reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector within the enabling activities framework and to develop a responsible and sustainable ASGM sector.

An expert team comprised of national and international consultants and technical specialists will be recruited to provide technical support for the NAP implementation. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to assist in the development of a national comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector and plan activities for national capacity building. In agreement with national counterparts, experts will be appointed by the MINAMB and their credentials will be shared with UNIDO for review.

The project will not have an impact on indigenous people groups as they are not present in the region where the project will be executed.

Refer to annex B for a flow chart of various stakeholders.

Recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different kinds, levels and frequency of mercury. Therefore, gender mainstreaming will play a key role in the development of the NAP and will be an integral part of the project activities. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, among others by involving women and vulnerable groups at the sector level in the information sharing and dissemination events, in the project coordination unit and national committee, and at the stakeholder level (e.g. by consulting women during the analysis of the ASGM sector and the assessment of health impacts of mercury use on women).

Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Committee and attending the awareness workshops. Strategies to mitigate gender inequality and prevent child labour in ASGM will be part of the proposed NAP.

### C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

This project sets out the activities necessary to improve the national capacity for the management of mercury in the ASGM sector, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP). Outputs from the project will also provide a basic situation evaluation and inventory/characterization of the ASGM sector that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention. The NAP will generate global environmental and socio-economic benefits, as well as enable Angola to place mercury management at the leading edge of their sustainable development agenda. Inputs and data collected from the NAP proposed in this project will provide key information on the use and reduction of mercury in the ASGM sector. The planned activities per output are listed below:

Output 1.1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination on mercury established:

Activity 1.1.1.1: Conduct national start-up workshop;

Activity 1.1.1.2: Establish mercury coordination mechanism at the national level;

Activity 1.1.1.3: Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP, including the recruitment of inventory trainees;

Activity 1.1.1.4: Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on different gender groups;

Activity 1.1.1.5: Organize and conduct information sharing and dissemination events and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs.

Output 1.1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to prevent and reduce mercury use, emissions and releases:

Activity 1.1.2.1: Collect and analyze data on the ASGM sector (e.g. quantities of mercury used and practices employed; number of main mining sites and miners; relevant stakeholders including /miners private sector; and level of sector formalization);

Activity 1.1.2.2: Define national objectives and reduction targets;

Activity 1.1.2.3: Define steps to facilitate the formalization or regulation of ASGM sector;

Activity 1.1.2.4: Finalize strategies to promote reduction of mercury emissions and releases in ASGM and actions to eliminate worst practices mentioned on Annex C of Minamata Convention;

Activity 1.1.2.5: Identify potential sources of necessary funding to implement the road map as part of the NAP.

Output 1.1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to implement a public health strategy on ASGM:

Activity 1.1.3.1: Consult representatives of various ministries and other stakeholder groups;

Activity 1.1.3.2: Identify institutional capacity gaps/barriers;

Activity 1.1.3.3: Finalize institutional and capacity needs assessment report on public health.

Output 1.1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategies initiated including a curriculum for professionals and awareness raising workshop organized\*:

Activity 1.1.4.1: Plan and adapt survey tools to Angola's context;

Activity 1.1.4.2: Conduct consultation with community and with health care providers in selected ASGM locations;

Activity 1.1.4.3: Analyze collected data and prepare recommendations;

Activity 1.1.4.4: Facilitate the drafting of a public health strategy for the ASGM sector, considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups.

*\*Note: Primary monitoring (i.e. human bio-monitoring) is considered out of the scope of the rapid health situation assessment and of the project. The principle objective of the rapid assessment is to identify patterns of health care seeking behavior among ASGM miners and their family members so as to determine the most effective entry point for engagement with them. For example in cases where ASGM miners do not utilize health services, promotional and awareness raising efforts may need to be conducted through mobile clinics or as part of other social mobilization efforts carried out by the health sector. The rapid health situation assessment will also identify current capacities in local health centres to identify and address ASGM related health issues. This latter information is needed to inform the training activities to be conducted under the NAP.*

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Output 2.1.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders for interactive feedback:

Activity 2.1.1.1: Draft NAP according to the national comprehensive analysis report (Output1.2);

Activity 2.1.1.2: Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings;

Activity 2.1.1.3: Finalize NAP;

Activity 2.1.1.4: Define NAP implementation schedule.

