REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa		
Country(ies):	Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe	GEF Project ID:[1]	6944
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01296
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP - Regional Office for Africa	Submission Date:	02/09/2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Type of Report:	(select)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries.

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in $)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing[2]
1. Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Participating countries make full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	109,291	91,500
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention	Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	43,680	89,000
3. Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Enhanced understanding on mercury sources and releases facilitated the development of national priority actions	Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	144,083	94,000
4. Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Improved understanding on national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enabled a better identification of future activities	Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	44,565	89,000

[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.

5. Preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results	99,513	41,500
6. Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management	Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	30,000	0
		Subtotal	471,132	405,000
		Project Management Cost[3]	49,813	100,000
		Monitoring and evaluation	27,000	0
		Total Project Cost	547,945	505,000

* 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 ($)
National Governments	Angola	In-kind	100,000
		In-cash	100,000
National Governments	Malawi	In-kind	200,000
National Governments	Zimbabwe	In-kind	20,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	70,000
Other Multilateral Agency(ies)	UNITAR	In-kind	15,000
Total Co-financing			505,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
				GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee a)/ (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Regional Africa	Chemicals and Wastes	547,945	52,055	600,000
Total Grant Resources				547,945	52,055	600,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

[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.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT :

The Minamata Convention on Mercury identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) A specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. The GEF Programming for its replenishment V highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support the ratification and further implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Additionally, at its 44th Meeting in June 2013, the GEF Council considered document GEF/C.44/04, *Preparing the GEF to serve as the Financial Mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury upon entry into force* and its decision, inter alia: "Authorized the use of up to 10 million for the funding of an early action pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury to be programmed during the remainder of GEF-5, upon request by eligible signatory countries. It also requested the GEF Secretariat to develop initial guidelines consistent with the final resolutions of the Diplomatic Conference for enabling activities and pre-ratification projects, in consultation with the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and presented this as an information document at the 45th Council Meeting"

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF V Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 3 Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction, which has as an outcome 3.1 to build country capacity to effectively manage mercury in priority sectors.

The pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury complements the 15 million USD assigned from GEF to support mercury projects since the start of GEF V (2010). The 15 million USD, initially allocated during GEF V, have been exhausted in 2013, therefore the 10 additional million USD are for countries that have the firm purpose to ratify the Convention and are to support the pre-ratification programme. These additional funding is made available with the purpose to: a) assess national regulatory framework in the context of preparation for a decision whether to ratify; b) decide if there is a justification to notify the convention in accordance with article 7; c) prepare to implement the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury as soon as possible. As such, the GEF Secretariat, consistent with paragraph 9 (b) of the GEF Instrument, in the interim period between adoption of the Convention and the COP1, as well as after the COP1, will support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that: a) have signed the Convention; and b) are eligible for World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (TRAC).

This project is aimed at facilitating the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in participating countries with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose.
Participating countries will benefit from new and updated information about the mercury situation in their country and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries.

National priorities and UNDAF in participating countries
The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of participating African countries. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes in each country, representatives from the United Nations Country Teams (e.g. UNDP National Representation) will be invited to attend the inception workshop and to take part in the National Coordination Mechanism. It is important to indicate that the participation of the United Nations Country teams in the National Coordination Mechanism will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

UNDAF Angola 2009 – 2013 - The most updated UNDAF document for Angola available in the UNDG website[4] is from 2009-2013. The MIA will contribute to reach the following UNDAF outcomes:

[4] http://www.undg.org/docs/10511/UNDAF-2009-20013_Angola_En_-Full-version.pdf

Outcome 1 – "development of institutional capacity for improved evidence-based planning, legislation, accountability by governance structures, legal environment to address the needs of the poor and most vulnerable whilst, at the same time, strengthening community engagement, civic participation to cement social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women". One of the challenges identified by UNDAF to reach this outcome is to enhance the participation of civil society organizations. This is due to the weakness of civil society organisations (CSOs) in general as well as due to the lack of trust between the State and the CSOs. The project will encourage and create opportunities for the active participation of civil society organizations in the development of the national MIA. CSOs will also be invited to attend trainings and awareness raising workshops organized in the framework of the project. The objective is to build CSOs capacity and raise awareness on mercury sound management and the Minamata Convention. The project will also contribute to enhance existing national structures for chemicals management. Finally, the MIA will promote gender equality and guarantee gender issues are considered in the project implementation and future ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Outcome 4 – "strengthened pro-poor economic growth and accountable macroeconomic management, integrated rural development, management of natural resources and energy to promote environmental protection, energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change". UNDAF concluded that environmental protection was a matter of concern for the Government in order to reach the outcome 4, and the UN agencies should support the development of strategies for the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, such as Land, Water and Bio-Diversity, as well as mainstreaming environmental protection strategies at a national level and in various sectors. The MIA will contribute to outcome 4 by assessing the country situation concerning mercury management and mercury sources and releases which will contribute to the ratification of the Minamata Convention and the future design and implementation of environmental protection strategies to ensure sustainable growth.

UNDAF Malawi 2012-2016[5] **-** The MIA will contribute to reach the following UNDAF outcomes:

Outcome 1.2: women, youth, people with disability and households benefit from decent employment, income generation and pro-poor private sector growth by 2016. The UN is providing technical assistance and capacity enhancement across a range of initiatives. Ensuring that socio-economically disadvantaged groups, particularly in rural areas – women, youth, and people with disabilities – engage in gainful decent employment activities and benefit from income generation and employment arising from private sector growth. The MIA will assess, in particular, mercury sources and releases that potentially expose workers in Malawi to mercury contamination.

Outcome: 1.3: targeted population in selected districts benefit from effective management of environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk by 2016. The assessments conducted in the MIA project can foster improved environment and natural resources management through the future reduction of mercury releases and environmental mercury contamination. The ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention would translate the government commitment to use MIA outputs toward this goal.
Outcome 4.3: national institutions advance gender equality and status of women by 2016. The MIA aim to contribute to this outcome by fostering women participation in the assessments, trainings and meeting and guaranteeing gender issues are fully taken into account in the project implementation.

Additionally, the Malawi State of Environment and Outlook Report[6] developed in the framework of the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative[7].emphasizes that among the reasons for poverty in Malawi there are social-norms, values and customary practices that lead to exclusion of women or the socially disadvantaged. The project will therefore investigate if women and the socially disadvantaged are unequally affected by mercury releases and will recommend actions to protect these groups.

[5] http://www.undg.org/docs/12367/UNDAF-Malawi--2012---2016.pdf
[6] http://www.unpei.org/sites/default/files/e_library_documents/Malawi%20State%20of%20the%20Environemnt%20and%20Outlook%20Report_2010.pdf
[7] The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a global programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring. - See more at: http://www.unpei.org/#sthash.GX6doFOA.dpuf.

UNDAF Zimbabwe 2012-2015[8] - The MIA will contribute to reach the following outcomes of this project:

Outcome 2.3: improved generation and utilisation of data for policy and programme development and implementation by government and other partners. The MIA will assist Zimbabwe to improve the generation and utilisation of data concerning mercury management in the country.

Outcome 4.1: environment management, energy and climate change policies and systems developed and implemented. The MIA will contribute to reach this outcome by improving mercury management through the reduction of mercury releases in Zimbabwe.

Outcome 7.1: laws, policies and frameworks established and implemented to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. The MIA will indirectly contribute to reach this outcome by encouraging women participation in the project implementation and safeguarding gender issues are taken into account in the project implementation.

Brief description on participating countries' activities on mercury and current legislation
Currently Angola does not have a specific legislation for mercury. The national legislation on chemicals is patchy. Angola has not carried out activities on mercury.

Although Malawi is a partner to the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, the country has not implemented mercury relateded activities. Malawi also does not have a national legislation for the sound management of mercury. Nonetheless, the following legislative framework for chemicals is also relevant for mercury management:

- The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) - developed in 1994, has the ultimate aim of gearing Malawi's environmental policy towards improving the surroundings, living conditions and the quality of life of the entire citizenry, both present and future. The policy, specifically, seeks to:

a) Maintain the ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere;
b) Ensure sound management of natural resources and the environment; adequately protect humans, animals and plants, their biological communities and habitats against harmful impacts and destructive practices, and preserve biological diversity;
c) Guide development in accordance with quality requirements to prevent, reduce, and as far as possible, eliminate pollution and nuisances;
d) Integrate environmental considerations in sectoral, structural and socio-economic planning at the national, regional, district and grass roots levels; and
e) Seek common solutions to transboundary environmental problems.

- The Environment Management Act (1996) has provisions for pollution control and regulation of wastes;
- The Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (1997) provides for mandatory monitoring and control of pollution of various water bodies from toxic chemicals/substances. The Act provides for penalties for both pollution and failure to remove pollutants;
- The Industrial Licensing Act (1991) provides for licencing of industries involved (i) the manufacture of fire arms, ammunition and chemical and biological weapons, (ii) the manufacture of explosives, (iii) the processing of hazardous waste and (iv) the manufacture of products which use radioactive material;
- The Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act (1997) has provisions for the safety and welfare of employees handling hazardous substances;
- Malawi Bureau of Standards Act (1987). The objectives of the Act include to provide for the testing of locally manufactured or imported commodities with a view to determining whether such commodities comply with the provisions of this Act, the Merchandise Marks Act or any other law relating to standards of quality;
- The Local Government Act (1998) (Chapter 22:01). The Act allows cities and district assemblies to promulgate by-laws, particularly solid waste management by-laws. Subsequently, local authorities have personnel involved in promoting and safeguarding public health through the enforcement of the Public Health Act of 1944. However,

[8] http://www.undg.org/docs/12122/ZUNDAF-2012-2015_08-July-2011_HiRes-NO-Cropmarks.pdf

there is need for provision of appropriate infrastructure for collection, categorizing, recycling and disposal of municipal waste as well as trained personnel for categorizing, recycling and disposal of municipal waste ;

- The Public Health Act (1947). The Act and its by-laws forbid the indiscriminate dumping and burning of refuse and therefore places the duty to maintain cleanliness of areas on local authorities. Specifically, Section 143 mandates the Minister responsible for public health, to make rules regarding licensing, regulation and inspection of crematoria and the disposal and burial of corpses. Considering that crematoria are some of the documented potential sources of releases of mercury, these particular rules are essential in an attempt to avoid or minimize the releases of this pollutant;
- Health Care Waste Management Policy (2003). In Malawi the Act has strengthened effective management of disposal of medical waste.

