



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Wastes ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for Ghana		
Country(ies):	Ghana	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5806
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), UNITAR	Submission Date:	1/28/2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	(select) Minamata Initial Assessment	Expected Report Submission to Convention	January 2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Undertake a Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Ghana to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata.	1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational.	1.1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established.	61,819	0
	1.2. Assessment of Policy and Regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention's provisions.	1.2.1 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention (incl. overview of existing barriers).		
	1.3 Awareness raising on the environmental and health impacts of mercury (Hg).	1.3.1 Mercury awareness raising activities conducted targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.		
	1.4 Importance of mercury priority interventions at national level raised through mainstreaming in relevant policies/plans.	1.4.1 National Mercury priority interventions (identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans.		
2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Minamata Convention Initial Assessment Report	2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.	2.1.1 Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory.	105,000	0
	2.2 National Mercury Profile available.	2.2.1 Mercury Inventory conducted.		
	2.3 National MIA Report	2.3.1 National MIA Report for the ratification and		

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.

	available.	implementation of the Convention prepared (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. Cap. Building and required investment plans).		
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation implemented.	3.1.1 M&E and adaptive management are applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process and Terminal Evaluation report formulated.	15,000	
Subtotal			181,819	0
Project Management Cost ³ (including US\$ 5,000 for DPS costs)			18,181	
Total Project Cost			200,000	0

* 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 (\$)
(select)		(select)	0
Total Co-financing			0

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Ghana	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources					200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Ghana is a Party to several international agreements on chemicals, among them, the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions and the Montreal Protocol. Ghana is aware of the threats mercury can pose to human health and the global environment. As a result Ghana has also initiated practical steps to become a Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury by becoming a Signatory to the Convention on 24 September 2014.</p> <p>In Ghana, main mercury releases are thought to originate from Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) activities as well as through the disposal (e.g.: land filling, incineration) of certain products containing mercury. Such products include: auto parts, batteries, fluorescent bulbs, medical products, thermometers, and thermostats, among others.</p> <p>In the health sector, mercury is common among diagnostic equipment such as thermometers and sphygmomanometers (blood pressure devices). Since health facilities in Ghana lack adequate protocols</p>
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³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

for the sound management of this waste, when mercury becomes waste, like broken thermometers, is dumped in general waste dumpsites without due regard to its mercury content.

Mercury-related activities previously undertaken in the country

From 2012 to 2015, the Ghana-Michigan Gold Mining Integrated Assessment was co-developed with key stakeholders to bring together members to synthesize and present data and publish its research results. The assessment called for: the establishment of the national framework for policy and planning implementation including taskforces and working groups that be interacting with the national stakeholders and strengthening of public and private support for education with ASG miners on ecological and human health risks, mercury and metals, mercury reduction strategies, and business practices.

Ghana has received support from UNITAR under an interim activities project supported by the Swiss Government. The \$20,000 project supports Ghana to facilitate national dialogue on the ratification decision and raising awareness for decision makers on the environmental and health adverse effects associated with mercury. The activities of MIA will benefit from the awareness already created under this project.

Ghana is also planning to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in alignment with its all-inclusive green approach vision. UNIDO will serve as the GEF Implementing Agency for Ghana's NAP and efforts to coordinate between the agencies and the NAP and MIA preparation processes will be ensured.

Ghana is also part of a regional GEF project on Health care waste management implemented with UNDP (Reducing Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa, GEF#4611), which includes some targets related to mercury use in the health sector – primarily to reduce the mercury releases from that sector.

Ghana will also benefit from new and updated information about the mercury situation in its national boundaries and from increased capacity in managing the risks of mercury. There is suspicion of high level of illegal trade (imports of mercury in the country). The sharing of experiences and lessons learned throughout the project is also expected to be an important contribution to other similar countries.

The efforts made by Ghana, mentioned above, indicate that the proposed MIA project is fully in line with the country's goal to map and prevent mercury related environment and health problems in the affected sectors and invest in solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention. The MIA will provide a firm foundation for Ghana to collect information that will justify its decision to ratify the Convention; to notify the Convention in accordance with article 7; to develop its National Implementation Plan in accordance with Article 20; and to prepare a national plan to reduce emissions of mercury in accordance with Article 8.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

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

The proposed Enabling Activity (EA) and the project framework are entirely in line with the GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (GEF/C.45/Inf.05).

