



REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Wastes ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Mozambican Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector		
Country(ies):	Mozambique	GEF Project ID: ¹	6895
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140103
Other Executing Partner(s):	- Ministry of Mineral Resources (MIREM); - Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) - Ministry of Health (MISAU) - World Health Organization (WHO).	Submission Date: Resubmission Date:	09-26-2014 03/26/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Action Plan (NAP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	n/a

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
1. Improve understanding on the scope of mercury in the Mozambican ASGM sector and strengthen national capacity to implement Article 7 of the Minamata Convention	1. 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	61,000

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.

2. Finalization of the NAP for endorsement	2. NAP finalized for the endorsement from relevant stakeholders	2.1: NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders	70,000	5,000
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	25,000	6,000
Subtotal			455,000	72,000
Project Management Cost ³			45,000	12,000
Total Project Cost			500,000	84,000

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	12,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	12,000
Recipient Government	MIREM	In-kind	10,000
Others	WHO	In-kind	50,000
Total Co-financing			84,000

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 ^{a)} / (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNIDO	GEF TF	Mozambique	Chemicals and Wastes	(select as applicable)	500,000	47,500	547,500
Total Grant Resources					500,000	47,500	547,500

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY	In response to growing international concern, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) formalized the Global Mercury Partnership in 2008 to systematically eliminate
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³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

BACKGROUND AND

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

anthropogenic mercury releases through strategic intervention and collaboration with national governments. As of 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 (including Mozambique) 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.

Mozambique became a signatory to the Convention on 10 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 Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA).

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, the 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.

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 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. While not an explicit focus of health activities envisaged in the NAP, the proposed project will also lay the ground work for actions called for under Article 16 of the Convention.

Despite the importance of the sector to the Mozambican economy, the Government has not yet prepared a NAP on managing mercury in the ASGM industry. The sector is responsible for over 90% of gold production in Mozambique, which is produced by at least 60,000 artisanal gold miners (18,000 of whom are women and children)⁴. In the past years, the Government has expressed concern about the environmental impact of the sector, particularly the negative effects on landscapes as well as the siltation of rivers, and demonstrated ongoing commitment to the reduction, and where possible elimination of mercury use in industrial applications, processes and products. The creation of the Development Fund - an initiative to provide technical and financial support to artisanal miners - and of the Geological and Mining Institute (IGM) is part of the initiatives promoted by the Mozambican Government to address issues related to the sector.

The government, through MICOA and the Ministry of Mineral Resources (MIREM), has collaborated to the development of pilot projects for the reduction of mercury contamination resulting from ASGM. In 2005, mercury use was assessed in the village of Munhena by officers working for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Global Mercury Project and the Blacksmith Institute. Raising awareness about health and environmental hazards associated with mining practices and the introduction of alternatives to reduce the occupational exposure to mercury vapor were also part of the initiative. In the same molds, another pilot project was conducted in the

	<p>district of Manica in Mozambique by UNIDO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Blacksmith Institute. Furthermore, in 2012 a rapid baseline study of the ASGM sector was developed in the country by the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), contracted by MIREM through the World Bank. The study resulted in a series of recommendations, which can be used as a reference in this project. According to the publication, any intervention prescribed through the MIREM should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a broad multi-dimensional approach, be locally-owned and driven as well as informed by robust field experience; • Be strategically linked to other key Mozambique policy initiatives and sectors in order to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize efficient use of development partner’s funding; and • Build on the existing capacity of the MIREM. <p>Moreover, the study lists a series of short- and medium-term objectives that should be incorporated in any proposed program of assistance for the ASGM sector in Mozambique. Some of these objectives are also included in the implementation of the proposed enabling activities, as follows:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that poverty alleviation and wealth creation of the actual miners, laborers, and rural communities are the primary focus of all proposed interventions; (b) formalize ASM activity and ensure that the sector becomes a driving force for rural development; (c) encourage fully equitable and liberalized markets for all mining products, eliminating illicit trading and smuggling of precious minerals as well as monopolies,; (d) avoid or mitigate negative environmental and social impacts as well as impacts on human health in mining sites and communities; and (e) develop the collective capacity of artisanal miners to contribute to sustainable development and an up-scaling of mining activity through the adoption of identified ‘best/good practices’, methods, technology and equipment.</p> <p>Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and awareness raising in the implementation of the pilot projects mentioned above can be used to upgrade the performance of UNIDO in the preparation of the NAP, providing a competitive advantage for the successful preparation of the NAP in Mozambique.</p> <p>In conclusion, this project is fully in line with Mozambique's goal to map mercury related environment and health problems in the ASGM sector and invest in technological solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention. Furthermore, UNIDO has clear comparative advantage in this area with many successfully implemented projects under the GEF's Chemicals and Waste Focal Area.</p>
<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</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 and 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 Mozambique and ASGM partners in the formulation of a clear road map to reduce 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</p>