Zimbabwe does not have a specific legislation for mercury. However, the country has legislation addressing environmental management issues that are relevant for chemicals management and therefore relevant for mercury management:

- Environmental Management Act: provides for the management of general waste, hazardous waste and hazardous substances. Employs polluter-pays principles;
- Statutory Instrument 12 of 2007 – Hazardous substances, pesticides and toxic substances regulations. Regulates and controls the use, sale, transporting, manufacturing, importing and storage of hazardous substances. Provides the list of the chemicals considered to be hazardous substances and classifies them?
- Statutory Instrument 72 of 2009 – Air pollution Control Regulations. The regulations set ambient and emission standards;
- The factories and Works Act (Chapter 14:08) – Provides for the registration and control of factories, the regulation of conditions of work in factories, supervision of the use of machinery, precautions against accidents to persons employed on structural work;
- Statutory Instrument 68 of 1990 on Accident Prevention and Workers Scheme. Provides for the duties of the employers with respect to creating a safe and healthy work environment for workers. Provides for the duties of manufacturers in respect of substances liable to cause risk to the safety and health of workers.

Participating countries have not yet carried out national mercury inventories. According to the Global Inventory Estimates for 2010[9], the estimates of mercury releases in participating countries are the following:

ANGOLA		
Sector	**Activity**	**Emission estimate, kg**
Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	267.937
Artisanal and small-scale gold production	Artisanal and small-scale gold production	225.000
Caustic soda production	Chlor-alkali industry using Hg-cell process, based on plant Cl_2 production capacity	200.000
Cement production	Production of Portland cement	137.025
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in (major) power plants: Oil	Combustion of heavy fuel oil in (major) power plants	3.300
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other uses (domestic/residential uses, transport, and use in fisheries, agriculture): Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil	3.298

[9] Technical Background Report for the Global Mercury Assessment 2013

Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	2.572
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses: Oil	Combustion of heavy fuel oil	2.040
Oil refining	Refining of crude oil in oil refineries	1.296
Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	0.833
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses: Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil	0.488
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in (major) power plants: Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil in (major) power plants	0.304
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other uses (domestic/residential uses, transport, and use in fisheries, agriculture): Oil	Combustion of heavy fuel oil	0.280
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses: Natural gas	Combustion of natural gas	0.131

MALAWI		
Sector	**Activity**	**Emission estimate, kg**
Artisanal and small-scale gold production	Artisanal and small-scale gold production	225.000
Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	30.354
Cement production	Production of Portland cement	18.270
Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	1.539
Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	0.094

ZIMBABWE		
Sector	**Activity**	**Emission estimate, kg**
Artisanal and small-scale gold production	Artisanal and small-scale gold production	8750.000
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in (major) power plants: Coal	Combustion of hard coal (bituminous coals)	216.900
Non-ferrous metal production: Large-scale gold production	Production of gold from large-scale mining	207.900
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other uses (domestic/residential uses, transport, and use in fisheries, agriculture): Coal	Combustion of hard coal	48.450
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses: Coal	Combustion of hard coal	31.369
Cement production	Production of Portland cement	22.838
Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	Waste and other losses due to breakage and disposal in landfill, etc.	12.696

Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	Use in dental amalgam, emissions from human cremation	1.813
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in other uses (domestic/residential uses, transport, and use in fisheries, agriculture): Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil	0.646
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in industrial uses: Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil	0.090
Production of iron and steel	Primary production of pig iron	0.048
Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	Incineration of waste (large incinerators)	0.039
Stationary fossil fuel combustion in (major) power plants: Oil	Combustion of light fuel oil in (major) power plants	0.032

At the international level, Malawi and Zimbabwe are Party members to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and to the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1994).[10] Zimbabwe has also ratified the ILO Convention on the Safety of Chemicals at the Workplace. Angola is a Party member to the Stockholm Convention only.

All the participating countries are signatories to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed activities

This project is the first GEF supported intervention on mercury inventories in the participating African countries. The project will, however, take into account a number of other relevant bilateral/multilateral activities:

- The GEF program on reducing mercury use in ASGM in Francophone West Africa;
- The World Bank projects that have ASGM components related to mercury, as the Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project in Tanzania;
- The UNEP and WHO cooperation with the World Dental Federation (FDI) and the International Association of Dental Manufacturers (IDM) that conducted a project on dental amalgam in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. The project dealt with the safe handling of mercury waste as well as promotes the use of alternatives;
- The UNDP Global Medical Waste Project in partnership with WHO and Health Care Without Harm in several countries.[11]

Angola, Malawi and Zimbabwe have not participated in any mercury related project and have not received GEF funds for activities relevant to the development of Minamata Initial Assessments.

The following activities are not GEF funded but will also be taken into account during the implementation of this project:

- The Minamata Convention Secretariat support to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Minamata Convention on Mercury. UNEP DTIE Chemicals will regularly inform the Secretariat about the country needs identified during the implementation of the project in order for the Secretariat to better target the support being provided to countries to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. In particular, UNEP DTIE Chemicals is already participating in awareness raising and outreach activities to encourage countries to become Parties to the Convention and to be in a position to implement the Convention successfully as the First Workshop for Anglophone Africa from 23 to 25 April and from 28 to 30 April 2014. Angola, Malawi and Zimbabwe have also attended the workshop;
- UNEP DTIE Chemicals will organize regular meetings with UNEP staff involved in the Global Mercury Partnership to identify potential synergies and will communicate the findings to the Executing Agency;

[10] http://www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=16815

[11] http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/projects/VNM/00048414_POP_QP14_PIMS%202596_Glo%20Med%20Waste_FSP.doc.pdf

- The UNITAR Project for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The project will support the ratification process in countries and assess the national situation to identify priorities. A total of 15 countries will be supported from 2014-2015.

The project was developed in partnership with the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (UNEP-ROA) and will be implemented by UNEP-ROA which will provide technical advice and political support.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of the MIA development is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of mercury.

Project objective: Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries.

Project Components and Activities: The national MIA development has six components, which consists of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organisation of process

This component will imply working at two different levels: international and national. At the international level, the project will identify and establish a **Project Steering Committee** and carry out the project inception workshop (regional launching of the project) and the first project steering committee (please see details on functions/role and how decisions are made in the Implementation arrangements section). At the national level, countries will establish a **National Coordination Mechanism** making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs) to coordinate and guide the project implementation. The national agency in charge of the MIA implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will reinforce the existing National Coordination Mechanism on POPs management with key stakeholders involved in mercury management. The aim is to have one National Coordination Mechanism for mercury and POPs related issues and not two parallel structures. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism will include representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations.

During this project component the National Coordination Mechanism and its Terms of Reference will be formalized in each country. The Terms of Reference will include information on members, the frequency of meetings and the modality of work and roles in the project. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanism will seek for a balanced structure, including representatives from of the civil society, affected and interested communities.

This project component also aims at enhancing stakeholder's commitment to the development of the MIA and gaining political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Activity 1.1: Organize a Regional and three National Inception Workshops to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process, including:

a) Develop a regional strategy for outreach and awareness raising aimed at national/ international stakeholders throughout the project;

b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles;

c) Establish and adopt a National Coordination Mechanism for mercury management.

Activity 1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available.

Expected Outcome:

Participating countries make full use of enhanced existing structures and information available dealing with mercury management to guide ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:

Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation

This is a key step in the MIA development process. One of the first activities suggested before embarking on the establishment of inventories is to review and assess the national capacities (technical, administrative, infrastructure and regulatory). This review and assessment will result in a preliminary identification of national needs and gaps for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. The assessments produced under this component will provide Ministries with strong arguments for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and prioritization of mercury management on the national agenda. Once the Convention is ratified, this component outputs will be essential to comply with the reporting obligations of the Convention and to monitor its implementation. This component will ensure that the gender issues and the interests of vulnerable populations are fully taken into account in the assessments. On this specific step, participating countries will work on:

Activity 2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities.

Activity 2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries.

Expected Outcome:
Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Expected Outputs:
Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation.

Component 3: Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury toolkit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites

This component will provide participating countries with improved data on mercury sources and releases. The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013. Participating countries will apply the level II version, which is a comprehensive description of all mercury sources, as well as a quantitative analysis of mercury. More specifically, the mercury toolkit will assist participating countries to address: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (Article 7); (e) Emissions (Article 8); and (f) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions. An international expert will analyse the inventory data in a timely fashion and will train and guide participating countries throughout the whole inventory process. The aim is to ensure the high quality and comparability of the final inventory and build national capacity to use the UNEP Toolkit. The guidance provided to countries will feed into a module on inventory development using the UNEP Mercury Toolkit that will be developed under component 6. This project component will also analyse existing information on mercury contaminated sites and will formulate a strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, using a nationally agreed criteria.

Activity 3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases.

Activity 3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites.

Expected Outcome:
Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitates the development of national priority actions.

Expected Outputs:

Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites.

Component 4: Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Taking into consideration the preliminary research undertaken under project component 1, the assessment undertaken in component 2, and the mercury inventory under project component 3, this project component will assess the challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Convention on priority sectors. The main output under this project component is a needs assessment and further recommendations to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, taking into consideration the role of all key players and their responsibilities, in particular gender concerns and the special needs of vulnerable groups.

Activity 4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors.

Activity 4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention.

Expected Outcome:
Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities.

Expected Outputs:
Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Component 5: Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results

During this project component the draft MIA is reviewed and validated by national stakeholders. This process of wide consultation will likely include National Coordination meetings, workshops with key sectors, written communications and discussions leading to a final MIA document that will allow the National Governments to ratify the Convention based on a sound national assessment of the mercury situation. Regional lessons learned workshops are foreseen under this component. The objective is to share information and experiences on the project implementation and to promote South-to-South cooperation. The regional lessons learned workshop will also be the opportunity to draft a strategy for regional MIA dissemination to be adapted by participating countries in the national level under activity 5.2.

Awareness raising and dissemination of key MIA outputs will also be performed under this project component under activity 5.2.

Activity 5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report.
Activity 5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy.
Activity 5.3: Organize at least two regional lessons learned workshops.

Expected Outcome:
Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Expected Outputs:
Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided.

Component 6: Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation

This project component will focus on strengthening information exchange and South-to-South cooperation. As part of this, countries will receive additional training and support to design their MIAs. UNEP had assisted more than 50 countries to develop their initial National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention and the initial NIPs

development flagged few challenging issues, such as the need for harmonized approaches, the need for suitable experts that can deliver the same message and core expertise to countries, and more information exchange among countries in the region. Empowered by this experience UNEP in partnership with UNITAR has developed this project component. Participating countries will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment and information exchange. The technical expertise and tools provided will respond directly to countries needs identified. With this additional support (at no extra cost to the GEF) countries will be able to obtain feedback and rapid response to their queries on the development of MIAs and will also make full use of the existing capacities and expertise in the regions. For example, this platform will have a section on queries and forums where participating countries will obtain continuous feedback and targeted responses to their concerns throughout the whole project duration. Lessons learned identified through this project, in particular during the final lessons learned workshop will also be made available through the platform. The platform is expected to continue (maintained by UNITAR) after the life time of this project.