Refer to the attached logical framework in annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.

#### D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

GEF resources will assist the government of Angola and partners in understanding the use of mercury and how to minimize it in the ASGM sector, and increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health. It will also assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements nationally to promote future projects. GEF resources will not only help to streamline interventions and related capacity building efforts in the ASGM sector, but also ensure that the key stakeholders involved in the compliance of Article 7 and Annex C under the Convention are sufficiently aware of and appropriately engaged in the design and delivery of the activities identified in the road map.

To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at each governmental counterpart involved in the project will be efficiently utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses.

Project execution is expected to remain at low risk. UNIDO has solid experience in promoting environmentally sound management of mercury in the ASGM sector and plays an important role as co-lead of the sector under the Global Mercury Partnership – the main mechanism and technical advisory group of the Minamata Convention created by UNEP in 2008. UNIDO has also extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs), NIP updates, MIAs and NAPs. The local and regional presence of UNIDO through the field offices will also help to ensure the smooth development of project activities.

Enabling activities to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) have already been developed in Angola with GEF's resources. The NAP will complement the country's efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment.

UNITAR has experience supporting countries with the development of the NAP and MIA related activities. UNITAR has supported a number of countries to strengthen their national capacities to manage mercury and comply fully with the national obligations of the Minamata Convention. Areas of support include: capacity-building and training, policy reform, development of national action plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) and Minamata Initial Assessments, and supporting phase-out activities. These capacity-development activities are geared towards addressing the main global objectives of reduction of mercury releases and emissions to the environment and ensuring the sound management of mercury in different sectors.

## E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNIDO through annual supervision visits to Angola. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: (a) review annual work plan, (b) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, (c) review interim and final reports, and (d) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's documents, rules and guidelines, in particular documents "Rules and Guidelines for Agency Fees and Project Management Costs" (GEF/C.39.09), "GEF project and programmatic approach cycle" (GEF/C.39/Inf.3) and "GEF project and program cycle policy" (GEF/C.50/08/Rev.01). UNIDO's South Africa office, which is in charge of Angola, will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by UNIDO's project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. The terms of reference for the evaluator will be developed with the support of UNIDO's project manager under UNIDO's guidance.

**Programmatic M&E:** The main executing partner, MINAMB, will be responsible for day-to-day execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO, which will be responsible for overall management and evaluation. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework.

**Financial Monitoring:** All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to standard UNIDO accounting procedures. A terminal evaluation will be submitted to the GEF within 90 days of the project end.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

**Legal context clause:** The Government of the Republic of Angola agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 18 February 1977.

Monitoring and Evaluation Table

M&E activity	Time	Budget (USD)	
		GEF Grant	Co-financing
Start-up workshop report*	Within 3 months of project start	0	0
Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*	Month 12	0	0
Project review by NSG at the end of the project*	Month 24	0	0
Terminal evaluation	At project closure	25,000	6,000
<b>Total M&amp;E cost</b>		<b>25,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>

\*Funded by Project Management Costs



**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)**

Not applicable.

**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)****A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):**

<b>Focal Point Name</b>	<b>Focal Point Title</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Signed Date</b>
Paixao Miguel Esteves	Director of the Department of Planning, Statistics and Studies	Ministry of Environment	8/20/2018

**B. Convention Participation**

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Date of Ratification/Accession</b>	<b>National Focal Point</b>
Minamata Convention	10/11/2013	Ministry of Environment

**ANNEX A: Project Budget Table**

**Please attach a project budget table.**