⁴ Shandro, Janis A., Marcello M. Veiga, Rebecca Chouinard, Reducing mercury pollution from artisanal gold mining in Munhena, Mozambique, Journal of Cleaner Production, Volume 17, Issue 5, March 2009, Pages 525. 4

<p>indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>involved, relevant stakeholders, level of formalization and other relevant information as well as an assessment on the involvement of women and children; (b) inventory with 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 health data on mercury exposure, and conduct training and awareness raising activities; (d) baseline of mercury consumption and other harmful chemicals including cyanide; (e) options for elimination of the practices specified in the 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 to formalize ASGM sector; (h) strategies for managing trade and preventing the diversion of mercury; (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 (l) a road map for the reduction of mercury in the sector, including needed interventions and potential funding sources to implement it.</p> <p>The project will focus on the assessment of Manica and Niassa provinces where mercury is heavily used in the ASGM sector. GEF resources will help Mozambique 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 be manifested when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 7 (Sustainable Development), 4 (Reduce Child Mortality) and 6 (Combat diseases).</p> <p>The key stakeholders will be consulted and engaged throughout 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 project oversight and implementation.</p> <p>MIREM, as the institution responsible for the activities related to ASGM in Mozambique, will serve as the main national executing agency assisting with day-to-day management, providing necessary expertise on mercury use in the sector.</p> <p>MICOA, as the administrative authority on environmental protection, will be responsible for the dissemination of information among state, private and civil society stakeholder groups (e.g. miners, policy makers etc.) on project achievements and lessons learned as well as the impacts of mercury use in the ASGM sector to human health and environment. MICOA will organize and conduct public awareness events and activities in the country. MICOA and the Minamata Convention focal point in the Ministry will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. MICOA will also be responsible for the establishment of the project coordination mechanism and act as the chair and secretariat of the National Steering Group (NSG).</p>
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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 dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):

The NSG will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of UNIDO representatives, technical and policy experts from MICOA, other relevant ministries, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination. 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 be the co-executing agency for the health components of the project. Key supporting roles of WHO include: facilitation of high-level engagement of/and leadership by the health sector in relevant inter-sectoral activities and stakeholder engagement activities; facilitating the mainstreaming of relevant NAP activities into existing/wider national and regional health programs and initiatives; leveraging of appropriate international, regional, and/or national health expertise to support the design and delivery of health related project components; drawing upon the Mozambican experience, conducting advocacy and awareness raising for Ministries of Health in other countries host to ASGM in the African region and beyond. Support will be provided through WHO's Headquarters offices as part of a wider initiative on health in the ASGM sector, through WHO Regional Office for Africa and its Country Office in Mozambique.

The **Ministry of Health (MISAU)** will provide national leadership and technical support for the health related activities in close collaboration with WHO.

Miners and mining communities will be consulted during the production of national information on the scope of mercury in the ASGM, sensitized through training and engaged with it to promote the reduction and elimination of mercury in the sector.

ASGM industry associations (Civil Society Organizations), including academia, will act as a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development of the NAP. This network of associations will liaise with miners to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector within the enabling activities framework.

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.

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 C for the split of stakeholder's roles per output and to Annex A for a flow chart of various stakeholders.

This EA will be executed via subcontract to MIREM at approximately USD 176,210, WHO at approximately USD\$153,790, and MICOA at approximately 80,000. Please refer to Annex B 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 10.

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. MIREM, MISAU 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 the assessment of health impacts of mercury use).