Activity 6.1: Upgrade the existing Mercury: Platform[12] to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training.

Activity 6.2: Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange.

Activity 6.3: Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices.

Expected Outcome:
Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management

Expected Outputs:
Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided

The training sessions, lessons learned and regional workshops will be open to other African countries that are willing to take advantage of these activities, however their participation will be covered by other sources of funding, not this project's budget.

Project Stakeholders:
This project will involve stakeholders at two levels: international and national. At the international level and through its Project Steering Committee, the project will involve donors to this project, participating countries, and relevant IGOs (UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, etc).
At the national level, relevant national stakeholders, international intergovernmental agencies, as well as donors, private sectors, national representations of WHO and UN organizations NGOs, etc, will be invited to participate in the project (e.g. as part of the National Coordination Mechanism). In addition, participating African Ministries of Environment will be regularly briefed on the progress made on the project and will also be requested to take action on key project activities (e.g. validation of MIA). All these measures will ensure adequate and effective coordination as well as continuous information exchange among the Implementing Agency (IA), the Executing Agency (EA) and the National co-Executing Partners, donors, and domestic stakeholders in participating African countries and to link to the broader national chemicals management agenda. Table 1 below shows a preliminary list of domestic stakeholders in participating African countries.
Other key stakeholders, in particular NGOs and industry representatives will be identified in the inception workshop.
Table 1: Preliminary list of stakeholders participation. This list will be improved during the inception workshop

Key stakeholders and related level of decision making power	Role in the project
ANGOLA	
Ministerial Commission **(High)**	A Presidential Order created a Ministerial Commission in order to deal with:

[12] http://mercury.unitar.org

	• The process of rapid ratification of the Convention; • Survey of emission sources and stocks of mercury in the country; • Identify populations affected by mercury emissions; • Develop a national action plan on mercury; • Mobilize international resources for the implementation of projects under the Minamata Convention. This committee, formed by Ministers and advised by technical officers, includes the following Ministries: • Ministry of Environment; • Ministry of Industry; • Ministry of Geology and Mines; • Ministry of Defense; • Ministry of Interior; • Ministry of Health; • Ministry of Energy and Water; • Ministry of Trade; • Ministry of Agriculture; • Ministry of Petroleum.
Universities and other Research and Science Institutions **(Low)**	• Contribute to identify additional stakeholders; • Provide inputs to the project assessments.
National NGOs **(Low)**	• Awareness raising activities; • Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; • Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs; NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
WHO **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
Private sector **(Medium)**	• Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory; • Responsible for funding mercury related activities in order to comply with legislation and as a way of fostering public-private partnerships.
MALAWI	
Ministry of Industry and Trade **(High)**	Responsible for the promotion of both internal and external trade.
Ministry of Energy **(High)**	Responsible for energy in the country including the promotion of energy-saving bulbs usage.

Local Authorities **(Medium)**	The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for local authorities. Local Authorities refer to City, Municipal, Town and District Councils. These organizations offer a range of services within their areas of jurisdiction. Among the services offered under the Local Government Act and waste bye-laws is the control and management of wastes.
Ministry of Labour **(High)**	This Ministry is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1997 through the Occupational Safety and Health Directorate.
Ministry of Health and Population **(High)**	This Ministry provides preventive health and medical services.
Malawi Bureau of Standards **(Medium)**	The Bureau is mandated to promote standardization in industry and commerce through preparation of modification, amendment of specification and codes of practice. The Bureau also provides facilities for testing and calibration of precision of instruments, gauges and scientific apparatus. In particular the Bureau makes sure that imports, exports and use of chemicals are done according to the standards through the testing and issuing of certificates before the chemicals reach the user.
Ministry of Justice **(High)**	The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the provision of legal services to all government ministries and departments. The main functions of the Ministry in relation to chemicals management pertain to its responsibility to provide legal advice to, and to draft legislation, regulations and agreements on behalf of all government institutions. To that end, the ministry is directly involved in the provision of legal services at different stages of chemicals management to institutions such as Pesticides Control Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Environmental Affairs Department and Ministry of Labour just to mention a few.
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management **(High)**	The Ministry is composed of the following; Environmental Affairs Department, Forestry Department and Climate Change and Meteorological Department. This Ministry, through Environmental Affairs Department, has responsibility to promote sustainable, social and economic development through the sound management of the environment. The above responsibility is implemented through the Environment Management Act (EMA) 1996. The Act provides for the creation of regulations on all aspects of environmental management including chemicals and waste management.
National NGOs **(Low)**	• Awareness raising activities; • Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; • Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs. NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
WHO **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.

Private sector **(Medium)**	• Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory; • Responsible for funding mercury related activities in order to comply with legislation and as a way of fostering public-private partnerships.
ZIMBABAWE	
Ministry for Environment **(High)**	• Oversees the management of hazardous substances, haradous waste and general waste; • Responsible for monitoring and control of air quality; • Runs a laboratory which carries out inorganic, organic and microbiological analyses.
Ministry for Health **(High)**	• Offers chemical and microbiological analyses of various samples – food, water, forensic, chemical, industrial; • Monitors limits of maximum contamination levels for chemicals in drinking water.
Ministry for Industry **(High)**	• Facilitate the project activities in particular the assessments and inventory; • Provide inputs to the project assessments and inventory; • Contribute to the dissemination of the final MIA.
Ministry for Labour **(High)**	
Ministry for Local Government **(High)**	
Customs Department **(Medium)**	
Association for Mines (large scale) **(Medium)**	
Association for Small Scale Miners **(Medium)**	
The local Standards Body **(Medium)**	
Local Authorities – Waste Management Departments**(Medium)**	
The Cement Industry **(Medium)**	
The power utility – since they operate coal-fired power stations **(Medium)**	
Association for electrical companies – those selling and manufacturing fluorescent lamps **(Medium)**	
Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) **(Medium)**	Has membership composed of industrialists including manufacturers of various commodities, and aims to be the representative voice for the manufacturing industry.
Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ)	Aims to protect consumers, protect manufacturing standards and improve consumer awareness through education.
Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ)	• Facilitates the development of national standards and encourages their implementation; • Has published standards on air and water quality, waste water, environmental management, hazardous waste management and vehicle emissions national standards; • Offers standards based services, namely standards requirements training, laboratory facilities (including chemicals, and food technology), third party product and systems (including environmental and OHSAS) certification.
National authorities, Universities, Research Institutes and Private Laboratories.	The 13 universities in Zimbabwe offer the human resources as well as technical infrastructure that can support environmental assessment, monitoring and scientific research.

Institute of Environmental Studies	This non-faculty unit within the University of Zimbabwe provides a platform for environmental research and education, advisory services and networking on environmental issues.
Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC)	• Provides technical services to industry; • Houses the Cleaner Production Centre that assists industrialists to lower or eliminate the production of toxic wastes by modifying production processes.
Drug and Toxicology Information Service	Carries out research, awareness raising and advocacy on chemicals management.
Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ)	Aims to encourage commitment by industry to environmentally sustainable business practices.
National NGOs **(Low)**	• Awareness raising activities; • Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management; • Inputs to the assessments and specific activities according to the capacity of national NGOs. NGOs will be identified during the national inception workshop.
WHO **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and ensure health considerations are fully taken tin account in the national assessments.
United Nations Country Team **(Low)**	Will be consulted to identify national stakeholders and to ensure the outputs of this project are contributing to outcomes of the United Nations Country Team in the country.
Other industry representatives and trade unions **(Medium)**	Identification of stakeholders involved in mercury management and inputs to the national assessments and the inventory.

Socioeconomic benefits including consideration of gender dimensions

Reduction of mercury use will have an especially positive impact in poor populations. The financially disadvantaged (and specifically women and children) are often those most affected by these adverse impacts. Addressing the environmental and health hazards associated with mercury is therefore crucial to ensure that hard won development gains are not compromised.

Through the inventory process, and the mapping of key mercury pollution sources, the project will define at-risk populations across participating countries, together with the development of national priority actions to address such risks. Project activities will also involve consultation with at risk communities with the aim of increasing their understanding about the dangers of mercury exposure, providing communities at risk with clear, practical information to protect themselves. This is likely to involve, but not be limited to poor communities living in close proximity to gold mines and non-ferrous metal production facilities.

Regarding gender, the project will ensure there are opportunities for women to contribute to, and benefit from, the project outcomes. Specifically the project executor will work with national coordinators to ensure women are well represented on national coordinating committees, and that consultation with at-risk communities targets both women and men.

Pregnant women and children are also more susceptible to mercury and heavy metals in general. Communities nearby mercury sources are more vulnerable to contamination, the project will advocate for a national regulatory framework targeting the protection of these two vulnerable groups. Workers are also a vulnerable group; the project will include the active participation of workers associations and medical associations where they exist. Through these two important groups, the project will sensitize the general population and targets groups about the risks of mercury.

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

The enabling activity is described under item B.

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP Regional Office for

Africa (UNEP-ROA). As Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues. In close collaboration with the Executing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the Executing Agency.

UNEP will support Execution of this project, as part of the Mercury Partnership Programme, and will provide assistance to signatories to the Minamata Convention such as organizing regional/global awareness raising/training workshops, reviewing technical products, sending technical experts to key meetings, etc (as indicated in the UNEP co-financing letter). Furthermore, through its Programme of work, UNEP will identify suitable Divisions and Branches that can provide additional support to participating countries and complement project activities.

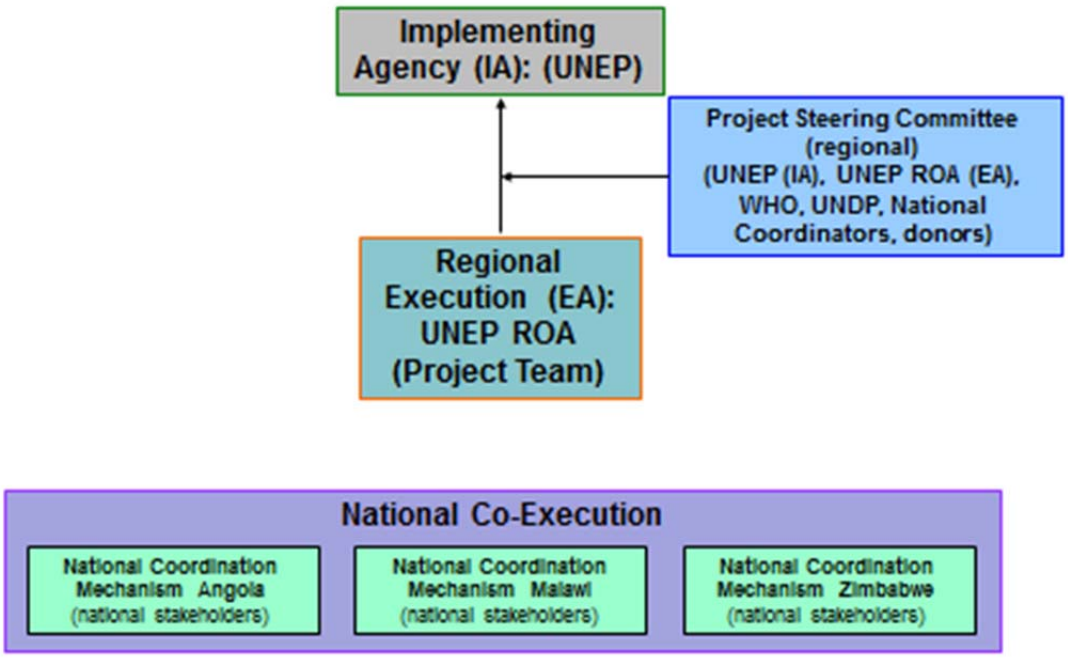
Executing Agency (EA): as EA, UNEP-ROA will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire the regional consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will also organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with UNEP procedures, and UNEP-ROA will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UNEP. The Project Coordinator recruited by UNEP-ROA will be located in the UNEP-ROA office in Kenya.

Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, and will meet at the beginning, mid-point and prior to the end of the project. This committee will be formed by representatives of the EA and IA, bilateral donors, United Nations Country Teams, the UNEP Regional office for Africa and interested IGOs and other organizations and national coordinators from participating countries. The PSC will evaluate the progress of the project, giving advice, assessing progress made and taking the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of the goals and objectives. Decisions from the Steering Committee are to be implemented in the project. Each country representative will bring their concerns and will discuss with the Project Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee will meet at least two times during project duration (back to back with technical meetings) and can consider meeting through electronic means if needed. Funding for Project Steering Committee Meeting is to be provided by co-finance and GEF (physical meetings to take place back to back with technical meetings).

A **Project Team** will be established within the EA, staffed by a Project Coordinator. The Project Team will be formed by the National Coordinator, technical Advisor/Assistant and Administrative Officer and will be based within the premises of UNEP-ROA. The team will be in charge of the execution and management of the project and it will report to UNEP and to the PSC. A national focal point, responsible for national level activities, will be nominated by each participating country, and report regularly to the Project Coordinator.
In each Participating Country a **National Project Team (NPT)** will lead the national coordination of the project activities. Its main function will be to monitor progress, implement the national activities (facilitate exchange, learning and cooperation with other project countries) support the Executing Agency.

National Coordination Mechanism: national stakeholders in each participating country in charge of monitoring progress made, ensuring smooth and effective project implementation at the national level. The Coordination Mechanism guides project implementation at the National level and has the National Coordinator as the Secretary during meetings. This group is expected to meet regularly (e.g. once a month).

Implementation Arrangements (Graph)



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

Cost-effectiveness is the provision of an effective benefit in relation to the cost involved. The design of this project is based around country specific activities, complemented by regional activities. The approach of using regional consultants for key sectors, is considered cost-effective, as it reduces transaction costs, and will ensure unified application of the Level 2 Toolkit. The approach will also provide a valuable-addition in the opportunities provided for peer-to-peer cooperation among participating countries at the platform (component 6).

The Lessons Learned developed and available in the Mercury:Learn Platform that has been included in the project design will ensure that the outcomes of the project can be easily shared among participating countries, but also among other Countries not participating in the project. The platform will facilitate the replication of project activities among non-participating countries, again reducing transaction costs, and increasing cost effectiveness. UNITAR will ensure that the platform is still operation after the lifespan of the project.

Three countries undertaking similar activities offers ground for common learning, networking and cooperation. This results in the identification of common solutions to common problems. It also increases opportunities for Convention's ratification and successful early implementation of the Minamata Convention i.e. through peer to peer support as considered in the design -instead hiring international consultants.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agencies, UNEP-ROA, and the various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating African countries. UNEP-ROA will coordinate among the various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating African countries to submit half-yearly reports to UNEP and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) once a year. The various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating African countries will be responsible for the recruitment of local/international staff and consultants and the

execution of the activities in according with the work plan and expected outcomes.

The half-yearly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, financial report, a work plan and expected expenditures for the next reporting period. When necessary, it will discuss the obstacles that occurred during the implementation period and the steps taken to overcome them.

The PIR will be prepared on an annual basis with the first report due one year after the start of project implementation according to GEF rules. It will be submitted by the 3 participating African countries to the executing agency and UNEP task manager.

The 3 participating African countries National Coordination Mechanism (National level) will be kept small but efficient and include the directly concerned stakeholders at the national level. They will meet regularly and will coordinate national activities. The Project Steering Committee (international level) will comprise UNEP-ROA, UNEP DTIE Chemicals, the various Ministries of Environment of the 3 participating African countries, relevant IGOs (UNDP, UNIDO, WHO) and the involved bilateral donors (UNEP,UNITAR). The Project Steering Committee will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final regional workshop or lessons learned workshop. The Project Steering Committee will meet physically at least twice during the project implementation. The Project Steering Committee will monitor the progress of the project, identify areas of cooperation with related initiatives, propose corrective actionsand give advice and steers project implementation.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE Chemicals Branch throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners – UNEP-ROA in particular). The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The ToR for the Terminal Evaluation will include specific questions on issues such as: stakeholder management in project countries; anchor of project results in UNDAF; knowledge sharing and management among project countries; assessment of vulnerable group and gender and synergies with ongoing projects.

TABLE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US$)*[1]	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups, defining key sectors in each participating country	UNEP DTIE Chemicals, UNEP-ROA	0	Within three months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator (UNEP-ROA)	0	Within four weeks of the Inception Workshop
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	UNEP-ROA	0	Biennial
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	UNEP-ROA	0	Biennial

Project Review by Project Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	UNEP-ROA	0	Month 1 or 2, 12 (TC) and 24
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned. This will be undertaken by UNEP-ROA, in close consultation with UNEP. The draft report will be forwarded to UNEP for its approval.	UNEP DTIE Chemicals, UNEP-ROA	0	Month 12 or after (depending on starting date of project)
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan highlights technical outputs identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	UNEP-ROA	0	At the end of project implementation (Month 24)
Independent Terminal evaluation	• Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs; • Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects; • Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks.	UNEP DTIE Chemicals, Independent external consultant	17,000	At end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions.	UNEP-ROA	10,000	Month 12 and 24
Total indicative Monitoring &Evaluation cost*[1]			**27,000**	

*Project steering committee meetings (3) and inception workshop will be carried out back to back with other technical meetings, such as the lessons learned (2) and planning meeting (1), therefore cost will be considered as "zero".

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE 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): (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*
Dr. Aloysius M. Kamperewera	GEF Operational Focal Point for Malawi and Director of Environmental Affairs	Environmental Affairs Department	MAY,02,2014
Ana Paula Dias	Advisor to the Minister and GEF Focal Point for Angola	Ministry of Environment	MAY,07,2014
I.D. Kunene	GEF Focal Point for Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	MAY,13,2014

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 (ANGOLA)	**11/10/2013**	-	-
MINAMATA CONVENTION (MALAWI)	**10/10/2013**		
MINAMATA CONVENTION (ZIMBABWE)	**11/10/2013**		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office	Brennan Van Dyke	September 02, 2014	Jorge Ocaña, Task Manager - UNEP - DTIE	+41 22 917 8195	Jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEXES:

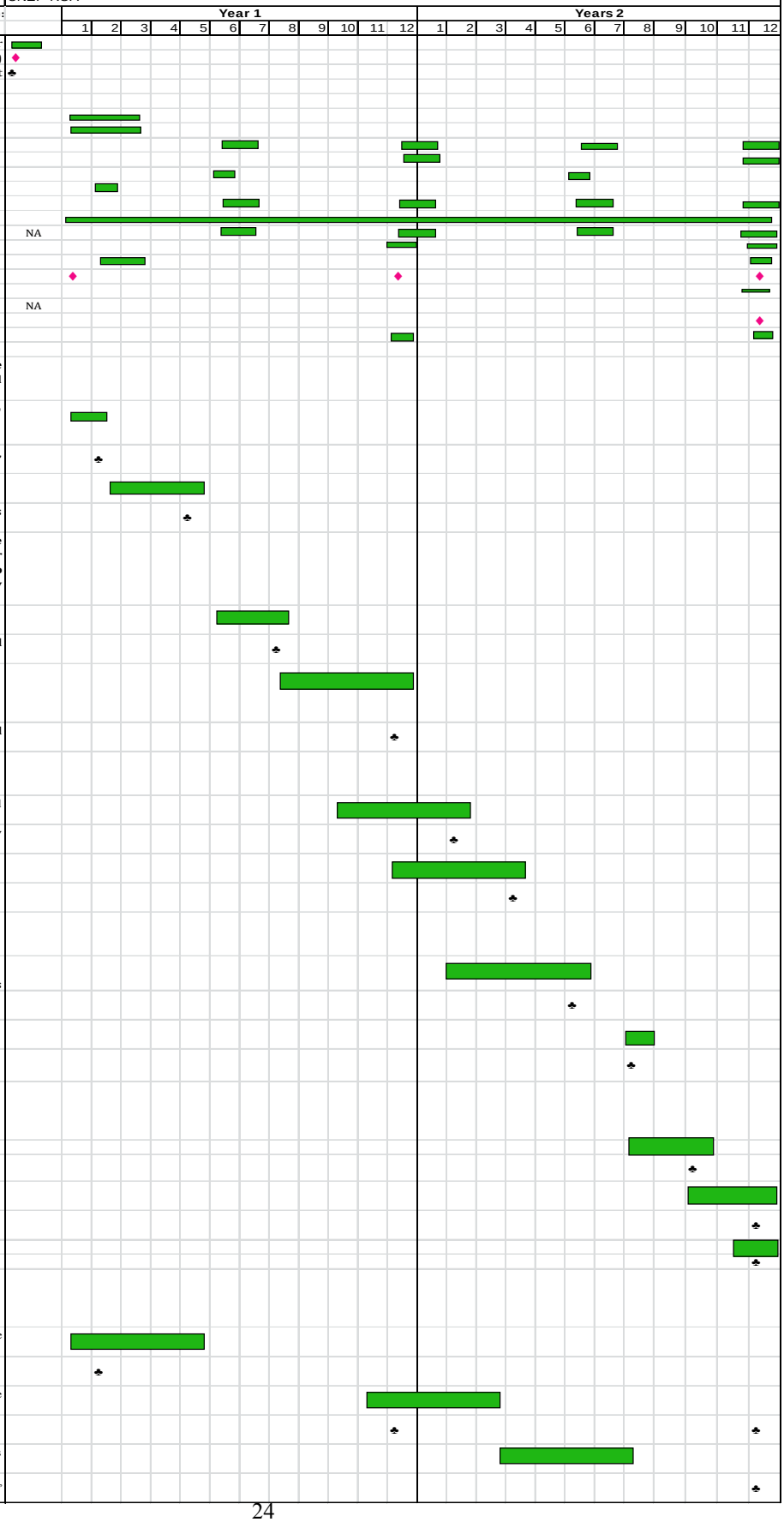
1. **CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY** WITH GEF **FUNDING**
2. **PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)**
3. **OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY**
4. **GEF PROJECT BUDGET**
5. **CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET**
6. **ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS**
7. **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**
8. **OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO ENABLING ACTIVITIES**
9. **ACRONYMS AND ABREVIATIONS**
10. **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING

Position Titles	*$/ Person Week**	*Estimated Person Weeks***	*Total*	*Tasks To Be Performed*
For Project Management				
International				
Project coordinator	500	60	30,000	Day to day supervision and coordination of the project
Support staff	250	40	10,000	Financial management of the project and preparation of financial reports
Technical advisor*				Advising the project team on specific technical issues and will review technical outputs
Subtotal	750	100	40,000	
For Technical Assistance				
International				
Consultant for mercury inventory	2500	8	20,000	Assist national teams to develop mercury inventores and provide international experiences and case studies to develop the inventory
Subtotal	2500	8	20,000	
Total	3250	108	60,000	
Justification for travel, if any: The project coordinator will travel to to attend the regional and inception workshops.				
* Technical advisor to be covered by the co-finance				

ANNEX 2: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Titte:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe)
Project executing partner:	UNEP-ROA
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	



Activity/Task/Output
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability
Regional Inception workshop and report of meeting
Three national inception meetings and report of meetings
Progress report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days
Annual audit report - Dec 31
Annual co-financing report - June
Establish M&E system
Expenditure report - (June 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants
Progress reports to co-financiers
Project Implementation Review
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)
Terminal report
Training workshops/seminars
Terminal evaluation
Final audit report for project (annual)
Outcome 1: Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury
1.1 Organize a Regional and three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process
Milestone: Key stakeholders and their roles identified, coordination mechanism for mercury management in place
1.2 Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available
Milestone: Related mercury studies and reports on key sectors gathered and available to all national stakeholders
Outcome 2: Full understanding of comprehensive information on current infrastructure and regulation for mercury management enables participating countries to develop a sound roadmap for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.
2.1 Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities
Milestone: National capacities for mercury management and monitoring assessed and national needs identified
2.2 Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries
Milestone: Existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms assessed
Outcome 3: Enhanced understanding of mercury sources and releases facilitates the development of national priority actions
3.1 Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases
Milestone: Qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases developed
3.2 Develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites
Milestone: Strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of national needs and gaps in mercury management and monitoring enables a better identification of future activities
4.1 Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors
Milestone: Challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention identified, including legal and technical aspects
4.2 Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention
Milestone: Recommendations to implement the Convention proposed including impacts of proposed regulatory reform
Outcome 5: Participating countries and key stakeholders made full use of the MIA and related assessments leading to the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
5.1 Draft and validate MIA Report
Milestone: MIA Report validated and available to key stakeholders
5.2 Develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy
Milestone: MIA initial dissemination strategy developed and outreach implemented
5.3 Organize at least two lessons learned workshops
Milestone: Final report on lessons learned
Outcome 6: Enhanced communication, support and training facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment by participating countries and build the basis for future cooperation and regional approaches for mercury management
Activity 6.1: Upgrade the existing Mercury:Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training
Milestone: Mercury platform upgraded and operational assist countries to the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment
Activity 6.2: Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange
Milestone: At least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules in priority topics developed and delivered
Activity 6.3: Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices
Milestone: Lessons learned and good practices identified, documented and disseminated

APPENDIX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY			
Project Components and Activities	**GEF Funding**	**Co-financing Subtotal**	**TOTAL**
Component 1:	Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process		
1.1: Organize a Regional and three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	65,896	45,750	**111,646**
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	43,395	45,750	**89,145**
SUBTOTAL	**109,291**	**91,500**	**200,791**
Component 2:	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation		
2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	21,840	44,500	**66,340**
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries	21,840	44,500	**66,340**
SUBTOTAL	**43,680**	**89,000**	**132,680**
Component 3:	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites		
3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	94,450	70,500	**164,950**
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	49,633	23,500	**73,133**
SUBTOTAL	**144,083**	**94,000**	**238,083**
Component 4:	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury		
4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	26,739	44,500	**71,239**
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	17,826	44,500	**62,326**
SUBTOTAL	**44,565**	**89,000**	**133,565**
Component 5:	Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result		
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	38,507	20,750	**59,257**
5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	38,507	20,750	**59,257**
5.3: Organize at least two regional lessons learned workshops	22,500	0	**22,500**
SUBTOTAL	**99,513**	**41,500**	**141,013**
Component 6:	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation		
6.1:Upgrade the existing Mercury:Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training	15,000	**0**	**15,000**
6.2:Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange	9,000	**0**	**9,000**
6.3:Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices	6,000	**0**	**6,000**
SUBTOTAL	**30,000**	**0**	**30,000**
Project Management and supervision			
Project Management	49,813	100,000	**149,813**
SUBTOTAL	**49,813**	**100,000**	**149,813**
Monitoring and evaluation			
Monitoring and evaluation	27,000	0	**27,000**
SUBTOTAL	**27,000**	**0**	**27,000**
TOTAL	**547,945**	**505,000**	**1,052,945**

APPENDIX 4: BUDGET BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND UNEP BUDGET LINES													Total GEF funding:	600,000
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)													IA fee (9.5%):	52055
Project No:													Project funding:	547945
Project Name:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe)													
Executing Agency:	UNEP-ROA													
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):	GEF Trust Fund Cash													
		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY									**ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR**		
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6						
		Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Project Management	Monitoring and evaluation	**Total**	Year 1	Year 2	**Total**
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$		US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**												
1100	**Project Personnel**												
1101	Project coordinator							30,000		30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
1102	Technical advisor												
1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			30,000		30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
1200	**Consultants w/m**												
1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review			20,000						20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
1299	Sub-Total	0	0	20,000				0		20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
1300	**Administrative Support**												
1301	Project Financial Officer							10,000		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**												
1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff							6,000		6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			16,000		16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000
1999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**20,000**	**0**			**46,000**		**66,000**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**66,000**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**												
2100	**Sub-contracts (UN organizations)**												
2101	Sub contract with UNITAR to develop project component 6						30,000			30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
2199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0		30,000	0		30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
2200	**Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)**												
2201	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Angola (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	28,930	14,560	41,361	14,855	25,671				125,377	62,689	62,689	125,377
2202	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Malawi (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	28,930	14,560	41,361	14,855	25,671				125,377	62,689	62,689	125,377
2203	Subcontract for nat'l implementation in Zimbabwe (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	28,930	14,560	41,361	14,855	25,671				125,377	62,689	62,689	125,377
2299	Sub-Total	86,790	43,680	124,083	44,565	77,013		0		376,131	188,066	188,066	376,131
2999	**Component Total**	**86,790**	**43,680**	**124,083**	**44,565**	**77,013**	**30,000**	**0**		**406,131**	**203,066**	**203,066**	**406,131**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**												
3300	**Meetings/conferences**												
3201	Regional inception workshop	22501								22,501	22,501	0	22,501
3202	National inception workshops												
3303	Lessons learned workshops					22,500				22,500	0	22,500	22,500
3304	Steering Committee meetings (regional aspect)	0								0	0	0	0
3399	Sub-Total	22,501	0	0	0	22,500		0		45,001	22,501	22,500	45,001
3999	**Component Total**	**22,501**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22,500**	**0**	**0**		**45,001**	**22,501**	**22,500**	**45,001**
40	**EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT**												
4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**												
4101	Operational costs							613		613	307	307	613
4199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			613		613	307	307	613
4200	**Non expendable equipment**												
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector									0	0	0	0
4202	Software									0	0	0	0
4299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
4999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			**613**		**613**	**613**	**613**	**613**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**												
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)**												
5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results							3,000		3,000	0	3,000	3,000
5202	Translation and interpretation									0		0	0
5299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			3,000		3,000	0	3,000	3,000
5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**												
5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)							200		200	100	100	200
5399	Sub-total							200		200	100	100	200
5500	**Evaluation**												
5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation								17,000	17,000	0	17,000	17,000
5502	Independent Financial Audit								10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000
5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0	27,000	27,000	0	27,000	27,000
5999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			**3,200**	**27,000**	**30,200**	**100**	**30,100**	**30,200**
TOTAL		**109,291**	**43,680**	**144,083**	**44,565**	**99,513**	**30,000**	**49,813**	**27,000**	**547,945**	**259,280**	**289,279**	**547,945**

APPENDIX 5: CO-FINANCE BY SOURCE AND UNEP BUDGET LINES

Project Name: Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa (Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe)

Executing Agency: UNEP-ROA

Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind): 405,000 in kind 100,000 cash

			BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY									ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR			
			Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6							
			Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of result	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation	Project Management	Monitoring and evaluation	**Total**	Year 1	Year 2	**Total**
		UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$		US$	US$	US$	US$
10		**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**												
	1100	**Project Personnel**												
	1101	Project coordinator									0	0	0	0
	1102	Technical advisor									0	0	0	0
	1199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	1200	**Consultants w/m**												
	1201	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review		2,500	5,000	2,500					10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1299	Sub-Total	0	2,500	5,000	2,500			0		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1300	**Administrative Support**												
	1301	Project Financial Officer									0	0	0	0
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**												
	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff									0	0	0	0
	1699	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
	1999	**Component Total**	**0**	**2,500**	**5,000**	**2,500**			**0**		**10,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**10,000**
20		**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**												
	2100	**Sub-contracts (UN organizations)**												
	2101	Sub contract with UNITAR to develop project component 6		5,000	5,000	5,000					15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
	2199	Sub-Total	0	5,000	5,000	5,000		0	0		15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
	2200	**Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)**												
	2201	National actvities in Angola (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	12,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	12,500		100,000		200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
	2202	National activities in Malawi (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	25,000				200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
	2203	National activities in Zimbabwe (incl national trainings, meetings, travel)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000				20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
	2299	Sub-Total	41,500	79,000	79,000	79,000	41,500		100,000		420,000	210,000	210,000	420,000
	2999	**Component Total**	**41,500**	**84,000**	**84,000**	**84,000**	**41,500**	**0**	**100,000**		**435,000**	**217,500**	**217,500**	**435,000**
30		**TRAINING COMPONENT**												
	3300	**Meetings/conferences**												
	3201	Regional inception workshop	10000								10,000	10,000	0	10,000
	3202	National inception workshops												
	3303	Lessons learned workshops									0	0	0	0
	3304	Steering Committee meetings (regional)	0								0	0	0	0
	3399	Sub-Total	10,000	0	0	0	0		0		10,000	10,000	0	10,000
	3999	**Component Total**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**10,000**
40		**EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT**												
	4100	**Expendable equipment (under 1,500 $)**												
	4101	Operational costs									0	0	0	0
	4199	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
	4200	**Non expendable equipment**												
	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector									0	0	0	0
	4202	Software									0	0	0	0
	4299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
	4999	**Component Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**			**0**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
50		**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**												
	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	40,000	2,500	5,000	2,500					50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	5202	Translation and interpretation									0		0	0
	5299	Sub-Total	40,000	2,500	5,000	2,500			0		50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
	5300	**Sundry (communications, postages)**												
	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)									0	0	0	0
	5399	Sub-total							0		0	0	0	0
	5500	**Evaluation**												
	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation									0	0	0	0
	5502	Independent Financial Audit									0	0	0	0
	5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	5999	**Component Total**	**40,000**	**2,500**	**5,000**	**2,500**			**0**	**0**	**50,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**50,000**
	TOTAL		**91,500**	**89,000**	**94,000**	**89,000**	**41,500**	**0**	**100,000**	**0**	**505,000**	**257,500**	**247,500**	**505,000**

