



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:	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Francophone Africa I		
Country(ies):	Guinea, Mali and Senegal	GEF Project ID: ¹	9101
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140282
Other Executing Partner(s):	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); and World Health Organization (WHO)	Submission Date:	03/19/2015
		Resubmission Date:	05/07/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	n/a

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1.Needs assessment of institutional as well as national and regional capacity to implement the Minamata Convention	1. National and regional capacity improved to ratify and prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention	<p>Output 1.1: Institutional gaps identified as well as national and regional coordination on mercury established</p> <p>Output 1.2: Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed</p> <p>Output 1.3: National mercury profile established, including health and environmental impact assessment, based on the inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p> <p>Output 1.4: Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society)</p>	515,400	127,800

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.

		conducted, including awareness raising on the health and environmental effects of mercury		
Monitoring and Evaluation	2. Project achieves objective on time through effective monitoring and evaluation	2.1 Periodic monitoring and terminal evaluation of project implementation completed	30,000	15,000
Subtotal			545,400	142,800
Project Management Cost ³			54,600	33,000
Total Project Cost			600,000	175,800

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	22,800
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	33,000
Others	UNITAR	In-kind	30,000
Recipient Government	MEWF (Guinea)	In-kind	20,000
Recipient Government	MESSD (Mali)	In-kind	20,000
Recipient Government	MESD (Senegal)	In-kind	50,000
Total Co-financing			175,800

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
UNIDO	GEFTF	Guinea	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Mali	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Senegal	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources					600,000	57,000	657,000

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

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<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>The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The legally binding global instrument was agreed at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, 19 January 2013. The treaty was formally adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan. Up to January 2015, 128 countries had signed the treaty and ten had ratified it.</p> <p>Mali became signatory to the treaty on 10 October 2013, Senegal on 11 October 2013 and Guinea on 25 November 2013. Guinea has also ratified the treaty on 21 October 2014. The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. Provisions of the Convention include phase out deadlines established for supply sources and trade, mercury added products, and manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used. Based on these targets, the Convention is designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water, and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist.</p> <p>In order to meet the obligations under the Convention, several barriers must be addressed in Guinea, Mali and Senegal. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Institutional barriers: lack of institutional capacity to implement the Convention; (b) Policy barriers: gaps in political and legislative frameworks to support Convention provisions; (c) Capacity barriers: lack of data on sources of emissions and releases, as well as outdated national inventories of mercury stocks; (d) Awareness barriers: low awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the public and government officials, with limited occupational safety mechanisms in place to reduce community exposure to mercury; and (e) Technological barriers: lack of knowledge on non-mercury technologies. <p>With the adoption of the Convention, the three countries will require assistance to formulate and apply sector wide programs through cost effective approaches within the context of national and regional development efforts.</p> <p>In Guinea, mercury is informally used in the gold mining sector (industrial and artisanal). In 2003, a project was launched to develop an inventory of mercury emissions; however it was not concluded because of the lack of funding. Recently, the Government established a national coordinating committee to monitor the management of chemicals and promote local governance, education, information dissemination and training dedicated to miners. Guinea is also developing specific regulations on hazardous waste.</p> <p>In Mali, mercury is mostly found in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector and in electrical equipment. In 2012, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) developed a national inventory on mercury releases in the country. It was estimated that 480,910 kg of mercury are released each year. Nevertheless, the absence of reliable statistics is still an issue. The country is also part of the ongoing regional project developed by UNIDO to improve the health and environment of ASGM communities in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. As part of the initiative, a national action plan to promote sound management of mercury in ASGM was developed in each country. The initiative aims to adopt low-mercury or mercury free technology in pilot communities and assess the applicability of certification schemes to enable them to certify their activity.</p> <p>In Senegal, mercury is mostly used in the ASGM sector. So far, an assessment and an action plan were developed in the sector. As mentioned above, Senegal is also part of the ongoing</p>
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	<p>regional project developed by UNIDO. In addition, the United States Environmental Protection Agency provided support to the Blacksmith Institute and UNIDO to conduct a mercury reduction project in the ASGM sector from 2008 to 2010. Through the initiative, awareness was raised on health risks related to the use of mercury; and trainings conducted on low-cost and low mercury technologies. Currently, the Government is also preparing a regulation for the use of mercury in the sector. Despite the development of initiatives in the ASGM sector, the country still lacks information on the national use, emissions and releases of mercury.</p> <p>The regional dialogue proposed in the project among the three neighboring countries is essential to address mercury-related challenges and issues that transcend borders, such as the lack of data on trade flows of mercury among these countries. Mercury emissions and releases generated by the ASGM sector in Guinea, Mali and Senegal is another regional challenge that may be discussed and addressed in collaboration, as mercury pollution knows no borders.</p> <p>In the last years, the Guinea, Mali and Senegal have shown efforts to tackle the negative impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment. Guinea, Mali and Senegal are parties to the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and have implemented National Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) projects. In addition, Mali is a member of UNEP's Global Mercury Partnership.</p> <p>Despite the efforts made until now, none of the three countries have yet produced a reliable mercury inventory. Important baseline data remains largely unknown, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quantity and distribution of mercury stocks, supplies, trade and trans-boundary movement; (b) the amount of mercury being used and disposed from various sectors; (c) the handling of waste mercury; and (d) the extent of mercury pollution. <p>As sound mercury management is not yet integrated into sustainable development planning in these countries, insufficient mechanisms to handle hazardous wastes may weaken the basis for effective environmental management. Moreover, the three countries do not have the resources or the capacity to address mercury-related problems and promote the uptake of low mercury or mercury free technologies.</p> <p>The development of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) will address these issues by providing the basic and essential information to enable policy and strategic decision to be made and assist in developing plans to identify priority activities within each participant country.</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 request of financial support from the Chemicals and Wastes focal area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is justified through investment in enabling activities to assist nations to fulfill essential communication requirements related to the Convention, make informed policy decisions and assist in prioritizing activities.</p> <p>Enabling activities have already been developed in Guinea, Mali and Senegal with GEF's resources in order to assist the country in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The MIA enabling activities will complement the country efforts to reduce significantly the exposure of harmful chemicals and wastes of global importance to humans and the environment.</p> <p>The project will strengthen the national capacity of these countries to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention and promote effective implementation of its provisions. In order to reach that goal, the activities proposed will assist the Governments and industrial partners to better understand the national operations on mercury, as well as its emissions, and to increase awareness of risks to human and ecosystem health.</p>

With the support of GEF, pollution sources can be identified systematically to select areas for future intervention, while institutional and capacity needs assessment and policy analysis can assist Guinea, Mali and Senegal to identify potential barriers to implement and ratify the Convention. GEF resources will also assist the three countries to disseminate project achievements in the national and regional level and help them to leverage international support, and investments for additional projects to promote sound chemicals management as a key component of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in these countries.

The key stakeholders involved in the project are as follows:

UNIDO will act as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The UNIDO project manager will provide technical advice, as well as coordinate and monitor the project activities.

The **United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)** will act as the main executing agency assisting with day-to-day management and providing technical expertise for the development of all mercury related activities.

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** will be the co-executing agency for the health component. The WHO Regional Office for Africa, based in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, will have overall responsibility to coordinate the health related issues within the project. In close cooperation with the national offices from participating countries, it will provide guidance to local WHO and Health Ministries to conduct a national assessment on health impacts of mercury. The WHO Regional Office for Africa will also provide a consolidated sub-regional report consistent with the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment, highlighting the impacts of mercury on human health. This report aims at raising awareness at the national/sub-regional level and to pave the ground to mainstream mercury related issues into the national agenda. In addition, the WHO Regional Office for Africa will also be responsible for the financial reporting on the health related aspects of the project.

The **Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MEWF)**, Guinea; the **National Directorate of Sanitation and Pollution Control and Nuisance** under the **Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MESSD)**, Mali; and the **Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments** under the **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD)**, Senegal; will serve as the main governmental counterparts, in the respective countries, providing national leadership. The Minamata Convention focal point will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance with the treaty and its provisions. They will also act as the chair and secretariat of the **National Steering Group (NSG)**.

The **NSG** will be established in each country as an inter-ministerial Steering Group comprised of UNIDO representatives, technical and policy experts from UNITAR and WHO, relevant ministries, and industrial associations to provide overall guidance and coordination for the execution of relevant activities, providing strategic inputs and contributions to project management as needed. All project amendments will be done in accordance with UNIDO rules and regulations and GEF policy GEF/C.39/Inf.3.

The **Regional Steering Group (RSG)**, an inter-ministerial steering group comprised of the focal point of the main governmental counterpart from each country, will be established to provide overall guidance and coordination for the implementation of relevant regional activities, as well as national experience exchange. The RSG will meet twice during the project, once during the regional inventory training and once during the regional meeting in which lessons learned and experience will be shared.

Mercury Containing Product users will be sensitized through training and engaged with to promote the reduction and/or elimination of mercury in target industrial sectors as identified in the national mercury profile. The awareness raising campaign will include, as one of the main

	<p>focuses, the health effects of mercury. It will be developed in close cooperation with WHO regional and national offices, and with the health Ministry of each participating country. Awareness raising of health practitioners and targeted communities will be considered under this activity. Selected key industries will also assist in the planning of interventions for future technology transfer and demonstration of mercury-free production methods to promote cleaner production in the industrial sector.</p> <p>Industry associations (Civil Society Organizations), including academia, will act as a bridge to connect government institutes, technical experts, and relevant industries to assist in the development and implementation of policies to fulfill obligations under the Convention. This network of associations will liaise with primary mercury extractors and users to increase awareness, share knowledge and promote technology transfer to reduce mercury use within the enabling activities framework.</p> <p>An expert team comprised of national and international consultants and technical specialists will be recruited to provide technical support. The team will be selected based on technical expertise to support appropriate policy and legal gap analysis, assist in development of the national mercury profile and plan activities for institutional capacity development.</p> <p>The project will not have an impact on indigenous people groups as they are not present in the region where the project will be executed.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex A for the split of stakeholder's roles per output and to Annex B for a flow chart of various stakeholders.</p> <p>This EA will be executed via subcontract to UNITAR at approximately USD 470,000 USD (including the country grants and monitoring and evaluation) and WHO at approximately USD\$38,800. Please refer to Annex C for a total estimation of the GEF grant and co-financing budget breakdown. Budget for the final evaluation is included as part of the monitoring and evaluation table on page 10.</p> <p>Recognizing that the level of exposure to mercury and its related impacts on human health are determined by social and biological factors, women, children and men might be exposed to different kinds, levels and frequency of mercury. Therefore, gender mainstreaming will be included as part of the project. This will be addressed based on UNIDO's gender policy, among others by involving women and vulnerable groups at the stakeholder level, in the information sharing and dissemination events, as well as in the project coordination unit. The involvement and participation of women and vulnerable groups will be summarized in the inventory report and gender disaggregated data collected to provide a basis for prioritization, development of sectoral intervention plans and future projects.</p> <p>Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate to the National Steering Group and when inviting stakeholders to awareness raising workshops. During recruitment process, female candidate will be encouraged to apply. For candidates with similar technical qualifications, preference will be given to women.</p> <p>The majority of socio-economic benefits associated with this project will manifest when the interventions required under the Convention are implemented, contributing to the achievement of MDG 7 (Sustainable development), MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality) and MDG 6 (Combat diseases).</p>
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<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 project sets out the activities necessary to prepare a MIA to support efficient implementation of the Minamata Convention within the national and regional context. The project will assist Guinea, Mali and Senegal to plan pre-ratification activities while mainstreaming sound mercury management into legal and institutional structures that are fully in line with national priorities.</p> <p>The initiative will also help these countries to collect baseline information on mercury use, emissions and releases that will serve as input to the design of future interventions required by the treaty, such as the development of a National Implementation Plan that may be required by the Conference of Parties within a few years of its entry into force. The treaty is expected to enter into force in two to three years.</p> <p>The planned activities per output are listed below:</p> <p><u>Output 1.1:</u> Institutional gaps identified as well as national and regional coordination on mercury established</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 Conduct national and regional project coordination meetings Activity 1.1.2 Establish an inter-ministerial National Steering Group and a Regional Steering Group Activity 1.1.3 Identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers Activity 1.1.4 Organize capacity development workshops and trainings</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Evaluate existing structures, policies, strategies, laws and regulations related to mercury Activity 1.2.2 Sensitize policy makers regarding policy gaps Activity 1.2.3 Prepare a list of needed mercury related regulations while considering the vulnerabilities of different gender groups</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> National mercury profile established, including health and environmental impact assessment, based on the inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce, and where possible eliminate, mercury use, release, and emissions</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Conduct regional mercury inventory training Activity 1.3.2 Collection data for the national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.3 Draft national mercury inventory Activity 1.3.4 Identify key sectors for intervention Activity 1.3.5 Assess health and environmental impacts of mercury Activity 1.3.6 Develop intervention plans</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups (academia, public and private sectors, and civil society) conducted, including awareness raising on the health and environmental effects of mercury</p> <p>Activity 1.4.1 Develop communication materials taking into account the impacts of mercury on human health and environment and vulnerability of different gender groups Activity 1.4.2 Organize and conduct awareness raising campaigns and workshops adapting time and location of the events to different gender groups' needs, including health and environment related aspects Activity 1.4.3 Organize and conduct training and exchange of information events through the UNITAR/UNEP mercury:Learn platform Activity 1.4.4 Conduct regional meeting to share experience and lessons learned</p>
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	Please refer to the attached logical framework in Annex A for specific outputs and their associated indicators, verifications and assumptions.
D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:	<p>The project is expected to be highly cost effective as it is fully in line with the goals of the three countries to fulfill the full range of obligations under the Convention and to regulate anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds. With the GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release will be assessed to facilitate the design of targeted interventions, which in turn provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national and regional level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury-added products will also be minimized.</p> <p>To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources at each governmental counterpart involved in the project will be efficiently utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. This project will be one of the first regional MIAs to be implemented by UNIDO and, consequently, serve as a model for other regional initiatives under the GEF-6 replenishment period.</p> <p>Project implementation and execution is expected to remain at low risk. UNIDO has solid experience in promoting environmentally sound management of mercury and plays an important role as co-lead of the ASGM sector under the Global Mercury Partnership – the main mechanism and technical advisory group of the Minamata Convention. UNIDO has also extensive experience with enabling activities through the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and NIP updates. Lessons learned and experience gained by UNIDO in the West Africa region through the development of mercury-related projects, as well as capacity building initiatives on POPs, are comparative advantages to the implementation of the project. The local and regional presence of UNIDO in the field will also help to ensure the smooth development of project activities.</p> <p>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 supported over 50 countries in preparing national profiles and legal. Since 2007, the Organization has been supporting countries in developing mercury releases inventories and national action plans for the sound management of mercury.</p> <p>To provide additional support to countries on mercury inventories, UNITAR is collaborating with UNEP to develop Mercury:Learn (mercury.unitar.org), an online training platform that provides interactive online training modules on developing mercury releases inventories, based in UNEPs Toolkit methodology. This experience will be valuable to assess the mercury legal framework in the West Africa region, as well as to draft regulations that are still needed at the national level for sound management of mercury.</p> <p>As the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system, WHO is mentioned in the text of the Minamata Convention, which recommends consultation and promotion of cooperation with the Organization for the health-related issues and activities. WHO's experience in providing leadership on global health matters and technical support to countries is a valuable asset for the development of the project.</p>