<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 dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Committee and attending the awareness workshops. Propositions to tackle gender inequality and prevent child labor in ASGM will be part of the strategies proposed in the NAP.</p> <p>In Mozambique, women occupy a number of roles in the ASGM communities, ranging from positions as miners and mine-pit owners, to other functions as providing retail and personal services. The study developed by the World Bank points out the fact that there are few women in positions of authority or decisions making on ASGM associations. That said one of the recommendations made in the publication is the analysis of the inner-politics of mining associations to address this kind of gender imbalance when analyzing the scope of ASGM sector.</p>
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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 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 Mozambique 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 of mercury in the ASGM sector. The planned activities per output are listed below:

Output 1.1: Information disseminated and project coordination mechanism established

Activity 1.1.1 Conduct start-up workshop

Activity 1.1.2 Establish project coordination mechanism (e.g. National Steering Group)

Activity 1.1.3 Develop strategies to involve stakeholders in the implementation and continued development of the NAP

Activity 1.1.4 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on different gender groups

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

Output 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

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)

Activity 1.2.2 Define national objectives and reduction targets

Activity 1.2.3 Define steps to facilitate the formalization or regulation of ASGM sector

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

Activity 1.2.5 Identify potential sources of necessary funding to implement the road map as part of the NAP

Output 1.3: Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to develop a public health strategy on ASGM

Activity 1.3.1 Consult representatives of various ministries and other stakeholder groups

Activity 1.3.2 Identify institutional capacity gaps/barriers

Activity 1.3.3 Finalize institutional and capacity needs assessment report on public health

Output 1.4: Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategy initiated and awareness raising workshops organized.*

Activity 1.4.1 Plan and adapt WHO survey tools to Mozambique context

Activity 1.4.2 Conduct consultation with community and with health care providers in selected ASGM locations

Activity 1.4.3 Analyze collected data and prepare recommendations

Activity 1.4.4 Initiate the drafting of a public health strategy for the ASGM sector while 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

<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>or as part of other social mobilization efforts carried out by the health sector. The rapid health situation assessment also seeks to identify current capacities in local health centres to identify and address ASGM related health issues. This latter information is needed to inform the design and messaging of training activities to be conducted under the NAP.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex C for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>GEF resources will assist the government of Mozambique and industrial partners in their understanding of operations on mercury 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>Project execution is expected to remain at low risk. 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 the 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 development of the project.</p> <p>UNIDO has extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Enabling activities have already been developed in Mozambique with GEF's resources in order to assist the country in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). 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>Lessons learned and experience gained by UNIDO in Mozambique through the development of capacity building projects related to POPs as well as pilot projects on the ASGM sector will be valuable to the implementation of the NAP. The EA 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>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the goals of Mozambique to fulfill the full range of obligations under the Convention and to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds in order to protect human health and the environment.</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. This EA project will be the first NAP to be implemented by UNIDO and, consequently, serve as a model for other NAPs under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p>

<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation 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 Mozambique. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: (a) review and approve annual work plan, (b) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, (c) approve 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 such as the UNIDO-GEF Project Operating Manual and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3. UNIDO's Mozambique 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.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, MIREM will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. 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. WHO will be responsible for the day-to-day management and execution of health-related activities and report semi-annually to UNIDO.</p> <p>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. UNIDO will submit the yearly Progress Implementation Report (PIR), which will also include the GEF grant disbursement summaries, to the GEF. A terminal evaluation will be submitted to the GEF within 90 days of the project end.</p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation table</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="462 1304 1409 1703"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">M&E activity</th> <th rowspan="2">Time</th> <th colspan="2">Budget [USD]</th> </tr> <tr> <th>GEF Grant [USD]</th> <th>Co-financing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Start-up workshop report*</td> <td>Within 3 months of project start</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*</td> <td>Month 12</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project review by NSG at the end of the project*</td> <td>Month 24</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terminal evaluation</td> <td>At project closure</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total M&E cost</td> <td></td> <td>25,000</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Funded by Project Management Costs</p>	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	6,000	Total M&E cost		25,000	6,000
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<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>																										

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)
Ms. Marilia Telma António MANJATE	Head of Department of Cooperation	MINISTRY FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (MICOA)	09/05/2014

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	MS. LAURA NHANTUMBO	12/12/2014

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 (select) 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 Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		03/26/2015	Ludovic Bernaudat, Environmental Management Branch 	+43 126026 3648	L.Bernaudat@unido.org

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