CO-FINANCE BY ACTIVITY

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing						Co-financing sub-total	TOTAL
		Angola		Malawi	Zimbabwe	UNEP	UNITAR		
		in-kind	cash	in-kind	in-kind	in-kind	in-kind		
Component 1:	Establishment of Coordination Mechanism and organization of process								
1.1: Organize a Regional and three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process	65,896	6,250		12,500	2,000	30,000		50,750	**116,646**
1.2: Conduct a national assessment on existing sources of information (studies), compile and make them available	43,395	6250		12,500	2,000	20,000		40,750	**84,145**
SUBTOTAL	**109,291**	**12,500**	**0**	**25,000**	**4,000**	**50,000**	**0**	**91,500**	**200,791**
Component 2:	Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation								
2.1: Assess key national stakeholders, their roles in mercury management and institutional interest and capacities	21,840	12,500		25,000	2,000			39,500	**61,340**
2.2: Analyse the regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention in participating countries	21,840	12,500		25,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	49,500	**71,340**
SUBTOTAL	**43,680**	**25,000**	**0**	**50,000**	**4,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**89,000**	**132,680**
Component 3:	Development of a mercury inventory using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury								
3.1: Develop a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases	94,450	25,000		50,000	4,000	10,000	5,000	94,000	**188,450**
3.2: Develop a national strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	49,633							0	**49,633**
SUBTOTAL	**144,083**	**25,000**	**0**	**50,000**	**4,000**	**10,000**	**5,000**	**94,000**	**238,083**
Component 4:	Identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury								
4.1: Conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors	26,739	12,500		25,000	2,000		5,000	44,500	**71,239**
4.2: Develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention	17,826	12,500		25,000	2,000	5,000		44,500	**62,326**
SUBTOTAL	**44,565**	**25,000**	**0**	**50,000**	**4,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**89,000**	**133,565**
Component 5:	Preparation, validation of National MIA report and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of								
5.1: Draft and validate MIA Report	38,507	6,250		12,500	2,000			20,750	**59,257**
5.2: Develop a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy	38,507	6,250		12,500	2,000			20,750	**59,257**
5.3: Organize at least two regional lessons learned workshops	22,500	0				0		0	**22,500**
SUBTOTAL	**99,513**	**12,500**	**0**	**25,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**41,500**	**141,013**
Component 6:	Information exchange, capacity building and knowledge generation								
6.1:Upgrade the existing Mercury:Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training	15,000	**0**						**0**	**15,000**
6.2:Provide regional training support and encourage information exchange	9,000	**0**						**0**	**9,000**
6.3:Develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices	6,000	**0**						**0**	**6,000**
SUBTOTAL	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**
Project Management and supervision									
Project Management	49,813		100,000					100,000	**149,813**
SUBTOTAL	**49,813**	**0**	**100,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100,000**	**149,813**
Monitoring and evaluation									
Monitoring and evaluation	27,000	0						0	**27,000**
SUBTOTAL	**27,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27,000**
TOTAL	**547,945**	**100,000**	**100,000**	**200,000**	**20,000**	**70,000**	**15,000**	**505,000**	**1,052,945**

ANNEX 6: ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS

Annex 7: Logical Framework

Mercury is a metallic element and, as such, cannot be destroyed and permanently removed from the environment. It exists in different forms and exhibits characteristics such as persistence in the environment and biota, including humans, certain forms are bio-accumulative and can have a significant impact on human health and the environment. Mercury's inherent property of long-range transport makes mercury a global threat and a pollutant of global concern. The different applications of mercury require a coordinated effort to manage mercury nationally and internationally. Inadequate management of mercury releases may result in an elevated risk for human health and the environment around the world.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted in 10 October 2013 in Japan and was opened for signature thereafter. The objective of the Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds and it sets out a range of measures to meet that objective. These includes measures to control the supply and trade of mercury, including certain limitations on certain specific sources of mercury such as primary mining, and to control mercury-added products and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used, as well as artisanal and small scale gold mining. In addition, the Convention also contains measures on the environmentally sound interim storage of mercury and on mercury wastes, as well as contaminated sites. [13]

Participating countries signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 10 October 2013 (Malawi) and 11 October 2013 (Angola and Zimbabwe). The Minamata Convention on Mercury stresses in its preamble "the importance of financial, technical, technological, and capacity-building support, particularly for developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, in order to strengthen national capabilities for the management of mercury and to promote the effective implementation of the Convention."

Problem and project objective analysis:

1. Minamata convention not ratified translates into the lack of government compromise to reduce mercury emissions;
2. Taking into consideration UNEP's extensive expertise on mercury assessments (inventory development guidance and global/regional assessments) participating countries have requested UNEP's assistance to identify the national challenges, needs and opportunities in order for the country to ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury;
3. Participating countries also have requested UNEP's assistance to build the national capacity to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury following its ratification. This includes the identification of all mercury sources and releases using the UNEP Toolkit which allows the future monitoring of progress in the implementation of the Convention;
4. This project also aims at reinforcing the National Coordination Mechanism on chemicals management currently operational in the countries by ensuring that specific mercury considerations are also addressed while avoiding duplication of efforts;
5. The high level, long term impacts of this project consists in its contribution to the global efforts to control and reduce anthropogenic mercury emissions;
6. UNEP - DTIE, UNEP-ROA and participating countries assume that:
    - The project will make full use of existing resources nationally, regionally and globally. Regional joint activities, trainings and continuous exchange of information will take place during the regional meetings and/or lessons learned workshops and through the mercury platform. Identification of common areas of work and synergies with undergoing or planned activities at the national and international level will be continuously assessed during the project;
    - The project will continue having the political and public support necessary for its implementation;

[13] Minamata Convention on Mercury

- National Stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the assessment of national infrastructure, capacities and legislation;
- National stakeholders will facilitate and contribute to the identification and quantification of mercury releases;
- Qualified staff and experts to carry out the project activities will be identified and retained;
- Economic resources will be available to carry out all the project activities;
- Key stakeholders will make full use of the MIA related assessments to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention.

Project Objective: Within the overall objective of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which is to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds, this project will facilitate the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention by providing key national stakeholders in participating countries with the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed for that purpose.

The following risks together with their mitigation measures haven been identified for this project:

Risk identified	**Mitigation measure**
National level stakeholders holding data sets involving mercury unwilling to provide data. **Medium risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, national focal points are requested to provide a list of key stakeholders holding data sets at project inception. This will allow stakeholder to be contacted early on in the project, and consulted on the importance of the project.
Key industrial stakeholders unwilling to participate in the inventory work. **Medium risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, national focal points are requested to provide a list of key industrial stakeholders at project inception. This will allow stakeholders to be contacted early on in the project, consulted on the importance of the project, and for the benefits of the project to be communicated.
Project is misunderstood by specific sectors at the national level and obtained data are used against productive sectors with most releases **Low risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, all sectors and key stakeholders will be invited to participate in the activities and especially at the consultative meetings. Participation in consultations will give the opportunity to all sectors to discuss challenges and problems in relation to the key objective of meeting the actions required by the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Active participation in the development of MIAs will also provide a good opportunity to all stakeholders to understand the problem and to work together to find a suitable solution.
Women and vulnerable groups are not taken into account in the project implementation and risk is not reduced **Low risk**	To ***mitigate this risk*** the project will continuously assess the impact of mercury actions in vulnerable groups, defining first the social and gender determinants of mercury exposure and examine specific roles of women and vulnerable groups that might provide opportunities for improved mercury management. The development of the MIAs will involve women's associations and vulnerable groups. These associations and groups will be identified during project component 1.

National stakeholder unable to agree on challenges, needs and opportunities for the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention. **Medium risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, provision has been made for national workshops to present and discuss the inventory results, and to consultatively set, and agree, national priorities.
National MIAs are delayed, and as a result delay the development of regional lessons learned document. **Medium risk**	Given the tight timeframe of the project, to ***mitigate this risk***, provision has been made for a fulltime Project Coordinator, based at UNEP-ROA. The role of the Project Coordinator will include ensuring that outputs are delivered in a timely manner, following up weekly with national project teams and encourage stakeholder engagement in developing MIAs. To avoid start-up delays the agreements between UNEP-ROA (as Executing Agency) and participating countries will be drawn up prior to the inception workshop, and signed at inception.
Change in national priorities **Low risk**	To ***mitigate this risk***, the project will request countries to engage institutions and to seek commitment from those national institutions to provide data and to support the project activities. If there are changes in the government, the participating institution will be responsible to support the project and to assign experts to support the project. In parallel, awareness raising activities will be carried out at the national level highlighting the benefits brought to the participating countries.

Funds for project implementation

The Minamata Convention on Mercury identifies and describes in its Article 13 the financial mechanism to support Parties from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Convention. It identifies two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism: a) the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund; and b) A specific international Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. The GEF Programming for its replenishment V highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support the ratification and further implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Additionally, at its 44th Meeting in June 2013, the GEF Council considered document GEF/C.44/04, *Preparing the GEF to serve as the Financial Mechanism of the Minamata Convention on Mercury upon entry into force* and its decision, inter alia: "Authorized the use of up to 10 million for the funding of an early action pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury to be programmed during the remainder of GEF-5, upon request by eligible signatory countries. It also requested the GEF Secretariat to develop initial guidelines consistent with the final resolutions of the Diplomatic Conference for enabling activities and pre-ratification projects, in consultation with the interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and present this as an information document at the 45th Council Meeting".

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF V Focal Area Strategies document, which addresses mercury issues under the Strategic Objective 3 Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction, which has as an outcome 3.1 to build country capacity to effectively manage mercury in priority sectors.

