



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	MALI First Biennial Update Report		
Country(ies):	Mali	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5293
Other Executing Partner(s):	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD)	Submission Date:	5 November 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	12/2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist Mali in the preparation of its First Biennial Update Report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
A-Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements	National circumstances updated and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and the NCs described	Description of updated institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and the Third National Communication Description of different development objectives that addressed climate change	10,000	1,000
B-National Inventory of Greenhouse gases (GHG)	National GHG Inventory for 2015 , using 2006 IPCC methodologies	Activity data collected for 2015 in all sectors of the inventory is calculated and reported GHG inventory produced for all the IPCC sectors	120,000	5,000
C-Mitigation actions	Country mitigation actions including emission scenarios, mitigation scenarios, NAMAs and other mitigation actions	Development of Mali National Mitigation framework Emission scenario for 2030 years taking into account the country economic activity growth and key social parameters Mitigation scenarios until 2030 including the	100,000	4,000

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

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>implementation of Mali National Mitigation framework</p> <p>Other mitigation actions</p> <p>Reporting on Mali NAMA development</p>		
D-Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs	Financial, technical and capacity needs	<p>Financial needs and constraints in order to adopt climate change measures</p> <p>Information updated on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from the GEF, developed country parties and multilateral organizations for activities related Climate change</p> <p>Report on ongoing Mali climate fund</p>	10,000	500
E-Monitoring, reporting and verification	An evaluation of advances on monitoring, reporting and verification arrangements	<p>Different options and possibilities for domestic MRV analyzed</p> <p>Challenges and capacity building needs to design and establish an MRV system identified</p> <p>Progress of MRV implementation described</p> <p>Capacity of data collection, the MRV and data management of Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) enhanced</p>	45,000	4,000
F-National capacity building	Integration of CC in all relevant development plans	Training sessions organized to create capacity in public, scientific institutions, educational and civil society institutions; and specially for assisting in the local communities in integrating climate change in their development plans	10,000	3,000

G- Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation	Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted	10,000	2,500
H-Publication of the Mali First Biennial Update Report	Mali's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC published	First Biennial Update Report published and submitted to the UNFCCC First Biennial Update Report has been disseminated to the national stakeholders, decision makers and the civil society.	15,000	1,000
Subtotal			320,000	21,000
Project Management Cost ³ (including Direct Project Services Cost: 4,000)			32,000	50,000
Total Project Cost			352,000	71,000

* 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 Environment	In-kind	21,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Mali	In-kind	50,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			71,000

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	GEFTF	Mali	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	352,000	33,440	385,440
(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					352,000	33,440	385,440

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

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Mali ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 28th, 1994; and the Kyoto Protocol on March 28th, 2002. The Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable development (MEADD) is responsible for implementing the Convention through the Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) which constitutes the focal point to the Convention and with a coordination role that seeks to promote the full integration of environmental issues into different national development programs, policies and strategies . AEDD also coordinates and monitors the implementation of the different Conventions and international treaties ratified by Mali with respect to environmental sustainability issues such as combating desertification, addressing climate change and preserving biodiversity.</p> <p>In the past decades, Mali faced serious environmental problems such as severe drought, desertification, rainfall variability and more which affected a lot the living environment and natural resources. In this context the Government of Mali has adopted a National Policy of Environmental Protection, followed by the creation of AEDD for better coordination amongst the different policies and strategies on climate changes and related issues.</p> <p>Since then AEDD has facilitated the development of two National Communications to the UNFCCC and actually is developing the Third National Communication, undertaking the procedures and making the arrangements needed to provide continuity to the process</p> <p>In that context, the country received assistance of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as the GEF implementing agency.</p> <p>Mali’s First National Communication was submitted to the Conference of the Parties on November 13th, 2000, the Second National Communication on May 4th, 2012 and actually the Third National Communication, whose inventory uses 2010 as baseline, is under development with the financial assistance of the GEF and UNDP as GEF implementing agency.</p> <p>Mali is working through AEDD to implement the different national policies on climate change by strengthening the capacity of stakeholders involved in natural resources management. Also, by taking actions against desertification, climate change and sustainable development through the development of information media, education and communication, sessions of training, information and awareness.</p> <p>Besides the AEDD, we have the National Council of Environment, created in July 2010, which is an advisory body that mainly advises and makes proposals and recommendations on issues related to the environment.</p> <p>Moreover, the climate committee was created in 2011 to function as a new forum for the cross-sectorial issues and actions to be undertaken by public and private institutions in the field of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. It is also the body that validates the different reports produced by AEDD on climate changes.</p> <p>The National Strategy on Climate Change was published in 2011 in conjunction with about 148 actions on adaptation, mitigation, capacity building, and finance in 8 priority sectors all under the coordination of AEDD. This National Plan is the strategic framework that identifies the actions and measures that society and the socioeconomic sectors will have to implement to adapt to climate change and climate variability, as well as the efforts required to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions, and build human and institutional capacity.</p> <p>In this new national and international framework, and to fulfill the new obligations from the Cancun and Durban COP decisions related to the submission of national communications and biennial update reports, support from the Global Environment Facility is needed to continue to develop and consolidate the existing technical and institutional capacity and to continue the efforts of integrating climate change into national policies, plans and program.</p>
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	<p>Mali's First Biennial Update Report will provide an update of the country's most recent submitted national communication namely the second one, and particularly will build on the pertinent components of Third National Communication.</p> <p>The First BUR is planned to be submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2018</p>
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<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 equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The long term objective of the project is to reinforce capacity of Mali in the implementation of its National policy of climate change also developing its capacity to integrate climate change into national and sectorial development goals.</p> <p>The immediate objective of the project is to assist Mali in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Update Report to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under Dec. 1/CP. 16 par. 60 and Dec 2/CP. 17 par. 41 and its Annex III.</p> <p>The project expected outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial report and the national communications. B- National GHG Inventory with 2015 as the baseline year, using 2006 IPCC methodologies. C- Mali's National Mitigation framework described including emission scenarios, mitigation scenarios, NAMAs and other mitigation actions D- An assessment of the constraints, gaps and related technology, financial and capacity needs E- Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation actions F- Local capacity building for the preparation of GHG inventories, mitigation and MRV G- The publication and submission of the First Biennial Update Report <p>These Project outcomes are in line with the GEF's climate change mitigation objective CCM3 under GEF-6: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies, Program 5: Integrate findings of Convention obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets:</p> <p>The project outputs are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Updated description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and the National Communication ✓ Description of different development objectives of Mali that address CC ✓ 2015 GHG inventory completed for all sectors ✓ Mali's national Mitigation framework ✓ Emission scenarios for the next coming 20 years including country economic activities growth ✓ Mitigation scenarios for the next 20 years in line with the implementation of NAMAS and other actions ✓ Mali's NAMAs described and other mitigation actions reported ✓ Evaluation of the financial needs and constraints in order to adopt climate change measures and strategies ✓ Information updated on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from the GEF, developed country parties and multilateral organizations for activities related climate change ✓ Description of the actions on MRV carried out in the country ✓ Training sessions organized to create capacity of public, scientific and research institutions; and especially for assisting communes in integrating CC in their planning. This will include the introduction of cc module in teaching program at university ✓ First Biennial Update Report published and submitted to the UNFCCC
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The Agency of Environment and Sustainable development is responsible for the implementation of the Third National Communications and Biennial Update Report together with a number of mitigation projects already implemented or being implemented. These projects generated a valuable dataset relevant to the mitigation chapter to the first BUR. Thus, the coordination of the above projects among many others, has contributed to the institutional strengthening process, making AEDD a competent and knowledgeable implementing partner. In all projects, AEDD has considered the participation of the different relevant stakeholders including Mali's Climate Committee Network which is composed of more than 100 key stakeholders composed of academia, private companies, government institutions and civil society, NGOs, among others, and acts as a decision body. At local level and regional levels, there is a local consultation framework involving communities and other relevant stakeholders into the climate change committee and the Mali Climate Committee Network.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention.

The Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development through AEDD performs a leadership and coordination role for the development of those actions needed to the application of the Convention and its formal communication to the international community, acting in coordination with the other stakeholders, integrating climate change in the ongoing national activities for the achievement of results to be reported and communicated through the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

The key stakeholders involved in the project comprise different institutions and organizations, with different roles and levels of integration/participation.

As stated above, The Ministry of Environment through AEDD will act as the Implementing Partner/Executing Agency and will be in charge of the project coordination.

Relevant Ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Energy and Water, Forest and Transport, play a key role in the elaboration of the National GHG Inventories, as they provided information and data on the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions.

In the development of the mitigation actions, an important role is played by the Ministry of Agriculture and Energy, Urban habitation, National Institutes of Statistics in particular regarding assumptions related to sector specific mitigation plans and in updating the baseline scenario, based on the newest available data (reference scenario), as well as for the NAMAs identification and preparation for its inclusion in the National Registry and its submission to the UNFCCC.

AEDD will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation actions for GHG emissions in key agriculture, forest, transport and energy sectors. Relevant others sectorial ministries and bodies will participate in capacity building and strengthening activities aimed at the identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation actions for GHG emissions in key economic sectors.

The Mali Climate Change committee, which is a multi-actor body, includes NGOs and civil society and the National Council on Environment will play an important role as a consultation committee.

	<p>Climate change is a phenomenon that especially affects the vulnerable people and communities with scarce resources such as women, children, and others, This is why Component F intends to focus on capacity building but also on full involvement of those vulnerable communities into the preparation, implementation of local initiatives on climate change. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt to and to mitigate climate change.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Institutional framework</p> <p>AEDD will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the Biennial Update Report, in the same role it has now for the Third National Communication, and has had in the past for the previous National Communications.</p> <p>The Government will give in-kind support to the project through the technical experts, the use of office equipment, premises for conference and meetings, the provision of office space. UNDP Mali will provide technical and in-kind support.</p> <p>UNDP Mali will be the GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will provide administrative support and budgetary and financial monitoring for the execution of project activities. UNDP will also provide continuous technical support to the project through its international climate change advisor.</p> <p>Activities for Project implementation</p> <p>National circumstances</p> <p>A description of the national development priorities, the relevant national circumstances will be provided.</p> <p>This outcome will address the new institutional arrangement in place in Mali for environmental issues in general and climate changes in particular. It will also provide the geographical information, the economic growth, key social characteristics, the main trends of climate parameters, and the different relevant policies, projects and programs realized or under implementation like the PGRN-CC and ILWAC mentioned above since the preparation of the Second National Communication.</p> <p>The characterization of the specific sectors such as agriculture, forestry, soils, ecosystems and biodiversity, water resources, fisheries, energy, waste, transport and health will be addressed. Especially, this outcome will analyze how the national circumstances described may affect Mali's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Also as part of this outcome, the information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports will be updated.</p> <p>GHG National Inventories</p> <p>Mali is preparing a 3rd national GHG inventory in the context of the Third National Communication project with 2011 as reference year and will be finalized by December 2017. It is expected that previous inventories will be reviewed using the methodology described in the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and including the most appropriate tiers to our national circumstances.</p>

As part of this project, the 2015 Inventory will be developed using the 2006 Guidelines. The Inventory will be prepared by using mostly Tier-1 methodologies, as specified in the revised IPCC Guidelines, given that Tier-2 and Tier-3 methodologies are highly data intensive and the Mali national data are generally scanty to support these methodologies. However, efforts will be made to incorporate Tier-2 and -3 in specific cases where more detailed data and statistics are available. Therefore, the appropriate tier-level will be decided upon during the project inception in consultation with the key sectoral institutions and other government offices, which generate and manage relevant data.

The inventory for the BUR will use the same methodologies, including assumptions and data sources that are being used for the GHG inventory of the ongoing TNC to ensure the necessary consistency and comparability. This will include using the same emission factors in the different sectors. .

The main activities to be undertaken for this component are:

1. Set up new institutional arrangements to mobilize a Core Inventory Team involving sector-specific experts. Develop a work program for the GHG inventory preparation.
2. Familiarize the core team with Revised 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Emission Inventory, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance (2000) and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories, and the Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (2003).
3. Stock taking of the work done so far (INC, SNC, and other relevant reports).
4. Organize targeted training & workshop on inventory preparation.
5. Carry out Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA) of activity data in each sector.
6. Preparation of working sheets and summary tables, uncertainty estimation and management,
7. Preparation of graphics, tables and analysis of results.
8. Propose procedures for sustainable data compilation and management in the future in consultation with the relevant sectoral ministries/organizations.
9. Publication of 2015 Inventory report.

Mitigation actions

Based on the analysis and results from the INC and SNC, Mali is a net GHG sink, due to the land-use and forestry sectors. However, in order to avoid that Mali becomes a net emitter in the future, climate mitigation actions should be taken.

Although mitigation of GHGs is not a major priority for Mali, as a low-emitting country, there is scope for action, particularly when win-win mitigation options are available. In this context, the country should try to optimize its development process towards a low-carbon intensity society without compromising its economic objectives and goals. Some institutions like the National Centre of Solar Energy and Renewable Energy, the Malian Agency for Rural Electrification and Domestic Energy have presented such win-win mitigation initiatives, (a number of projects by the Government, NGOs and of Private sector), which were highlighted in the INC and SNC. Identifying the low-cost options for reducing the carbon intensity of the economy and designing effective interventions is crucial to maintaining the position of Mali as a sink.

With the goal of implementing national appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in the context of sustainable development and national development priorities, Mali has proposed to establish several NAMAs in Agriculture, Energy, Forest, transport and Urban sanitation sectors, in order to identify existing or potential national actions and its submission to the UNFCCC. Mali also planned to develop the Mali NAMA framework. The results of these initiatives will be incorporated into the BUR.

	<p>A description of all mitigation actions undertaken in Mali and a description of the national arrangements to enable the implementation of the Mali NAMA framework will be include in this report.</p> <p>Financial, Technology and capacity building needs and support received.</p> <p>Financial needs and constraints in order to adopt climate change measures and strategies evaluated as national priorities will be described.</p> <p>Updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from the GEF, developed country parties and multilateral organizations for activities related to climate change will be provided.</p> <p>Monitoring, Reporting and Verification</p> <p>An assessment will be conducted regarding the different options and possibilities for the MRV according to the guidelines to be developed, considering national circumstances and capabilities, as well as taking into account the different nature of the mitigation actions. This would include the kind of information and institutional coordination that would be needed to set up a domestic MRV system in Mali. The chapter will also identify the challenges and capacity building needs to design and establish such an MRV system.</p> <p>Finally, a report will be prepared describing the framework for an MRV domestic system and the institutional arrangements that would be required to implement such MRV system.</p> <p>National capacity building</p> <p>This component of the BUR will provide information on past and ongoing initiatives to integrate climate change in the national planning process, information on research programmes related to impact and adaptation, initiatives on climate change education, training and public awareness and finally the status of information and networking.</p> <p>Workshops and training sessions will be organized to create capacity in public, scientific and technological institutions, educational and civil society institutions. The training will also be designed for assisting local governments in integrating CC in their planning processes.</p> <p>The introduction of a module on CC at Faculty of Sciences and technology in Mali will be facilitated.</p> <p>Compilation, Publication and Submission of the First Biennial Update Report</p> <p>The First Biennial Update Report document will be compiled according to the guidelines contained in Annex II of Dec. 2. CP 17 and it will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>Project start: A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.</p> <p>An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.</p> <p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform. <input type="checkbox"/> Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical). <input type="checkbox"/> Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. <input type="checkbox"/> Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. <p>Bi-annual progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year. <p>Periodic Monitoring:</p> <p>A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.</p> <p>Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.</p> <p>End of Project:</p> <p>During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.</p>
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F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A
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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)
Issa Fahiri KONE	GEF Operational FOCAL POINT	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT SANITATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	10/29/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	03/09/1998	EL HADJ SY	
UNFCCC	12/28/1994	MODIBO SACKO	
UNCCD	10/31/1995	ABOUBACAR DIABATÉ	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	09/05/2003	BALLA SISSOKO	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date <i>(Month, day, year)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		11/04/2015	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Programme Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)		yamil.bonduki@undp.org

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