<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</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 UNIDO through annual supervision visits to the participant countries. The National Steering Group including the main project stakeholders will meet annually to: (a) review annual work plan, (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 weakness and make appropriate adaptive management decisions based on progress and achievements. The Regional Steering Group will meet twice during the project, once during the regional inventory training and once during the regional meeting in which lessons learned and experience will be shared.</p> <p>Work plan for year two will be based on the results achieved in the first year, including associated budget allocations, in agreement with the GEF and UNIDO's rules and guidelines and GEF Council Documents C.39.09 and C.39.03/Inf.3. UNIDO's office in Guinea, Nigeria (in charge of Mali) and Senegal will assist and participate in monitoring and evaluation visits as needed. The final evaluation, to be conducted by an independent evaluator, will be arranged by the UNIDO project manager with support from UNIDO's Evaluation Group and reports submitted to the donor within 90 days of project end. Please see below for a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as the related budget breakdown.</p> <p>Programmatic M&E: the main executing partner, UNITAR, will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of the project, reporting semi-annually to UNIDO. Progress of activities and outputs against the targets and desired outcomes will be assessed bi-annually by the executing partners using the means of verification and impact indicators for measurement explained in the Project Results Framework. WHO, as the co-executing agency, will be responsible for the day-to-day management and execution of the health-related activities and report semi-annually to UNIDO.</p> <p>Financial monitoring: All project costs will be accounted for and documented. Financial reports will be required from the executing agency according to UNIDO standard accounting procedures.</p> <p>According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (a) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (b) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.</p> <p>Legal context clause: It is expected that each set of activities to be implemented in the target countries will be governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government of the recipient country concerned and UNIDO or – in the absence of such an agreement – by one of the following: (i) the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement concluded between the recipient country and UNDP, (ii) the Technical Assistance Agreements concluded between the recipient country and the United Nations and specialized agencies, or (iii) the Basic Terms and Conditions Governing UNIDO Projects.</p>
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	Monitoring and evaluation		
	M&E activity	Time	Budget [USD]
			Cash [USD] In-Kind
	Start-up workshop report*	Within 3 months of project start	0 0
	Project review by NSG at the end of year 1*	Month 12	0 0
	Project review by NSG and RSG at the end of the project*	Month 24	0 0
	Terminal evaluation	At project closure	30,000 15,000
	Total M&E cost		30,000 15,000
	*Funded by Project Management Costs		
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable.		

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



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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
1. Mr. Ahmadou Seborny TOURE (Guinea)	Director General Fonds de Sauvegarde de l'Environnement	FONDS DE SAUVEGARDE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	01/06/2014
2. Mr. Sekou KONE (Mali)	Chief, Section of Partnerships and Funds Mobilization	AGENCY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	10/14/2014
3. Mrs. Mariline DIARA (Senegal)	Director of the Department of Environment and Classified Establishments	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	08/25/2014

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	25 November 2013; ratification on 21 October 2014 (Guinea) 10 October 2013 (Mali) 11 October 2013 (Senegal)	Mr. Dioumessy Bangaly (Guinea) Mr. Oumar Diaouré Cissé (Mali) Mr. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal)	

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 Chemicals and Waste Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, UNIDO GEF Focal Point		05/07/2015	Ludovic Bernaudat, Environment Branch 	+43 126026 3648	L.Bernaudat @unido.org

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