The pre-ratification programme for the Minamata Convention on Mercury complements the 15 million USD assigned from GEF to support mercury projects since the start of GEF V (2010). The 15 million USD, initially allocated during GEF V, have been exhausted in 2013, therefore the 10 additional million USD are for countries that have the firm purpose to ratify the Convention and are to support the pre-ratification programme. These additional funding is made available with the purpose to :a) assess national regulatory framework in the context of preparation for a decision whether to ratify; b) decide if there is a justification to notify the convention in accordance with article 7; c) prepare to implement the

obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury as soon as possible. As such, the GEF Secretariat, consistent with paragraph 9 (b) of the GEF Instrument, in the interim period between adoption of the Convention and the COP1, as well as after the COP1,will support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that : a) have signed the Convention; and b) are eligible for World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (TRAC).

Project activities, outputs and outcomes

The activity 1.1 includes the organization of a Regional Inception Workshop and Three National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process. The Terms of Reference for the National Coordination Mechanisms will be developed in the Regional Workshop and each country will formalize its own National Coordination Mechanism considering the already existing national mechanisms for chemicals management. The output of this activity is the establishment of a coordination mechanism for mercury management that includes sensitized key stakeholders. A coordination mechanism is a key initial step on mercury management that will allow the deployment of coordinated national interventions and a jointly development of a national planning for priority actions Activity 1.2 includes the gathering of studies and national data on mercury, this will allow to focus on the information that is missing (gaps) and to use existing studies, making the best use of resources and national available capacities. This activity will trigger the use of existing international guidance and access to all interested sectors. The potential for regional learning and networking offered by this component will be fostered by the project component 6 where countries will be able to share information that they may have and that is missing in other countries. This project component will trigger an enhanced national coordination and also the effective use of existing resources.

Activity 2.1 will follow activity 1.1 and will identify not only the roles of institutions but also their capacities and interest in mercury management. Reassessing the roles of partners and providing a clear distribution of roles will avoid conflict of interests and well-defined responsibilities. Activity 2.2 will analyse the national regulatory framework, identify gaps and assess the regulatory reforms needed for the sound management of mercury in participating countries. The output is that the existing national regulatory framework and regulatory reforms are assessed. By identifying the gaps and needs in legislation Participating countries will make a big step forward for sound management of mercury nationwide. Sound legislation supports and leads to sound mercury management and will influence how mercury in management at all levels in the country. However legislation is one aspect of national change, other actions will need to be implemented in a coordinated manner in order to implement the Minamata Convention.

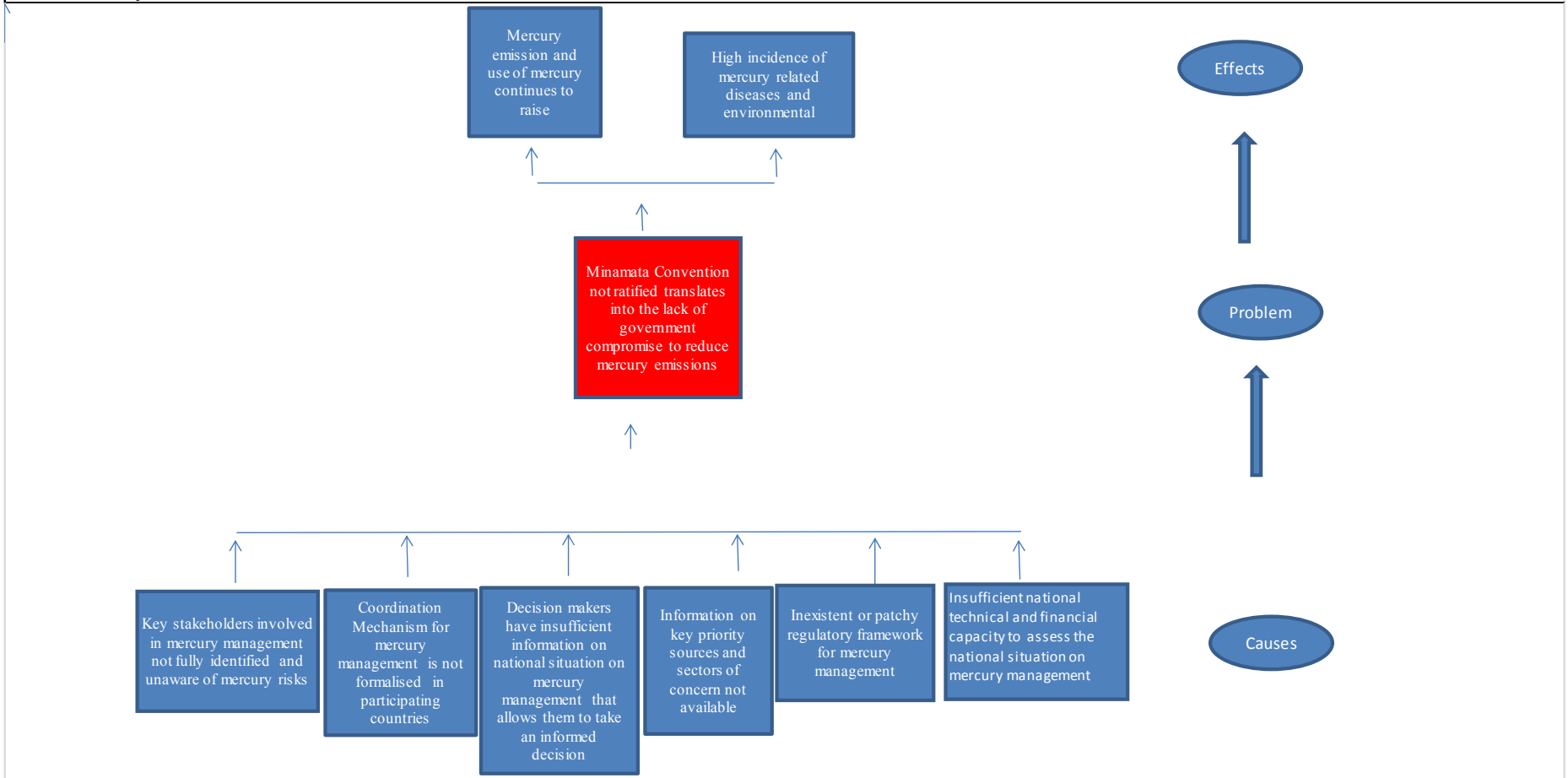
Activity 3.1 consists in a qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases. The output is that qualitative and quantitative inventory of all mercury sources and releases are developed for participating countries. Having a sound and standardized inventory will provide the scientific and technical data needed to support national interventions and to establish national priorities. Activity 3.2 will develop a national strategy to identify mercury contaminated sites. Outputs to this activity will impact on the current practices on mercury related soil contamination, triggering the protection of communities nearby the contaminated area.

Activity 4.1 will conduct a national and sectoral assessment on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors. These set of recommendations will provide a way forward to enhance national capacities for national entities in charge of mercury management. Activity 4.2 will develop a report on recommendations to implement the Convention. These recommendations will provide detailed advice on how to best implement the Convention and how to improve the way entities are involved in mercury management.

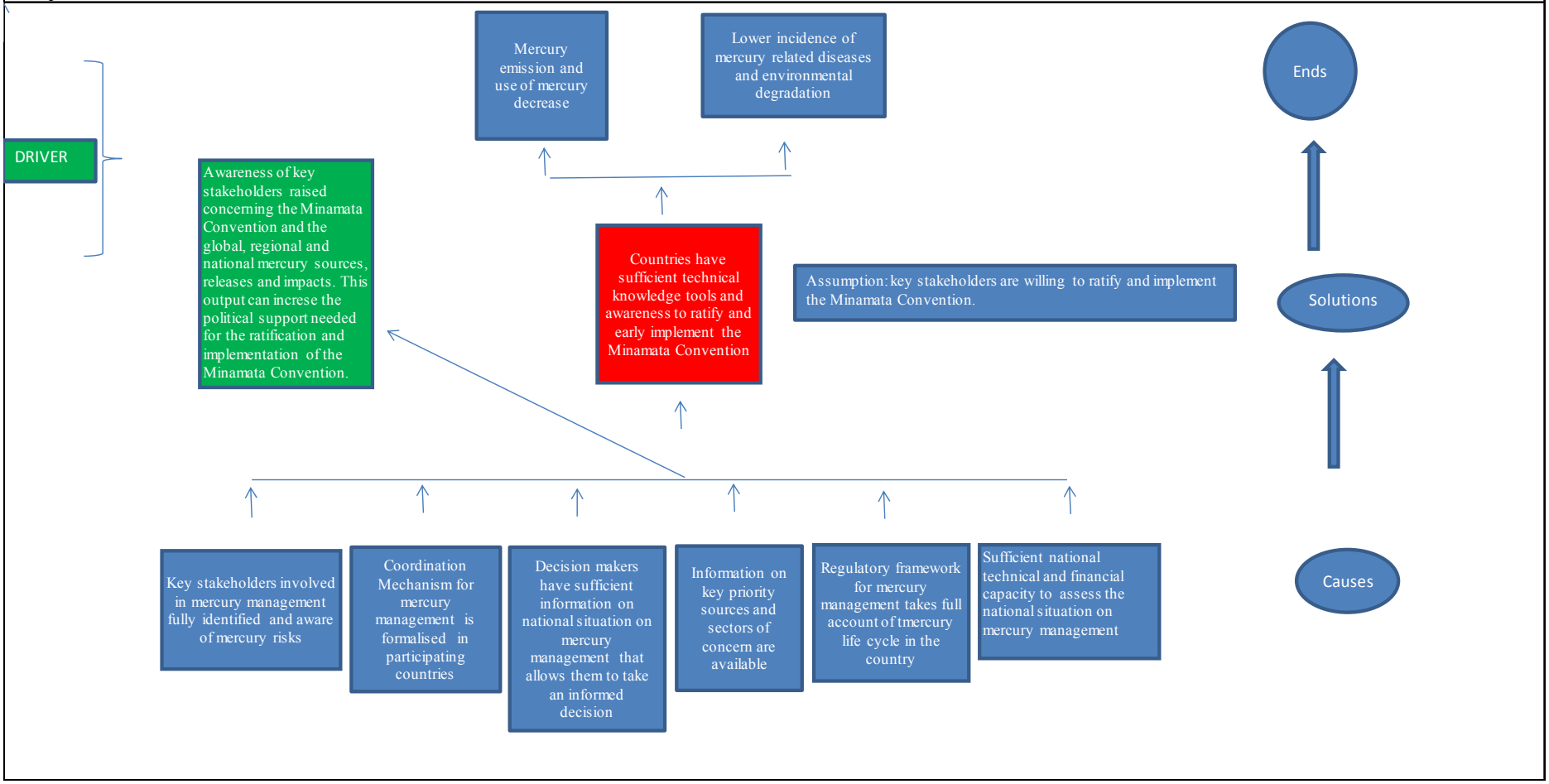
Activity 5.1 will draft and validate the MIA Report. The output is that the MIA report is validated and available to key stakeholders. Activity 5.2 will develop and implement a national MIA dissemination and outreach strategy. The MIA will provide key information to all national stakeholders and beyond and will allow participating countries to identify where the gaps are and what are the possible ways to protect human health and the environment from the undesirable effects of mercury. Since participating countries and key stakeholders will make full use of the MIA and related assessments, the project will lead to the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which will definitively trigger a change in the way mercury is currently managed in the country.

