



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Wastes ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Malaysia		
Country(ies):	Malaysia	GEF Project ID: ¹	9144
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5642
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	19 May 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan	Expected Report Submission to Convention	June 2017

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to identify national mercury challenges and the extent to which the current legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Malaysia to implement future obligations under the Minamata 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.	1.1 National decision making structure on Mercury operational 1.2 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional and capacity needs in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions assessed. 1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury. 1.4 Importance of mercury priority interventions at national level raised through mainstreaming in Relevant policies/plans	1.1 National Mercury Coordination/consultation Mechanism established 1.2 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 Mercury awareness raising activities conducted targeting decision makers and population groups at risk. 1.4 National Mercury priority Interventions (identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans	70,000	96,800
2. National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report development	2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories. 2.2 National Mercury Profile Available 2.3 National MIA Report available	2.1 Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory. 2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted and sector description by usage of mercury developed. 2.3 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared	158,000	93,200

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.

		(including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, institutional capacity building and required investment plans).		
Subtotal			228,000	190,000
Project Management Cost³ (including Direct Project Costs = \$2,500)			22,000	60,000
Total Project Cost			250,000	250,000

* 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 (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	In-kind	205,600
GEF Agency	UNDP Malaysia	In-kind	44,400
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			250,000

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.

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	GEF TF	Malaysia	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	250,000	23,750	273,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					250,000	23,750	273,750

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

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

Malaysia became a signatory to the Minamata Convention on 24 September 2014. Currently the country is preparing for ratification of the Convention. Malaysia has been actively participating the INC negotiation process and has been addressing sound management chemicals priorities, including mercury, through the establishment of a national cross-sectoral committee headed by the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment as well as relevant legislature.

In Malaysia, the existing control mechanism pertaining to Mercury⁴ includes the following:

- i. Supply (primary mercury mining) - Mineral Development Act 1994 (DoMG)
- ii. Import & Export of Mercury and Mercury Compounds - Poisons Act 1952 (MoH), Pesticide Act 1974 (DoA)
- iii. Import & Export of mercury added products (cosmetics, antiseptics, pesticides, biocides, medical device, dental amalgam)
- iv. Manufacturing Processes – OSHA 1994/USECHH Regulation 2000 (DOSH)
 - v. ASGM - Mineral Development Act 1994 (DoMG)
 - vi. Emissions - EQA 1974 (DoE)
 - vii. Releases - EQA 1974 (DoE)
- viii. Storage - OSHA 1994 / USECHH Regulation 2000 (DOSH)
- ix. Waste - EQA 1974 (DoE)
- x. Contaminated site - EQA 1974 (DoE)

These control mechanisms may need further strengthening and update in order to ensure obligations under the Convention. There are also loopholes and gaps in the current legislative framework especially with regard to mercury added products, which will need to be addressed.

In terms of data and information on Mercury, most studies related to Mercury in environmental media in Malaysia were carried out 20-30 years ago. This is a concern, as Malaysia's economy is growing rapidly and a more recent study (2012) indicated that Mercury affected the Country's aquatic environment. Primary areas of environmental concern are the rivers of the west Peninsular Malaysian coast and the coastal waters of the Straits of Malacca, where industrial activities are rapidly expanding.⁵

In addition to a need to strengthen the current legal framework and its subsequent enforcement, the collection of data and information on mercury sources, emissions and releases, additional challenges that should be mentioned are insufficient human and financial resources and capacity in managing mercury at the national level.

In order for Malaysia to comply with the Minamata Convention and to take control of current and future mercury use, emissions and releases, there is a need for a substantial investment of expertise, time and financial resources in improving the existing mercury inventories as well as developing, strengthening and implementing stronger policies, plans and actions to restrict and regulate mercury use, emissions and releases. Furthermore it is important to develop standards and establish an effective mercury

	<p>monitoring structure.</p> <p>The proposed EA is expected to support the establishment of a solid foundation for the sound management and reduction of Mercury and further advance the country's efforts to improve the management of Mercury.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The proposed EA and the project framework, including the planned activities, are entirely in line with the GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury (GEF/C.45/Inf.05).</p> <p>The project's objective is to undertake a Minamata Initial Assessment to enable the Government of Malaysia to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and to establish a sound foundation in order to prioritize and 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.</p> <p>1. Undertake an assessment of legislation and policies in regard to the implementation of Convention provisions of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 3: Mercury Supply Sources and Trade - Article 4: Mercury added products - Article 5: Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used - Article 7: Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (including legislation and policy to cover formalization, worker health and safety) - Article 8: Emissions (specifically in regard to relevant national air pollution/emission standards and regulations); - Article 9: Releases (specifically in regard to the ability to identify and categorize sources of releases). <p>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 National Steering Committee on Mercury Coordination (NSCMC). Given that environment related issues are both subjects covered under National level and State level regulations, the assessment would identify gaps at both levels during policy and legislative assessment.</p> <p>2. Undertake an initial assessment of Mercury in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions; - Supply of mercury, including sources such as imports, local production as well as recycling activities and quantities; - Sectors that (a) use mercury and the amount used per year along with their industry structure and manufacturing/process details, and (b) release mercury including manufacturing process details. To the extent feasible, use and release of mercury including those relating to mercury added products would be assessed; - Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds in terms of exports. <p>3. Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emission sources of mercury; - Release sources of mercury to land and water. <p><u>This will take inputs from section 2 above. If any additional information/assessments are needed, such assessments would be undertaken at this stage.</u></p> <p>4. Assess institutional and capacity needs to implement the Convention: Institutional capacity of governmental institutions and agencies, National level and State level, 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.</p> <p>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 Minamata Initial Assessment Report. Proposed actions will be discussed and agreed upon among the key stakeholders mentioned above through several rounds of discussions.</p> <p>5. Mainstream national Mercury priorities in national policies and plans to raise the importance of Hg priority interventions:</p>

⁴ From the presentation at UNEP Mercury workshop in KL in March 2014.

⁵ "Mercury Pollution in Malaysia" <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22610296>

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

Key stakeholders:

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) - Provide policies pertaining to environmental protection e.g. such as National Environmental Policies, Environmental Management Acts and its Regulations, programmes and projects, as well as coordinating all mercury related activities in Malaysia, with a dedicated focal point for implementation of the Minamata Convention and its provisions.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry - Provide policies pertaining to the operations of non-ferrous, chlor-alkali, dental amalgam, mercury-added products and cement manufacturers and coordinate policies on mercury-added products (import/export).

Ministry of Finance – Determine opportunities for mainstreaming existing financial mechanisms that will support the sound management of chemicals including mercury.

Ministry of Health – Develop, implement and monitor health policies, regulation and standardization. In addition, the Ministry registers medical devices and monitors companies that import, manufacture, distribute and/or store medical equipment and devices.

Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water – Ensure that electricity systems function with reliability and productivity, and promote innovation in the energy sector. During the implementation of the enabling activity, the Energy Commission will also be engaged along with power producers such as Tenaga Nasional, Sawarak Electricity Company, and Sabah Electricity to determine the amount of mercury released as a result of electricity production.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government - Regulate and supervise waste management in municipalities/districts/councils and responsible for hazardous waste storage and disposal.

Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism – Regulate Malaysian consumer products

Mineral and Geosciences Department (JMG) – responsible for environment, health&safety in Mineral sector including mineral prospecting.

Department of Occupational Safety and Health – Regulate the workplace environment

Pesticides Board – Regulate pesticides in Malaysia

Research institutes/Academia – Assist in monitoring Mercury and POPs in air, soil and water and develop /implement policies to fulfill obligations under the Conventions. They include LESTARI and University of Malaya.

Private Sector/industry associations - Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private 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. These partners are expected to assist in the planning of interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in Malaysia’s industrial sector.

Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs) - Engaged in information outreach to 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.

Gender Dimensions

Generally, two groups, fetuses and people who are regularly and chronically exposed to high levels of mercury (such as populations that rely on subsistence fishing or people who are occupationally exposed) are more sensitive to the effects of mercury. Once mercury is consumed through freshwater, fish and seafood, 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, and also to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate in the National Project Steering Group (NPSG) and attending trainings as well as the awareness workshops. 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

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).

MNRE, as the leading executing agency for this project will ensure that government agencies and other stakeholders are duly consulted and extensively engaged as per their mandate. During the project design, participatory multi-stakeholder consultations will be conducted to ensure stakeholders' needs and concerns are duly addressed and incorporated. This will simultaneously enhance the stakeholders' ownership of the project. The proposed project will build on the existing coordination mechanism whereby the MNRE will collaborate with the DOE to provide targeted assistance and guide the other stakeholders to plan, develop and adopt the proposed MIA. Periodic meetings will be held and to be led by MNRE and related stakeholders to plan activities, monitor and report progress.

As many other UNDP-assisted projects, the project will be implemented through NIM (national implementation modality) with the MNRE as the executing agency acting as the chair of a **National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)**. The Environmental Management and Climate Change Division (EMCCD) of the Ministry will be the main responsible unit for the implementation of the project and **Project Management Unit (PMU)**. The National Project Director (NPD) will be the Undersecretary of the EMCCD while the Project Manager will be appointed by the MNRE and will coordinate the implementation of day-to-day project activities. An administrative assistant, funded by the project, will be appointed in order to assist MNRE and the Project Coordinator in effectively and efficiently implementing and monitoring this project

The NPSC serves as the highest governing body and will be established as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of technical and policy experts from the MNRE, other relevant ministries, industrial association, academia and NGOs to provide overall guidance and coordination for the implementation of the project and relevant activities.

A **project expert team** comprised of national and international consultants (institutes) will be contracted to provide technical support to MIA implementation including managing progress updates and reporting to the Project Manager. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, ability to assist in the development of the national mercury profile and to plan activities for institutional capacity development.

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 Minamata Initial Assessment Report.**

1.1 Establishing a national decision making structure on Mercury

A national decision-making structure on Mercury, "**National Steering Committee on Mercury Coordination**" (NSCMC) will be established in line with national capacity and existing structure and practices present in the country and where feasible

will build/expand on similar structures established in support of other chemicals-related 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 and barriers 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 limited to the ministries of Health, Economy and Sustainable Development and Energy. Institutional mechanisms at State level would also be reviewed in this context. Please see Section A on this.
- Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of mercury issues will be identified.
- Based on the above review, identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention would be undertaken.

Upon the identification of capacity and/or regulatory gaps (in relation to the Convention's obligations), these will be discussed and reviewed by the NSCMC. The results of these discussions will direct the work under Component 2, particularly related to 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 would be undertaken keeping in mind the priorities and resource requirements. Some of the vehicles used to raise awareness on environment related issues at National level and State level would be used for this awareness activity.

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 the Convention requirements and priorities into national policies and development plans. Through this exercise, life cycle management of Mercury will be integrated. 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 selected priorities.

2.1 Building national capacity to undertake 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/national technical advisor as necessary. 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 NSCMC and who need sufficient knowledge about conducting a Mercury Inventory to be able to review 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*"⁶, 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 the technical advisor. 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 NSCMC during a national stakeholder workshop. The details of National Mercury Profile will be discussed during the initiation of activities relating to this project.

2.3 Preparing the National MIA Report

	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 a National Action Plan. <p>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.</p> <p>After the development of the draft National Mercury Profile and MIA Report, these will be reviewed by stakeholders. This report will then be approved and adopted by the NSCMC during a national stakeholder workshop.</p> <p>This MIA report will provide a basic situation evaluation and inventory that will assist in the design of future interventions to meet the obligations of the Convention as well as provide key information for the development of National Implementation Plan (NIP) that may be required by the Conference of Parties to the Minamata Convention within a few years of its entry into force.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex C for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown.</p>
<p><u>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</u></p>	<p>The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured through management of the project with synergies from other POPs- and chemicals-related projects in Malaysia. The in-kind resources such as existing infrastructure and human resources at MNRE will be effectively utilized to cover some of the management related costs. The project will involve national experts and industry association inputs as much as possible 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. This will support developing local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. Information dissemination with the general public and specific local communities will be more effective through integrating the work through existing activities of local CSOs/NGOs.</p>

	<p>As per the GEF guidelines, MIAs should normally not exceed USD\$200,000, however, the same guidelines indicate that countries can exceed this allocation according to their complexity of national circumstances. Malaysia has a number of regions and they are far apart, increasing the funds required for meeting organization, communications and travelling, especially for preparing the Mercury inventory. In addition, Malaysia has not formally conducted any mercury related inventory work, thus the additional USD\$50,000 is justified to ensure that national and local stakeholders, industries included, are fully engaged and cooperative to prepare an accurate National Mercury Profile and MIA report.</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 PMU with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team. The project will also adhere to the agreed NIM procedures of the Government of Malaysia and UNDP Country Office.</p> <p>MNRE will prepare and submit bi-annual and annual progress report and annual financial report to UNDP and NPSC. The NPSC will meet annually to: 1) review and approve annual work plan, 2) assess progress against M&E targets as indicated in the Project Results Framework, 3) approve interim and final reports, and 4) assess any gaps or weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements.</p> <p>A final evaluation will be conducted by an independent evaluator, at the time of project closure.</p>

	The M&E workplan and budget is below:			
	M&E activity	Responsible parties	Budget US\$ (Indicative)	Timeframe
	Inception workshop	PMU/MNRE	3,000	Within first two months of project start up.
	Measurement of Means of verification of Project progress and results	PMU/MNRE UNDP Malaysia	To be finalized in the Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
	APR/PIR	PMU/MNRE UNDP Malaysia	None	Annually
	Periodic status/progress report	PMU/MNRE	None	Bi-annually
	Project terminal report	PMU/MNRE	None	At least three months before the end of the project.
	Audit	PMU/MNRE UNDP Malaysia	5,000	Once
	Visits to field sites	PMU/MNRE UNDP Malaysia	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget.	Annually
	Terminal evaluation	PMU/MNRE External consultants	7,000	At least three months before the end of the project.
Total Indicative cost (excluding project team staff and UNDP staff time and their travel expenses)		15,000		
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A			

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)
------	----------	----------	-------------------------

Gary William Theseira	Deputy Undersecretary Climate Change and Environmental Management Division Cum Operational Focal Point of Minamata Convention	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	MAY 19,2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	06/24/1994	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	
UNFCCC	09/04/2002	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	
UNCCD	06/25/1997	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	24 September 2014	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁷ 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
Ms. Adriana Dinu UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		05/19/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director MPU/Chemicals	+1 (212) 906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

⁷ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, UNCF, and SCCF