



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

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Revised 3/7/16

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in the Republic of Serbia.		
Country(ies):	Republic of Serbia	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5634
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia (MAEP)	Submission Date:	8/28/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	Mercury Initial Assessment	Expected Report Submission to Convention	2017

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

<b>Project Objective: Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of the Republic of Serbia to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and defining of national priorities for implementation of the Convention</b>				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1. Creating an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention.	<p>1.1 Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional capacity needs in regard to the implementation of the Convention's provisions assessed</p> <p>1.2 National infrastructure and capacity for the management of mercury assessed, including identification of technology and financial capacity building needs.</p> <p>1.3 Awareness raised on the environmental and health impacts of Mercury.</p> <p>1.4 Importance of Hg priority interventions at national level raised through mainstreaming in relevant policies/plans.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Assessment report prepared on the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention (incl. overview of existing barriers).</p> <p>1.2.1. Coordination Mechanism for effective implementation of the Minamata Convention identified and established.</p> <p>1.2.2 Technology, financial and capacity building needs regarding the management of mercury identified.</p> <p>1.3.1 Hg awareness raising activities conducted targeting decision makers and population groups at risk.</p> <p>1.4 National Hg priority interventions (identified in the MIA Report – see 2.3) mainstreamed in national policies/plans.</p>	81,800	48,610

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

2. Developing National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report	2.1 National capacity built to undertake Mercury inventories.	2.1.1 Capacity building and training conducted to commence the Mercury inventory.	85,019	48,610
	2.2 National Mercury Profile available.	2.2.2 Mercury Inventory conducted.		
	2.3 National MIA Report available.	2.3.1 National MIA Report for the ratification and implementation of the Convention prepared (including proposed policy/regulatory interventions, inst. cap. building and required investment plans.		
3. Monitoring and evaluation	3.1 Monitoring, reporting, and preparing of financial audits	3.1.1 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted. 3.1.2 Terminal Evaluation	15,000	
Subtotal			181,819	97,220
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup> (including US\$ 2,000 for DPS costs)			18,181	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>97,220</b>

\* 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	Govt. of Serbia	In-kind	97,220
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>97,220</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Serbia	Chemicals and Wastes	Mercury	200,000	19,000	219,000
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>The Republic of Serbia signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on October 9th 2014.</p> <p>As a candidate country for EU membership, the Republic of Serbia has harmonized its national legislation pertaining to the sound management of chemicals and wastes with related EU legislation such as the REACH Regulation, the Waste Frame Directive as well as a set of EU legal acts related to Mercury, including the IPPC and RoSH Directives.</p> <p>The National Law on Chemicals prescribes bans and restrictions of use, placing on the market and production of Mercury and Mercury compounds. The law established the legal basis for adoption of the Rulebook on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which has been harmonized with Annex XVII of Regulation No. 1907/2006 (REACH). This Rulebook prescribes bans and restrictions of Mercury and their compounds (No. of ban and restriction: 18, 18a).</p> <p>Prescribed provisions of entry 18a for general use came into force in 2011. For professional use these provisions will come into force in 2018.</p> <p>In the same Rulebook, bans and restrictions regarding phenyl mercury compounds listed under no. 62 will enter into force on 10th October 2017.</p> <p>Also, the Rulebook on Import and Export of Certain Hazardous Chemicals contains provisions pertaining to an export ban on metal Mercury, which is harmonised with Article 1 of Regulation 1102/2008.</p> <p>In December 2014, MoAEP started cooperation with the NGO “ALHem” (Promoting safe alternatives to chemicals) and supported the implementation of the MoAEP Project entitled “Serbian response to Global Mercury Treaty” in order to raise awareness on Mercury and its impacts among target groups through the organization of a workshop and the preparation of a brochure.</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). The project's objective is to undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government of the Republic of Serbia to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and defining of national priorities for implementation of the Convention.

As per the GEF Initial Guidelines (GEF/C.45/Inf.05) the Minamata Convention Initial Assessment for Serbia will contain the following components:

**Component 1: "Creating an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention":**

Activity 1.1: "Assessment of the existing and required policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional capacity to implement the Convention (incl. overview of existing barriers)."

The policy and legislative review and 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. This review and assessment will result in a preliminary identification of national needs and gaps for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention. The assessments produced under this component will provide Ministries with strong arguments for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and prioritization of mercury management on the national agenda. Once the Convention is ratified, this component's outputs will be an essential step in complying with the reporting obligations of the Convention and to monitor its implementation.

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 interventions to strengthen these institutions and capacities. 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.

The project will prepare a national assessment report (based on sectorial assessments as required in the data collection process) on challenges and opportunities to implement the Convention in key priority sectors.

Activity 1.2.1: "Identification and establishment of a Coordination Mechanism for effective implementation of the Minamata Convention."

The Republic of Serbia will establish a National Coordination Mechanism making full use of existing structures dealing with chemicals management (e.g. National Coordination Group for POPs) to ensure involvement of key decision-makers into the discussions and decision making processes on the Minamata convention, sound management of mercury at the national level, support regulatory revisions, and provide overall coordination to project's implementation. Sectors to participate in the process as part of the National Coordination Mechanism will include representatives from health, environment, labor, finance, economy, industry, mining and energy and planning sectors, trade unions and civil society organizations. This activity also aims at enhancing stakeholders' commitment to the development of the MIA and gaining political support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Activity 1.2.2: "Identification of technology, financial and capacity building needs regarding the management of mercury".

An assessment of the financial, technological and capacity needs and constraints/needs of institutions responsible for activities related to mercury management will be conducted, such an assessment will include (but will not be limited to) the collection, synthesis and analysis of existing information, individual interviews or group discussions, site visits.

Technical and financial needs for implementation of the Convention, including national sources, bilateral sources, the private sector and others will be identified.

Activity 1.3.1: "Conducting Hg awareness raising events related to mercury management, targeting decision makers and population groups at risk."

The project will i) Organize one (1) Initial Training and Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the MIA process, which will also include the development of a strategy for awareness raising aimed at national stakeholders throughout the project (including the identification of key stakeholders and assigning their roles and responsibilities throughout the project's implementation); ii) Develop an awareness raising plan and subsequently organize awareness raising workshops on the environmental and health impacts of mercury. Workshops will be organized for decision makers, general public and population groups at risk; and iii) Organize at least one (1) training on how to undertake a National Mercury Inventory aimed at national technical experts, decision makers and other national stakeholders.

Activity 1.4.1: "Mainstreaming of National Mercury Priority Interventions in national policies/plans."

In order to raise the importance of Mercury related national priorities and to ensure that beyond the project's scope national resources are allocated to addressing issues related to Mercury and support the country in meeting its objectives under the Convention, the project aims to i) identify opportunities to maintain/integrate Mercury related issues and priorities into national/sectoral/regional development related plans and strategies; ii) support government counterparts in identifying the most pressing Mercury priorities and preparing an action plan for their integration in national strategies and plans.

**Component 2: "Developing National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report":**

Activity 2.1.1: "Conducting capacity building and training for the preparation of National Mercury Inventory." A series of training will be organized on how to conduct a National Mercury Inventory, which will be tailored to national technical experts, decision makers and other national stakeholders.

Activity 2.2.1: "Conduct a Mercury Inventory." The project will develop a qualitative and quantitative National Inventory of all mercury sources and releases, including a national strategic approach to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites."

The Mercury Inventory will cover the following categories:

- Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds and import and export procedures including an assessment of the storage conditions.
- Occurrence of mercury in local industrial processes and the source of supply of mercury, and its occurrence in waste streams.
- Sectors that may use mercury and the amount per year, including manufacturing processes, ASGM and mercury added products.
- Trade in mercury and mercury containing compounds.

The Mercury Inventory will also identify:

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

With the results obtained from the Mercury Inventory a National Mercury Profile will be prepared.

Activity 2.3.1: "Preparation, validation of National MIA report and dissemination of results." This activity will include the drafting of a MIA report, which will capture the results of the all the assessments carried out as part of the project. The MIA report will also provide a useful overview for the government on the actions it needs to undertake to ratify the Conventions as well as the actions it need to take in order to meet its obligations under the Convention; b) Organize a national stakeholder workshop to discuss the content of the MIA report and validate it; and c) Disseminate the MIA.

The project's key stakeholders are identified as follows:

Key Government Institutions (among else):

- Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (MAEP): Ensure overall coordination at national level in support of the Minamata Convention, in particular: Setting of national targets; Support the Mercury inventory; Monitoring levels of contamination in environmental matrices; Coordination between Chemicals and Waste management departments, Air and water protection units, IPPC department; Coordination with partners such as the Ministry of Health for achievement of the major objectives related to mercury phase-out; Oversee the environmentally sound disposal of waste products and materials resulting from phase-out efforts; Put into place interim and permanent measures for ensuring implementation of the Minamata Convention.

- Ministry of Health (MH): Coordinate the project components that relate to the use of Mercury in the health sector. Sanitary Inspectorate has competencies in the field of the ban and restriction of the use of chemicals in articles for common use.

- Provincial Secretariat in charge of Environmental Protection. The Secretariat has shared responsibility for implementation of national environmental legislation on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, including legislation in the field of chemicals management.

- Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). SEPA is in charge of environmental monitoring and reporting activities at the entire territory of Serbia.

- Custom administration performs the function of control of export and import of goods, including chemicals.

- Plant Protection Directorate. The Directorate is in charged for control of placing on the market of the plant protection products and their registration.

- Medicines and Medical Devices Agency of Serbia (ALIMS). The Agency is in charged for management and control of the mercury containing medical instruments.

Governmental institutions which have responsibilities pertaining to mercury management will be engaged during the mercury inventory's development through data and information collection on the mercury situation.

Non-Governmental stakeholders:

- Industrial association: Serbian Chamber of Commerce.
- Secondary and Tertiary Education Institutions involved in key research programmes on mercury and mercury waste management.
- Private Sector: Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: Private and parastatal companies/industries responsible for the release of Mercury and production of mercury containing wastes; Private medical facilities making use of mercury containing devices; Service providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers of Mercury containing and Mercury-free consumer products; Laboratories for testing and certification; etc.
- Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs): Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information (e.g. on the environmental and health aspects and concerns of mercury releases and accumulation in the environment) reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers.

Additional stakeholders, in particular NGOs and industry representatives, will be identified during the project's inception phase. Industry partners will be involved through the Serbian Chamber of Commerce.

**Gender Dimensions**

Generally, two groups are more at risk from the effects of mercury. Foetuses 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 foetuses and children are most susceptible to developmental effects from mercury, the MIA will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related to mercury, and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the project document and the MIA report.



**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 ).

This project will be implemented via the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with UNDP support. The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (MAEP) will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established comprising permanent staff including: a Portfolio Manager (PM) and a Project Assistant. The PIU will assist the Ministry to perform its role as implementing partner. The PM will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation, consolidation of work plans and project documentation, preparation of quarterly progress reports, reporting to the project supervisory bodies, and supervising the work of the project experts and other project staff. The PM will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant Government institutions and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders.

The PM will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant government institutions and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders and partners. Under the direct supervision of the PM, the Project Assistant will be responsible for administrative and financial issues, and will get support from the existing UNDP administration.

Overall guidance will be provided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will provide high-level policy guidance and orientation to the Implementation of the Project (Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions). The PSC will be composed of the project's principal stakeholders and decision-makers, ensuring a balanced and effective composition. All the necessary preparations for its effective functioning (preparation of Workplans, Budgets, Progress Reports, etc.) will be handled by the UNDP Portfolio Manager.

The PSC will be responsible for making management decisions for the project, in particular when guidance is required by the Portfolio Manager. PSC decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value in terms of money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Portfolio Manager. It will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by assuring the quality of these processes and associated products, and by using evaluations for improving performance, accountability and learning. The PSC will ensure that required resources are committed. It will also arbitrate on any conflicts within the project and negotiate solutions to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it will approve the appointment and responsibilities of the Portfolio Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the PSC can also consider and approve the quarterly plans and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans.

The Portfolio Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the PSC within the constraints laid down by the PSC.

The Portfolio Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the PM.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection will establish an inter-institutional Working Group comprised of key Government Institutions, but not limited to: Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Health; Serbian Environmental Protection Agency; Provincial Secretariat in charged for Environmental protection; Customs Administration; Plant Protection Directorate; Medicines and Medical Devices Agency of Serbia. This Working Group is comprised of institutions that have responsibilities pertaining to mercury management and will improve the data and information collection and management during the mercury inventory's development.

The proposed EA project has been organized into two components:

1. Creating an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention.
2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.

1. Creating an enabling environment for decision-making on the ratification of the Minamata Convention.

The work will begin with a review of the structures, institutions and policies and regulations already in place:

- Legislation on the governance of chemicals in general and the capacities of the key institutions will be the initial focus.
- Review of existing legislation and identification of gaps for meeting the Minamata Convention requirements and initial technical input on proposed amendments.
- Roles of ministries and institutions related to the key sectors where the mercury inventory might be established, the presence of mercury use, emissions and/or releases are to be analyzed. These institutions will include, but not be limited to the Ministries responsible for the issues related to Health, Economy, Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Waste Management.
- Capacities of these institutions will be reviewed and the gaps for comprehensive management of mercury issues will be identified.
- Identification of barriers that would hinder or prevent implementation of the Convention will be identified and recommendations will be made on how to remove such barriers.

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

Apart from the assessment of the existing policy and regulatory framework and capacity building needs, as part of this project component an awareness raising plan will be developed to raise awareness among the general public on the human health and environmental effects of mercury and mercury compounds as well as conduct awareness on the proper management of mercury containing products and wastes (e.g thermometers, CFL's tubes, batteries). Furthermore, the project will also target awareness raising of decision makers in order to facilitate the integration of mercury priority interventions into sectoral and national development policies and plans.

Specifically, some targeted actions will be undertaken through preventive programmes on occupational exposure to mercury and its compounds and provision to the public of available information on health effects of mercury and its compounds.

	<p><b>2. Development of the National Mercury Profile and Mercury Initial Assessment Report.</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Training will target a group of national technical experts who will conduct the Mercury Inventory and draft the National Mercury Profile. Training will also be targeted towards key government representatives and other national project stakeholders who need sufficient knowledge about how a Mercury Inventory is conducted in order to be able to review it and comment on it.</p> <p>The inventory will make use of the UNEP "Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases", which is intended to assist countries to develop a national mercury releases inventory. It provides a standardized methodology and accompanying database enabling the development of consistent national and regional mercury inventories.</p>
	<p>The UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases has been revised in 2013.</p> <p>The UNEP mercury toolkit will assist the Republic of Serbia to assess: a) Mercury supply sources and trade (Article 3); (b) Mercury-added products (Article 4); (c) Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used (Article 5); (d) Emissions (Article 8); and (e) Releases (Article 9). It will also include a description of mercury storage conditions.</p> <p>The project plans to seek additional leveraged co-finance during its implementation from bilateral sources available through UNDP Trust Funds, particularly with the Czech Republic – via a special application, that will analyze existing information on mercury contaminated sites and will formulate a strategy to identify and assess mercury contaminated sites, using nationally agreed criteria. Particular attention would be given to the contaminated site on the territory of Pancevo municipality (“Petrohemija” company).</p> <p>The national consultants will also carry out an inventory of mercury-containing wastes in Serbia in accordance with the UNEP Inventory Level 2 methodology, through desk studies, thorough quantitative and qualitative surveys and field audits of the activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Serbia, in order to:</p> <p>a) Identify and assess Mercury emissions to air and Mercury releases to land and water. This will include the identification of activities generating mercury-containing wastes in Serbia.</p>

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

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

Following the finalization of the project activities as envisaged under component 1 (outcomes 1.1 – 1.4) as well as completion of the project activities under component 2 (outcomes 2.1 and 2.2, 2.3), the National MIA Report will be prepared.

The Mercury Initial Assessment Report will summarize the challenges, needs and opportunities to the implementation of the Convention (based on the results from the preliminary research and assessments undertaken under project component 1 and the mercury inventory under project component 2). The Mercury Initial Assessment Report will also include recommendations for the Government of Serbia to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, taking into consideration the role of all key players and their responsibilities, in particular gender concerns and the special needs of vulnerable groups.

Following the preparation of the draft MIA report, it will be reviewed and validated by national stakeholders. This process of wide consultation will likely include National Coordination meetings, workshops with key sectors, written communications and discussions leading to a final MIA document that will allow the National Government to take an informed decision on whether or not to ratify the Convention.

<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>The cost-effectiveness of the project will be assured by combining the management of the project with shared resources from other chemicals-related projects being implemented by UNDP in Serbia.</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>Finally, the MIA project in Serbia will work closely together with the MIA projects in the region of Western Balkans and other countries of the Europe and CIS region, which are managed by UNDP offices, allowing economies of scale, exchanges of lessons-learned and opportunities to use the same consultants (national and international).</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></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 and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/Regional office for Europe and CIS and UNDP/GEF. M&amp;E requirements will be specified in detail in the UNDP project document.</p>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

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


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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Ms. Stana Bozovic	State Secretary GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	08/25/2015

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	07/31/2009	MS. SONJA ROGLIC	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/09/2014	MS. SONJA ROGLIC	

**C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies <sup>4</sup> 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		8/28/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LUSCF, and SCCF