Activity 6.1 will upgrade he existing Mercury Platform to serve as the tool to reinforce information exchange and training. Participating countries will have access to technical expertise and tools to facilitate the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment and information exchange. Activity 6.2 will provide regional training support and encourage information exchange. For example, there will be a section of the platform on queries and forums where participant countries will obtain continuous feedback and targeted responses to their concerns and exchange information with other countries. Activity 6.3 will develop country case studies and a synthesis document on lessons learned and good practices. The platform is expected to continue (maintained by UNITAR) after the life time of this project.

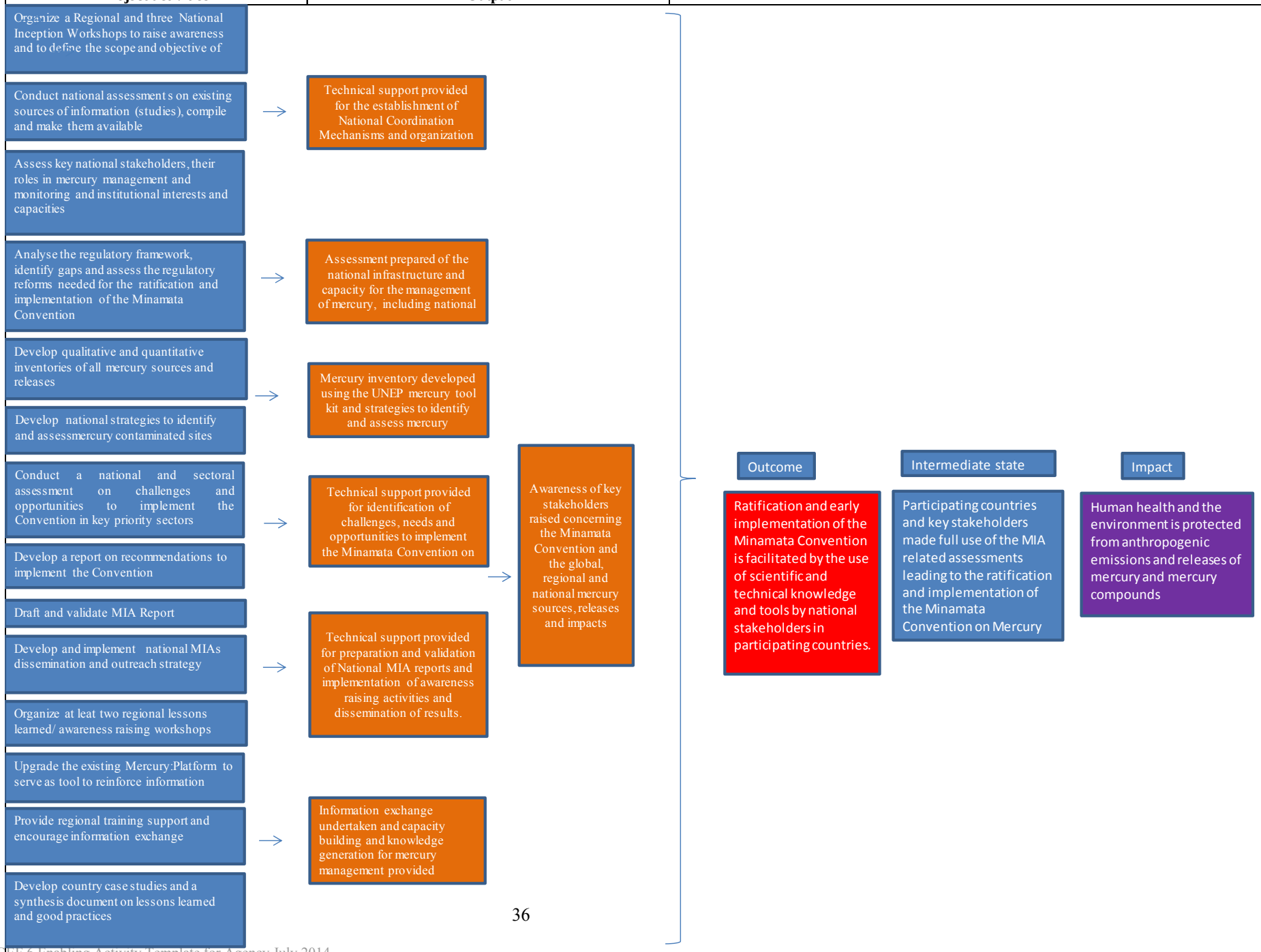
1. Situation analysis



2. Objective tree



3. Single generic causal pathway



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK[1]

Relevant Expected Accomplishment in the Programme of Work: *Expected accomplishment B: Countries, including Major Groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related MEAs*			
1. Project Outcome	**Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries.	-Number of references to MIA assessments and reports in relevant national government and company documents aimed at the ratification and/or implementation of the Minamata Convention. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* at least 6 (two per country) - -Number of stakeholders and policymakers surveyed that acknowledge using MIA assessments in their promotion of policies and actions towards the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* at least 3 (one per country) policy makers and 6 (2 per country) other stakeholders).	-Desk review of citations using MIA findings in relevant documents from governments, companies, organizations and academic literature; - -Surveys and interviews with practitioners and policymakers to track and evaluate use of the MIA	
Project milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M1: 3 (one per country) references to MIA assessments in relevant national government and company documents			Oct2015
M2: 3 (one per country) ministers and 6 (2 per country) other stakeholders use MIA findings to mobilize the political support needed for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention.			Oct 2016 (end of project)
2. Project Outputs:	**Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**PoW-EA Output**
A) Technical support provided for the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms and organization of process for the management of mercury	- Number of National Coordination Mechanism formalized (*Baseline*: Some sort of Chemicals' coordination mechanisms already exists in countries, e.g. POPs Convention coordination bodies. In Angola a Ministerial Commission has recently been created to lead activities related to the Minamata Convention. *Target:* 3 National Coordination Mechanisms adopted or upgraded to include mercury)	- National Ministries of Environment websites - Newspapers - Minutes of meetings available at the National Ministries of Environment websites	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project output Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M1: Project Steering Committee Established and 5 National Coordination Mechanism adopted			Dec 2014

B) Assessment prepared of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury, including national legislation	- Number of national assessment reports developed (*Baseline*: 0. *Target*: 3).	-3 Final national assessment reports available in the National Website of respective Environment Ministries	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M2: 3 (one per country) final national reports on national capacities for mercury management (assessed) and national needs developed			Jun 2015
M2: 3 (one per country) final national reports on existing national regulatory framework applicable to mercury and impact of regulatory framework assessed			Oct 2015
C) Mercury inventory developed using the UNEP mercury tool kit and strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites	- Number of national mercury quantitative and sector based inventories developed (level 2 inventories). (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3) - Number of national strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3)	- national mercury inventories available at the Ministry of Environment Website in each participating country -Reports with strategies to identify mercury contaminated sites available at the Mercury:Learn platform	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M3: 3 (one per country) qualitative and quantitative inventories of all mercury sources and releases developed			Dec 2015
M3: 3 (one per country) final report with strategies to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites developed			Feb 2016
D) Technical support provided for identification of challenges, needs and opportunities to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury	- Number of reports including challenges and opportunities and relevant recommendations to implement the Convention identified. (Baseline: 0. Target: at least 3 reports identified per participating country).	- 3 reports on challenges, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention available at National Environment Ministries	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**

M4: 3 (one per country) reports on challenges, needs, opportunities and recommendations to implement the convention developed, including legal and technical aspects			Jun 2016
E) Technical support provided for preparation and validation of National MIA reports and implementation of awareness raising activities and dissemination of results.	- Number of MIA reports prepared and validated by national stakeholders (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3) - Report on implementation of strategies for MIA dissemination and awareness raising activities developed. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3).	- MIA reports validated by National Coordination Committees. - MIA dissemination strategies and awareness raising activities report available at the Ministry of Environment's website (in each participating country)	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M5: Final MIA report validated and available to key stakeholders			Aug2016
M5: MIA dissemination strategy and awareness raising activities developed and implemented			Oct 2016
F) Information exchange undertaken and capacity building and knowledge generation for mercury management provided	- The mercury :learn platform available online and operational. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* the mercury learn training platform upgraded and operational) - Number of webinars, forums and online training modules developed and delivered. (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* at least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules) - Number of reports on lessons learned and good practices developed (*Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 3 (one per country) and one regional)	- URL to the Mercury:learn platform - Webinars, forums and online trainings available online at the Mercury:learn platform - Final lessons learned report developed and available in the mercury :learn platform	524.2 Portfolio of GEF funded projects in support of the Minamata Convention
Project Milestones:			**Expected Milestone Delivery Date**
M6: Mercury: learn training platform on mercury inventories upgraded			Apr 2015
M6: At least 1 webinar, 1 forum and 1 online training module in priority topics developed and delivered			Oct 2015
M6: At least 2 webinars, 2 forums and 2 online training modules in priority topics developed and delivered			Oct 2016

IMPORTANT: For projects without full funding, state what results from the log frame will be delivered from the funding available.

1: A milestone should represent the achievement of a project stage or a project achievement and be s*trictly* answerable with a yes or no answer.

ANNEX 8: OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, *Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities*
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- October 2000, *Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)*

Climate Change

- GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, *Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*
- October 1999, *Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas*
- GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, *Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
- GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, *Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, *Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*
- GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, *Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs*

Land Degradation

- (ICCD/CRIC(5)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, *National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide*

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001

- A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,

ANNEX 9 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCSDZ	Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe
CCZ	Consumer Council of Zimbabwe

COP	Conference of the Parties
CZI	Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries
EA	Enabling Activity
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	Environment Management Act
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
IA	Implementing Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IGOs	Intergovernmental Organizations
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NEAP (Malawi)	National Environmental Action Plan
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPT	National project Team
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety certification
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAZ	Standards Association of Zimbabwe
TA	Technical Assistance
TE	Terminal evaluation
TRAC	Target from Resource Assignment from the Core
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-DTIE	United Nations Environment Programme – Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
UNEP-ROA	United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Africa
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research

WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS