



REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.		
Country(ies):	Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau , Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa	GEF Project ID: ¹	6959
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5410
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNITAR (and to be determined for each country - see Section C)	Submission Date:	1/26/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	(select) Minamata Initial Assessment	Expected Report Submission to Convention	N/A

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Governments of Bangladesh, **Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata 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. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata established.	<p>1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational</p> <p>1.2 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed.</p> <p>1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury in each of the project countries.</p>	<p>1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established in each of the project countries.</p> <p>1.2 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention for each of the project countries (incl. overview of existing barriers).</p> <p>1.3 Hg awareness raising activities conducted in each of the project countries targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.</p> <p>1.4 National Hg priority interventions (identified in MIA report- see 2.3) mainstreamed in national</p>	280,000	

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.

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
UNDP	GEF TF	Bangladesh <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Mauritania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Mozambique <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Samoa <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Guinea Bissau <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources				1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

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>In October 2013, the Governments of Bangladesh, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Guinea Bissau signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury in September 2014.</p> <p>Bangladesh</p>
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Mercury pollution and its hazards have not yet been addressed in Bangladesh. Mercury is imported, however the country does not dispose of specific data and information on Mercury import, the import of Mercury containing products, the use of Mercury in various industrial process or important releases sources of Mercury. For this reason it is very important to assess the country's situation related to the management of Mercury, to enable it to start addressing its main priorities in this respect.

An assessment of Mercury sources and hotspots in Bangladesh was conducted by the Environment & Social Development Organization (ESDO) in 2012, which assessed 9 sectors, whose products and bi-products contain Mercury. This study revealed that the health sector is a significant user and releaser of Mercury.

Bangladesh also counts a number of cement industries, which are a release source of Mercury. According to the study, cement factories released approximately 0.5 ton in 2011. Another area of concern is the cosmetics sector, in particular beauty fairness creams, which can contain Mercury. The study assessed the Mercury content in a large number of fairness creams used in the country. Finally, Bangladesh counts a number of Alkali factories, which are estimated to release up to 1.5 tons/year of Mercury.

Even though the ESDO study is a start, many aspects of Mercury management in Bangladesh are still unknown.

Mauritania

Mauritania became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 11 October 2013. However, Mercury pollution and its hazards have not yet been addressed in Mauritania. Little data and information on the import and use of mercury in various industrial process and consumer products is available.

In July 2012, with the support of the SAICM QSP TF, UNDP and UNEP supported the implementation of the project "*Initiative de Partenariat PNUD/PNUD/Gouvernement Mauritanien pour l'intégration de la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques dans les politiques de développement*". As part of this project, Mauritania produced its first ever National Chemicals Profile (NCP). With the exception of the SAICM project, however, Mauritania has only benefitted from one national GEF-POPs project (development of the NIP), and three regional POPs projects (disposal of PCBs, disposal of obsolete POPs and NIP capacity building). No specific activities related to Mercury have been supported in the past. As such Mauritania would benefit significantly from a GEF project that would build capacity to address Mercury priorities, but at the same time would also allow to strengthen the entire **sound management of chemicals (SMC)** regime in the country.

Mauritania's national SMC priorities are the following (NCP 2012), some of which are very relevant to Mercury:

- Uncontrolled import of chemicals
- Inadequate and non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Lack of awareness of the dangers posed by chemicals
- Residues in agricultural products, milk and red meat
- Pollution generated in mining, agriculture and crafts
- The presence of residues in rivers and groundwater
- The pollution of river and coastal sediments
- Occupational diseases caused by chemicals
- Poisoning resulting from improper use of chemicals
- Unsound waste disposal and obsolete products
- Marine pollution due to chemicals
- Inadequate treatment of hazardous chemical waste

In terms of Mercury management, the economic sector that is the most significant is the mining sector. Mineral resources accounted for roughly 75 per cent of total export earnings in 2012, with iron ore, gold, petroleum and copper representing the largest shares. In 2011, the mining sector accounted for around 38 per cent of GDP, up from 32.5 per cent in 2010 (USGS). Of the 201 concessions (2012), 94 have been allocated for gold. Based on the information contained in the NCP, industrial mining corporations (SNIM, Tasiast, Kinross and MCMapply) use cyanide for purification of gold, according to the NCP Mercury is not used. However, mining tailing (potentially containing Mercury) might pose an issue. Secondly, it is expected that Mercury is used in ASGM activities for the extraction of gold.

The current situation with respect to Mercury management and national challenges and priorities is not very clear. This is why it is of paramount importance to assist the country in assessing its situation pertaining to mercury sources, uses, emissions and hotspots and conduct an analysis on potential policy and regulatory gaps.

Mozambique

Mozambique became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013. Mozambique has demonstrated a continued commitment to the advancement of the environment and sustainable development agendas. With a formal commitment to implement 18 MEAs, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the country has been participating actively on international discussions on the need to take strong action on Mercury contamination since 2010, having taken part in all the INC meetings.

Since its signing of the Minamata Convention, Mozambique is considering ratifying the agreement; however it lacks a clear picture of the effort that will be required nationally to be able to fulfill all of its commitments.

At the government level, three main institutions have been more closely involved in these initial discussions related to mercury release/contamination: the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Health – and they have indicated a need to take full stock of the situation and to develop targeted but comprehensive action, with the understanding that the country so far lacks the required technical support.

Despite the lack of comprehensive studies on the issue, it seems clear that ASGM is one of the major sources of Mercury contamination in Mozambique, posing serious health impacts in communities where this activity is more intense, as highlighted in the 2000 Inventory of Mining Activities in four provinces (Manica, Tete, Nampula and Niassa). Thus, in parallel with the preparation of the of this proposal, **the Government of Mozambique (GoM)** is developing a project to support the development of a specific National Action Plan on mercury in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Mozambique.

In addition to ASGM, there are a number of other release sources of Mercury in the country, such as industrial processes (e.g. chlorine production), medicaments and medical supplies, agriculture additives (e.g. fungicides and insecticides), combustion of fossil fuels and burning of waste, use of paint and electrical material. Mozambique is yet to understand the full extent of mercury contamination in all its dimensions and to define effective response measures, but it is committed to strengthen its policy and regulatory frameworks and develop the required capacity for an effective response.

Samoa

Samoa became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013 and is now considering ratifying the Convention to become a full Party to it. All products and chemicals containing mercury compounds are imported into Samoa as none is produced locally for use. However, there are also growing concerns about the hazardous nature from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds that pose adverse effects on human health and the environment.

As ratification of the Convention would legally bind Samoa to the Convention's obligations, national inventories and detailed assessment process are highly necessary to be conducted with preparation of legislative and institutional capacity to implement the Convention effectively once it has entered into force.

Guinea Bissau

Guinea-Bissau became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 24 September 2014.

	<p>In Guinea-Bissau consumer products containing Mercury used in the country (linear fluorescent lamps, skin-lightening creams, batteries, electronic appliances and devices) are all of foreign origin. However, awareness on the toxicity of Mercury is almost nonexistent.</p> <p>The country has no policy or law in place, which regulates the use, release or production of hazardous chemicals. As a result, enforcement entities are unable to monitor and control their use, release or production, including Mercury.</p> <p>While so far there has been no reported incidence of environmental contamination by Mercury, the future exploitation of bauxite mines in the country are expected to increase the likelihood of Mercury pollution. Another Mercury release source is the burning of waste, which is the most common treatment method in the country.</p> <p>Fish being the main source of protein for the majority of the population, the susceptibility to overexposure to Methyl Mercury, whether caused by domestic or international pollution, requires monitoring.</p> <p>In order to prevent Mercury from further harming the global ecosystem, and for Guinea-Bissau to adequately monitor and manage the use and releases of Mercury in the country, it requires sensitization and capacity building and the opportunity to assess the situation and develop a national Mercury release inventory.</p>
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B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):

The proposed EA and the project framework, including envisaged activities, 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 Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Governments of the four project countries 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.

It will do so by implementing 4 components as specified in the GEF guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05 paragraph 19), as well as a fifth component on mainstreaming.

1. Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions of

- Article 3;
- Article 5;
- Article 7 (including legislation and policy to cover formalization, worker health and safety);
- Article 8 (specifically in regard to relevant national air pollution/emission standards and regulations);
- Article 9 (specifically in regard to the ability to identify and categorize sources of releases).

The policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on chemicals management and identification of the gaps prevalent in association to issues of mercury. In addition the legislation review will assess the necessary steps for the establishment of a National Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism.

2. Undertake an initial assessment of Mercury 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, ASGM and mercury added products;
- Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds.

3. Identify:

- Emission sources of mercury;
- Release sources of mercury to land and water.

4. Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention.

Institutional capacity of governmental institutions and agencies will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Convention and propose intervention to strengthen these institutions and capacity. The assessment will also review the systems needed to report to the Convention under article 21.

The institutional capacity gaps identified and the findings of the legislation and policy review will be used to formulate a number of priority actions, which will be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report. Proposed actions will be discussed and agreed upon among the key stakeholders mentioned above through several rounds of discussions.

5. Mainstream national Mercury priorities in national policies and plans to raise the importance of Hg priority interventions:

- Identify national mercury priorities;
- Assess opportunities for mainstreaming Hg priorities;
- Mainstream Hg priority interventions in relevant policies/plans.

Key Stakeholders

The key stakeholder involved in the project are the following:

Ministries of Environment - Responsible for providing policies pertaining to environmental protection e.g. such as National Environmental Policies, Environmental Management Acts and its Regulations, programmes and projects.

Ministries of Finance – Responsible for determining opportunities for mainstreaming existing financial mechanisms (e.g. collateral registries) that can be used to access financing for informal sectors such as ASGM.

Ministries of Health – The Ministry is responsible for the development and implementation of health policies and assumes responsibilities related to monitoring, control, regulation and standardization. In addition, the Ministry registers medical devices and monitors companies that import, manufacture, distribute and / or store medical equipment and devices.

Ministries of Energy – Ensuring that electricity systems functions with reliability and productivity, and promoting innovation in the energy sector.

Ministries of Mining – Formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to mines and responsible for survey and exploration of all minerals.

Ministries of Local Government and Municipalities/City Councils - Regulate and supervise waste management in municipalities/districts/councils and are responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.

	<p><u>Private Sector</u> - 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; Services 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><u>Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs)</u> - Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment.</p> <p>Gender Dimensions Generally, two groups are more sensitive to 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). As Mercury is passed on from mother to child, and fetuses and children are most susceptible to developmental effects due to 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 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>UNDP will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A UNDP project manager will provide overall project oversight and implementation.</p> <p>The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will serve as the executing agency for the project. UNITAR's Chemical and Waste Management Programme has broad experience providing guidance, training, and technical support to assist countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for sound chemicals management. UNITAR has also supported more than 100 countries on preparing national profiles to assess national infrastructure and capacity needs for chemicals management and this experience will be applied in assessing the mercury legal framework in these four countries as well as drafting regulations that are still needed at the national level for the sound management of mercury. UNITAR is also now providing countries with support to ratify and early implementation of the Minimata Convention. In addition, since 2007, UNITAR has been supporting countries in developing mercury releases inventories and national action plans for the sound management of mercury and has developed Mercury:Learn, which is a platform that serves as a knowledge and information sharing center on mercury (http://mercury.unitar.org). It includes online training modules, an online forum, and can include tools for webinars.</p>

Bangladesh

From the government, the Department of Environment and Ministry of Environment and Forests will be responsible for this MIA.

Guinea Bissau

The project counterpart will be the Secretariat of State for the Environment (SEA).

Mauritania

The project counterpart in Mauritania is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Directorate of Pollution and Environmental Emergencies

Mozambique

From the government, the Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessments, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (DINAIA, MICOA) will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

Samoa

From the government, the Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) will be the main responsible unit for the implementation of the project.

The proposed EA project has been organized into two components:

- 1. Enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of Minamata.**
- 2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.**

1.1 Establishing a national decision making structure on Mercury

A national decision-making structure on Mercury (“Mercury Coordination/Consultation Mechanism (MCM)”) will be established in line with national capacities and existing structures and practices present in the project countries and where feasible will build/expand on similar structures established in support of other chemicals-related **multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)**.

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.

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 such as the Waste and Chemicals Units at the Ministries that are responsible for environmental issues will be the initial focus.
- Review of existing legislation, identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments.
- Roles of other ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where mercury inventory establishes the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the ministries of Health, Economy and Sustainable Development and Energy
- 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.

Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention's obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the "MCM". The results of these discussions will direct the work under component 2, in particular related to the development of the MIA Report.

1.3 Raising awareness on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury

Targeted information awareness activities will be supported on the risks of Mercury and mercury-associated impact on human health and the environment. Awareness raising with target decision makers, the general public and population groups at risk.

1.4 Mainstreaming Hg priorities into national policies/plans.

The mainstreaming exercise will be led and supported by the interim ministerial 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 ASGM and 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 selected priorities.

2.1 Building national capacity to under the Mercury Inventory.

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.

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 who make up the MCM and who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review it and comment on it.

2.2 Conducting the Mercury Inventory and prepare the National Mercury Profile.

The inventory will make use of the UNEP "*Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases*"⁴, 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.

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The inventory will review all the relevant sectors which make up the UNEP Inventory Level 2. This inventory will also include:

- Identification and assessment of the amounts of emission sources of mercury and release sources of mercury to land and water.
- Identification of old, historical sources of mercury contamination (such as abandoned mining sites).
- Identification of key sectors, municipalities, communities and other stakeholders affected by or involved with important Mercury sources and/or emissions.

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 the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.

2.3 Preparing the National MIA Report

Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (1.1 – 1-3) as well as completion of the project activities 2.1 and 2.2 (see above), the national project team will prepare a National MIA Report.

The National MIA Report will provide information on the following key areas, which will enable the government to make a decision on ratifying the Convention:

- Structures, institutions, legislation already available to implement the Convention.
- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention.
- Summary of the results from the Mercury Profile.
- Identification of technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including resources from the GEF, national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector, and others integrated into the National Action Plan.

Expert teams will draft proposals for actions to be included in the Mercury Initial Assessment Report on how to address the pertinent gaps and barriers. These proposals will also include an overview of the costs to the Government in meeting its obligations under the Minamata Convention.

After the development of the draft National Mercury Profile and MIA Report these will be prepared for review, approval and adoption by the MCM during a national stakeholder workshop.

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured by combining the management of the project with shared resources from other POPs- and chemicals-related projects being implemented by UNDP in the same country, or if such projects are not being implemented in the project country, it is expected that in-kind co-financing resources are provided by the host Government to cover some of the management related costs.</p> <p>One international technical expert will be hired to support the 5 project countries in the implementation of the country specific projects so that fewer resources and time are spent on ensuring knowledge exchange and the sharing of lessons-learned between the 5 countries.</p> <p>The project will as much as possible engage national experts to facilitate the collection of accurate information and to establish a high-responsiveness of the project to keep a steady momentum in project implementation with an international technical advisor providing succinct, specific input where local expertise gaps exist.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team 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>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

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


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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE <i>Month, day, year</i>
Md. Nojibur Rahman	Secretary	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS, BANGLADESH	DECEMBER 29, 2014
Mohamed Yahya Ould Lafdal		MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, MAURITANIA	OCTOBER 23, 2014
Marilia Telma Antonio Manjate	Direction for Cooperation	MICOA	NOVEMBER 20, 2014
Suluimalo Amataga Penaia	Chief Executive Officer	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, SAMOA	OCTOBER 23, 2014
Seco Cassama	Environment General Director		NOVEMBER 19, 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	10/10/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/11/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		
MINAMATA CONVENTION	09/24/2014		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁵ 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 and Director a.i		1/6/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Officer-in- Charge UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906- 5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

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