Project Objective: the project's objective is to undertake a Minamata Convention Initial Assessment to enable the Government to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.

Project Goals: the project will achieve its objective by reaching 4 goals as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19), as well as a fifth goal on mainstreaming, as follows:

- a) Review and assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of the provisions of:
 - Article 3: Mercury supply sources and trade
 - Article 5: Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used
 - Article 8: Emissions within the national context - standards and regulations
 - Article 9: Identify and categorize sources of releases according to the national capacity to do so
- b) Undertake a detailed Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in the following categories:
 - Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions
 - Supply of mercury, including sources, recycling activities and quantities
 - Sectors that use mercury and the amount per year, including manufacturing processes
 - Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds
- c) Identification of national:
 - Emission sources and releases of mercury;
 - Release sources of mercury to land and water.
- d) Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention

Institutional capacity of governmental institutions and agencies will be assessed to determine the gaps and needs that exist for the implementation of the Convention and propose interventions to strengthen them. The assessment will also review the systems needed to report to the Convention under article 21 from the work already undertaken under a previous GEF Capacity Building project.

Proposed actions will be discussed and agreed upon among the key stakeholders through several rounds of discussions. The expected outcome will be a description of the following key areas:

- National mercury profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of mercury and mercury compounds
 - Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention
 - Barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention
 - Technical and financial needs required for the implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others
- e) Mainstreaming
- Raising the importance of Hg priority interventions at national level through mainstreaming in relevant national planning process and procedures.

	<p><i>The project's key stakeholders are identified as follows:</i></p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) is responsible for strong national scientific and technological base for accelerated sustainable development of the country to enhance the quality of life for all. The overall objective of MESTI is to ensure accelerated socio-economic development of the nation through the formulation of sound policies and a regulatory framework to promote the use of appropriate environmentally friendly, scientific and technological practices and techniques. MESTI will chair the PSC.</p> <p>The Ghana EPA is the Government entity responsible for the implementation of policies on all aspects of the environment. The agency's functions include acting in cooperation with other Government agencies; collaborating with foreign and international agencies, as necessary; conducting investigations into environmental issues; coordinating the activities of bodies concerned with the technical aspects of the environment for the purpose of controlling the generation, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of industrial waste; ensuring compliance with environmental impact assessment procedures; issuing environmental permits and pollution abatement notices; making recommendations to the Government for the protection of the environment; prescribing standards and guidelines related to the pollution of air, water, and land; protecting and improving the quality of the environment; and securing the control and prevention of discharge waste into the environment among several other functions.</p> <p>The EPA will serve as the main governmental counterpart providing national leadership. The EPA which also serves as the Minamata Convention focal point for Ghana will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. EPA will also serve as secretariat of the PSC.</p> <p>The project will also seek to involve NGOs, on the model that was used successfully in previous projects, such as for the implementation of the PCB management and capacity building project (GEF # 2785). This will lay the foundation for additional involvement in the future, if opportunities for further projects on mercury phase-out are identified throughout the MIA process. The role of the NGOs reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers and disseminate information on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment</p> <p>Research and academic Institutions - as they are the repositories of a significant amount of knowledge and documentation, the institutions will play a key role in helping to identify existing documentation to avoid duplication of work. They will also be involved in key research programmes on mercury and mercury waste management and delivery of training programmes on hazardous waste management.</p> <p>Private sector, Ghana Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other similar organizations - Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private and parastatal companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing wastes; Private medical facilities making use of mercury containing devices; Service providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing and Mercury-free consumer products; Laboratories for testing and certification etc.</p>
	<p><i>Gender Dimensions</i> - generally, two groups are more at risk for the effects of mercury. Fetuses and people who are regularly exposed (chronic exposure) to high levels of mercury (such as populations that rely on subsistence fishing or people who are occupationally exposed or exposed through use of cosmetics). As mercury is passed on from mother to child, and fetuses and children are most susceptible to developmental effects from mercury, the MIA will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related to mercury, and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the project document and the MIA report.</p>

<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>This GEF/UNDP project will be implemented by UNITAR and executed by the Ghana EPA, which is the Government entity responsible for the implementation of policies on all aspects related to environment.</p> <p>The proposed EA project has been organized into three components with their project activities, outcomes and outputs below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata convention. 2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Minamata Initial Assessment Report. 3. Monitoring and evaluation <p>Component 1. Creation of an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata convention.</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1. Establishing a national decision making structure on mercury issues.</u></p> <p>A national decision making structure on Mercury (Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism) will be established in line with national capacities and existing structures, and practices and where feasible will build or expand on such similar structures designed in support of other chemical MEAs.</p>
	<p><u>Outcome 1.2. Conducting an assessment of the policy and regulatory framework and institutional capacity needs in regard to the implementation of the Convention’s provisions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The work will begin with a review of the structures, institutions and policies and regulations already in place: Legislation on the governance of chemicals in general and the capacities of the key institutions will be the initial focus. - Review of existing legislation and identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments. - Roles of ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where the mercury inventory might establish the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the Ministries responsible for the issues related to Health, Economy, Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries, Energy and Waste Management. - Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of mercury issues will be identified. - Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention will be identified and recommendations will be made on how to remove such barriers. - Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention’s obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the project's stakeholders. The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.

	<p><u>Outcome 1.3. Raising awareness on the environmental and health impacts of mercury</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An awareness raising plan will be developed to conduct awareness raising among the larger public on the human health and environmental effects of mercury and mercury compounds and conduct awareness on the proper management of mercury containing products and wastes (e.g. thermometers, CFLs tubes, batteries). - Specifically, some targeted actions will be undertaken through preventive programmes on occupational exposure to mercury and its compounds (Article 16) and provision to the public of available information on health effects of mercury and its compounds. Awareness raising will target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk. <p><u>Outcome 1.4. Importance of Mercury priority interventions at national level raised through mainstreaming in relevant policies/plans.</u></p> <p>The mainstreaming exercise will be led and supported by the interim coordination committee with the objective to include mercury priorities into national policies and development plans. The mainstreaming exercise will also include a socio-economic study on the effects of mercury and alternatives in the relevant sectors that were identified in the inventory, which can help inform priority setting for this sector and support decision making to facilitate the mainstreaming of selection priorities.</p> <p>Component 2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Minamata Convention Initial Assessment Report.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2.1. Building national capacity to undertake the Mercury Inventory.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National capacity to undertake the Mercury Inventory will be built through training, which will be conducted and facilitated by the project’s international technical advisor. Training will be provided on data collection methodologies, reliability, credibility, data analysis, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training will be targeted towards a group of national technical experts who will conduct and develop the National Mercury Profile. Training will also be targeted towards key government representatives and other national project stakeholders who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it. <p><u>Outcome 2.2 Conducting the Mercury Inventory and prepare the National Mercury Profile.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The inventory will make use of the UNEP "Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases", which is intended to assist countries to develop a national mercury releases inventory. It provides a standardized methodology and accompanying database enabling the development of consistent national and regional mercury inventories. - Throughout the data collection, analysis and preparation of the Mercury Inventory, the national expert team will be guided by an international technical advisor. At the beginning of the assignment, the methodology and work programme for carrying out the inventory will be submitted to the Steering Committee* and agreed upon. In addition, the experts will formally present their reports to the Steering Committee for comments, views and approval during the period of the assignment. - They will be required to carry out an inventory of mercury-containing wastes in Ghana in accordance with the UNEP Inventory Level 2 methodology. The experts are expected to conduct desk studies, thorough quantitative and qualitative surveys and field audits of the activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Ghana, in number and nature in compliance with statistical norms in order to:

- a) Identify and assess the amounts of emission sources of mercury and release sources of Mercury to land and water. This will include the identification of activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Ghana.
- b) Collect, compile data and prepare an inventory of the sources, types, quantities and physical states of mercury-containing wastes generated, stored and recycled, treated or disposed of in Ghana. This will include the identification of old, historical sources of Mercury contamination (such as abandoned waste dumping sites).
- c) Assess current levels of handling, storage and management practices for mercury-containing wastes.
- d) Identify key sectors, local authorities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.
- e) Identify opportunities and propose measures for the minimization, recycling, pre-treatment and disposal of mercury containing wastes.

After completion of the data gathering stage, a National Mercury Profile, including significant sources of emissions and releases, as well as inventories of Mercury and Mercury compounds, will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by national stakeholders during a validation workshop.

Outcome 2.3 Preparing the National MIA Report

- Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1.2) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2, the national project team will prepare a National MIA Report.

Component 3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome 3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation implemented

This outcome will allow providing feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on the project needs, and all lessons learned and best practices that are accumulated will be summarized and replicated at the country level.

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

The MIA will complement the country's efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of humans and the environment to harmful global pollutants. Utilization of GEF resources will support the government of Ghana and its partners in understanding the various uses of mercury in the country including its associated risks to both human health and the environment. Further, Ghana will be supported to develop a baseline inventory on mercury sources and releases including the existing national capacity for mercury management as well as the policy and regulatory framework governing mercury management. Strategies to minimize or remove the environmental and health risks associated with mercury will be developed. Awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout the project's lifespan. All these activities will be supported by the GEF resources. Using the GEF resources, the project will also assist in the broad dissemination of project achievements nationally to promote and support future projects.

To ensure cost effectiveness, the infrastructure and human resources of each governmental counterpart involved in the project will be efficiently utilized. Once they will be trained, most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will not only result in reduced implementation costs but will also enhance the national capacity to manage mercury in the future.

Some activities of this project such as the PSC meetings and legislation review will be synchronized with the activities of the UNIDO supported ASGM NAP development. This will also result in effective utilization of resources.

UNDP has good experience in promoting the environmentally sound management of mercury (UNDP currently supports 16 countries in MIA implementation) and extensive experience with supporting countries with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP update projects. The local and regional presence of UNDP will also help to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities.

UNITAR is a specialized UN agency for training and capacity building and will be expected to duly deliver on its obligations under the project. UNITAR also has a solid track record with supporting countries with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP update projects.

Moreover, UNDP and UNITAR have extensive history of working in Ghana and fully understand the local working conditions. Ghana is now initiating a project on reducing dioxin, furan and mercury emissions from its Health Care sector. UNDP is supporting this project, along with the WHO – the preparatory phase of the project has developed an initial assessment of mercury uses in the health sector and offers technical advice which facilitates early steps towards implementation of the Minamata Convention targets. Since a global Minamata Initial Assessment project was approved for UNDP and UNITAR in February 2015 (GEF#6959), it is proposed that activities in the Ghana project will benefit from the workshops and capacity building conducted under this global MIA project.

UNDP and UNITAR have also collaborated on the GEF joint project ensuring the disposal of PCBs, pesticides and Ozone Depleting Substances, completed in 2015 (GEF#2785). Both agencies are also currently supporting the implementation of the PAGE (Green Economy) project in the country. UNDP, both through its presence in Ghana with its Country office and with technical support of the Montreal Protocol and Chemicals Unit has supported successful Montreal Protocol projects for close to two decades, while UNITAR has collaborated with Ghana for its SAICM QSP implementation project.

Finally, Ghana EPA has experience in developing enabling activities such as the preparation of the NIP to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which is currently being reviewed. This activity was supported by GEF's resources.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team. This will be done through project implementation reviews, quarterly review reports and a final evaluation (the latter conducted at least 3 months before project closure).</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for this project will rely on several levels of review, quality control and feedback. Overall M&E will be conducted by UNDP through annual monitoring visits to Ghana and regular follow-up on the work programme by the UNDP Ghana Country office.</p> <p>The project Steering Committee, which will include the main project stakeholders, will: (a) review quarterly and approve work plans, (b) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, (c) review interim and final reports, and (d) assess any gaps or weaknesses and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. Annual work plans and associated budgetary allocations will be approved and reviewed on quarterly basis by the PSC. This will be done in conformity with GEF and UNDP rules and procedures.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	<p>N/A</p>

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Mr. Fredua Agyeman	Director of Environment	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	11/17/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	09/24/2014	MR SAM ADU- KUMI, GHANA EPA	

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP – GEF Executive Coordinator		1/28/2016	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906- 5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF