



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTE
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

ENABLING ACTIVITY

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Ghana		
Country(ies):	Ghana	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	150169
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) World Health Organization	Submission Date:	04-18-2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Action Plan (NAP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: National capacity and capability improved for the management of mercury, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM) sector				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
Improve understanding on the scope of mercury in the Ghana ASGM sector and strengthen national capacity to manage mercury in the sector, in compliance with the requirements of the Minamata Convention	Participatory stakeholders able to manage mercury in the ASGM sector (awareness, technical skills, expertise)	1.1: Information disseminated and project coordination mechanism established 1.2: National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to reduce mercury emissions and releases 1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to develop a public health strategy on ASGM 1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategy initiated and awareness raising workshops organized	360,000	34,250
2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement	2. NAP finalized for the endorsement from	2.1 NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant	70,000	0

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	GEFTF	Ghana	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	500,000	47,500	547,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					500,000	47,500	547,500

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Ghana became a signatory to the Convention on 24 September 2014. 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>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, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. As the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (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 Ghana, the country has notified the Secretariat of the Convention on 7 October 2015 and required assistance to develop the NAP.</p> <p>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) information on the scope of mercury in the ASGM sector; (b) inventory of quantities of mercury and other harmful chemicals used, including cyanide, and practices employed in the sector; (c) a public health strategy on the exposure of ASGM miners and their communities to mercury; (d) an assessment and cost-benefit analysis of technically available and economically feasible techniques and technologies to replace and prevent the use of mercury; and (e) a road map to reduce the use of mercury in the sector including potential funding sources to implement it. A series of strategies, baselines and steps to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds shall also be included in the NAP as noted in the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) guidelines on Enabling Activities (EA) to assist countries.</p> <p>The Mining industry of Ghana accounts for 5% of the country's GDP and minerals make up 37% of total exports, of which gold contributes over 90% of the total mineral exports. The main focus of Ghana's mining and minerals development industry remains focused on gold. Ghana is Africa's 2nd largest gold producer, producing 80.5 t in 2008.</p>
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Gold has been mined in Ghana for over 1,000 years. In precolonial times, present-day Ghana was one source of the gold that reached Europe via trans-Saharan trade routes. Most gold mining before the mid-nineteenth century was alluvial, miners recovering the gold from streams. Modern gold mining that plumbs the rich ore deposits below the earth's surface began about 1860, when European concessionaires imported heavy machinery and began working in the western areas of present-day Ghana. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, modern mining in the Gold Coast has been pursued as a large-scale venture. More than 90 percent of gold production in the early 1990s came from underground mines in western Ashanti Region, with the remainder coming from river beds in Ashanti Region and Central Region. Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC), the country's largest producer, mined 62,100 fine ounces in January 1992, the highest monthly production ever recorded since the company began operation in 1897. AGC was not the only company to benefit from an upsurge in production. Despite its increased production, the company's overall share of the domestic gold market declined from 80 percent to 60 percent in the same period that other operators entered the industry. In 1992, Ghana's gold production surpassed 1 million fine ounces, up from 327,000 fine ounces in 1987. The Small Scale Gold Mining Act of 1989 (PNDCL 218) regularized the industry in Ghana.

The country has 23 large-scale mining companies producing gold, diamonds, bauxite and manganese, and, there are also over 300 registered small scale mining groups and 90 mine support service companies. The rush for minerals by large-scale corporate miners (LSM) is leading to a gradual squeeze of ASGM off land where industrial mining companies may have achieved statutory prospecting, exploration and/or mining rights. In Ghana, there is a shortage of arable land and lack of alternative livelihoods. An estimated 90 per cent of Ghanaian miners are operating informally, they attribute to a complex licensing process which makes it difficult to become formal. Mercury use is widespread in the informal sector: it is sold legally and inexpensively to miners. Despite two decades of local and internationally-coordinated initiatives to address and ameliorate the negative impacts of mercury used in Ghana's ASGM sector, it is still widely used and inadequate awareness of proper handling and health and environmental consequences persist. Exposure to mercury is a serious risk for humans and animals, even at very low levels of exposure. The harm mercury causes is multifaceted. It can be devastating or damaging to the central nervous system, kidneys, lungs, thyroid, immune system, eyes, gums, and skin; neurological damage caused by mercury is irreversible. Yet the state currently does not provide artisanal miners with technology, education, or other ways of mining without using mercury; nor does it educate miners on how to minimize their use of the toxic chemical. It is estimated that at least 14 tons of gold were extracted per year from various existing artisanal and small-scale mines in the country.

Gold is a foremost export commodity for Ghana, with this treasurable metal bringing in almost 48 percent of the country's revenue. After South Africa, Ghana is the leading gold producer in Africa and in the first quarter of 2012, Ghana earned about \$1.5 billion from export of gold. According to the Bank of Ghana, the country will continue to witness an increase in revenue through gold exports. ASGM contributes 23% of Ghana's gold production.

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

The ASGM sector is recognized to have a significant role in local development, but at the same time its activities have also negative impacts on human health and on the environment due to inappropriate mining practices, the use of toxic chemicals, and the presence of human settlements in sensitive environments. In the last years, the ASGM sector in Ghana has been characterized by the following issues⁴:

- Widely spread in Greenstone belt areas and in river basins and catchments;
- 500,000 people are employed and another 1 million are dependent on ASGM for their livelihoods and nearly 80% of miners are unregistered;
- Conflicts due to encroachment of ASGM into Large Scale Mining claims, poor organization, lack of finance and technologies, lack of reclamation of mined 29 sites and conflicts on mineral rights;
- Conflicts between ASGM miners and local communities; and
- Negative impacts on the environment due to unorganized mining, use of chemicals, and poaching of wildlife in operating areas.

Ghana expressed interest in addressing these issues and developing ASGM in alignment with its all-inclusive green approach vision. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed the AKOBEN programme to carry out its mandate in conformity with the principles of the National Environment Policy, serving as a monitoring and verification programme to ensure that companies follow environmental regulations on a continual basis. However, AKOBEN programme does not capture the mining operations and activities of small scale mining operators in line with set standards such as Environmental Impact Assessments guidelines. The Ghana Water Company who supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes has complained of increased costs of treatment due to elevated contaminants in raw water drawn from rivers impacted by ASGM. In 2002, effect of mercury on people of Dumasi, a "galamsey" (illegal ASGM) village was studied, sponsored by UNIDO.

From 2012 to 2015 Ghana-Michigan Gold Mining Integrated Assessment co-developed with the stakeholders to bring members to synthesize and present data and published the research results. Meetings in April 2014 not only developed and evaluated policy and response options based on research findings, but also finalized manuscripts and synthesized reports and policy briefs.

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 efforts made by Ghana, 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.

<p>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):</p>	<p>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 Ghana 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:</p> <p>(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 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.</p> <p>The project will focus on the assessment of Western, Ashanti, Eastern, Brong-Ahafo, and the 3 Northern regions of Ghana Ashanti, where mercury is heavily used in the ASGM sector. GEF resources will help Ghana 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 MDG 7 (Sustainable development), MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).</p> <p>Key stakeholders will be consulted and engaged through the project implementation process as follows:</p> <p>UNIDO will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The UNIDO project manager will provide technical advice, as well as coordinate and monitor the project activities.</p> <p>Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) will act as co-executing agency assisting with day-to-day management and providing technical expertise for the development of all activities related to Output 1.2 under the project.</p>
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The **Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)** is the government entity responsible for the formulation of policies on all aspects of the environment. **The Environmental Protection Agency's** functions include acting as liaison and in cooperating with other Government agencies; collaborating with foreign and international agencies, as necessary; conducting investigations on 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. Together with MESTI, the **Environmental Protection Agency**, as the oversight agency responsible for the day to day management of environmental protection under MESTI, will serve as the main governmental counterpart providing national leadership. EPA will be responsible for Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 under the project. The Minamata Convention focal point of Ghana will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. EPA will also act as the chair and secretariat of the National Steering Group (NSG).

The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of EPA, UNIDO and WHO representatives, technical and policy experts from NRDC, and other relevant ministries and associations as needed to provide overall guidance and coordination. Participation in the NSG will be consulted with EPA, NRDC and UNIDO. All project amendments will be done in accordance with the UNIDO rules and regulations and GEF policy GEF/C.39/Inf.3.

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** will serve as co-executing agency for all health components of the project and in collaboration with the MOH and GHS Ministry of Health will ensure achievement of all health related outputs in the project. In particular, WHO will support the implementation of the institutional capacity and rapid health situation assessments and will leverage appropriate international, regional, and/or national health expertise needed to implement the health related project components. WHO will also facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned from this project with other countries host to ASGM in the African region and beyond.

The **Ministry of Health (MOH)** and **Ghana Health Service (GHS)** will facilitate high-level health sector engagement of/and leadership in relevant inter-sectoral activities and stakeholder engagement activities, including related awareness raising activities; support the mainstreaming of relevant NAP activities into existing/wider national and regional health programs and initiatives; and lead the initiation and eventual development of the public health strategy.

The **Ghana Minerals Commission** is the main institution responsible for the regulation and management of the utilization of the mineral resources of Ghana in line with Act 269. It thus regulates the mineral sector in Ghana and ensures compliance with mining activities including those of ASGM.

ASGM National Association and **Precious Mineral Marketing Company** will be consulted during the production of national information on the scope of mercury in ASGM, sensitized through training and engaged to promote the prevention, reduction and elimination of mercury use in the sector.

ASGM stakeholders including academia, trade unions, 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.

This EA will be executed via subcontract to NRDC at approximately USD\$131,868, WHO at approximately USD\$154,835, and EPA at approximately USD\$152,857. Please refer to Annex A for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown. Budget for the final evaluation is included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 14.

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.

Please 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 (e.g. MESTI, EPA, etc.), 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 as part of the rapid health situation assessment).

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 labor in ASGM will be part of the proposed NAP.

<p>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).</p>	<p>This project sets out the activities necessary to improve the national capacity and capability 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 Ghana 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:</p> <p>Output 1.1: Information disseminated and national coordination on mercury established</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Conduct national start-up workshop</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Establish mercury coordination mechanism at the national level</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP, including the recruitment of inventory trainees</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on different gender groups</p> <p>Activity 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</p> <p>Output 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>Activity 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)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 Define national objectives and reduction targets</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 Define steps to facilitate the formalization or regulation of ASGM sector</p> <p>Activity 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</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5 Identify potential sources of necessary funding to implement the road map as part of the NAP</p> <p>Output 1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to support the initiation of a public health strategy on ASGM</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Consult representatives of various ministries and other stakeholder groups</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 Identify institutional capacity gaps/barriers</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 Finalize institutional and capacity needs assessment report on public health</p> <p>Output 1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategies initiated including a curriculum for professionals and awareness raising workshop organized.*</p> <p>Activity 1.4.1 Plan and adapt NRDC's and other survey tools to Ghana's context</p> <p>Activity 1.4.2 Conduct consultation with community and with health care providers in selected ASGM locations</p> <p>Activity 1.4.3 Analyze collected data and prepare recommendations</p> <p>Activity 1.4.4 facilitate the drafting of a public health strategy for the ASGM sector, considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p>
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*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.

Output 2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders

Activity 2.1.1 Draft NAP according to the national comprehensive analysis report (Output 1.2)

Activity 2.1.2 Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings

Activity 2.1.3 Finalize NAP

Activity 2.1.4 Define NAP implementation schedule

Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>GEF resources will assist the government of Ghana 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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) and NIP updates. The local and regional presence of UNIDO through the field offices will also help to ensure the smooth development of project activities.</p> <p>Enabling activities to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) have already been developed in Ghana 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.</p> <p>Moreover, NRDC is the powerhouse of the environmental movement. Employing nearly 500 scientists, lawyers, and policy experts backed by 1.4 million members and online activists, NRDC fights for the planet and its people in the halls of Congress, communities across the country, and nations around the globe.</p> <p>As the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system, WHO is mentioned in the text of the Minamata Convention, which recommends consultation and promotion of cooperation with the organization for health-related issues and activities. Its experience in providing leadership on global health matters and technical support to countries, including in the ASGM sector, is a valuable asset for the execution of the project. WHO is supporting a large programme of work in Ghana that has been agreed with the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service. Through its country office, WHO will be able to facilitate relevant in-country activities and can ensure alignment of project outcomes with existing national health development plans and priorities.</p>
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E. 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 Ghana. 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 rules and guidelines, as well as GEF/C.39/09 and GEF/C.39/Inf.03. UNIDO's Ghana office 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 co-executing partners, NRDC and EPA will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of their respective outputs, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. WHO, in coordination with the MOH and GHS, will be responsible for the day-to-day management and execution of health-related activities including associated reporting activities. 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation table

M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]	
		GEF Grant [USD]	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	9,000
Total M&E cost		25,000	9,000

*Funded by Project Management Costs

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable
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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):
(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Fredua AGYEMAN	Director of Environment	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	NOVEMBER 16 2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	09/24/2014	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	OCTOBER 7 2015

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director of Programme Development and Technical Cooperation (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		04/18/2016	Ms. Rodica-Ella Ivan, Industrial Development Officer, Environment Department	+43 1 26026 5085	R.Ivan@unido.org
					

⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCCF, and SCCF