

**MINAMATA  
CONVENTION  
ON MERCURY**

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**Conference of the Parties to the  
Minamata Convention on Mercury  
Fourth meeting**

Online, 1–5 November 2021\*

Item 4 (f) of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Matters for consideration or action by the  
Conference of the Parties: capacity-building,  
technical assistance and technology transfer**

## **Compilation of submissions on capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer**

### **Note by the secretariat**

Recalling decision MC-3/8, entitled “Article 14: Capacity-building, technical assistance, and technology transfer”, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention at its third meeting, the following parties submitted information on their capacity-building and technical assistance to support parties in implementing their obligations under the Minamata Convention:

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Argentina             | 8. Japan                     |
| 2. Cambodia              | 9. Montenegro                |
| 3. Canada                | 10. Netherlands              |
| 4. Colombia <sup>1</sup> | 11. Oman                     |
| 5. Ecuador               | 12. Qatar                    |
| 6. Gambia                | 13. Seychelles               |
| 7. Germany               | 14. United States of America |

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\* The resumed fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury is to convene in person in Bali, Indonesia, and is tentatively scheduled for the first quarter of 2022.

\*\* UNEP/MC/COP.4/1.

<sup>1</sup> The submission was received after the completion of document UNEP/MC/COP.4/14 and is therefore not described or listed there.

## Annex

### Compilation of submissions received pursuant to decision MC-3/8

#### 1. ARGENTINA



República Argentina - Poder Ejecutivo Nacional  
2021 - Año de Homenaje al Premio Nobel de Medicina Dr.  
César Milstein

#### Nota

**Número:** NO-2021-61279633-APN-DAA#MRE

CIUDAD DE BUENOS AIRES

Jueves 8 de Julio de 2021

**Referencia:** Convenio de Minamata: presentación sobre creación de capacidad y asistencia técnica (Argentina) - 2

**A:** Monika Stankiewicz (Secretaria Ejecutiva del Convenio de Minamata),

**Con Copia A:** Reina Ylia Josefina Sotillo (DAA#MRE), María del Pilar Angela Teves Libarona (DAA#MRE), Ana Carolina Rotolo (DAA#MRE),

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#### De mi mayor consideración:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Usted, en relación con su Nota MC/COP4/2021/37 relativa a la decisión MC-3/8 (Creación de capacidad, asistencia técnica y transferencia de tecnología) adoptada por la Tercera Conferencia de las Partes en el Convenio de Minamata sobre Mercurio.

Al respecto, y en adición a lo comunicado mediante nuestra nota NO-2021-58953091-APN-DAA#MRE del día 1º de julio de 2021, me complace transmitirle información brindada por el Centro Regional Basilea para América del Sur (CRBAS).

El CRBAS está implementando la Enmienda Nº 1 del Acuerdo de Cooperación del Proyecto entre el Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial (INTI) de la Argentina y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), representado por la Secretaría de la Convención de Minamata sobre Mercurio sobre el proyecto titulado "Programa de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades para la aplicación del Convenio de Minamata".

Asimismo, el CRBAS participa a través de la especialista Lic. Adriana Rosso en el Grupo de Expertos sobre los Anexos A y B y liberaciones de mercurio.

El Centro cuenta, además, con la presentación del proyecto "Fortaleciendo las Capacidades Nacionales para la Implementación del Artículo 4 sobre Productos con Mercurio añadido en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia" y la participación en el Seminario Integral de Mercurio (abril - mayo 2021), como así también en Capacitaciones Integrales en Medición y Monitoreo de Mercurio y su marco regulatorio (octubre - noviembre 2021/22).

Sin otro particular saluda atte.

Reina Ylia Josefina Sotillo  
Ministro plenipotenciario de primera clase Representante Titular  
Dirección de Asuntos Ambientales  
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto



República Argentina - Poder Ejecutivo Nacional  
2021 - Año de Homenaje al Premio Nobel de Medicina Dr.  
César Milstein

**Nota**

**Número:** NO-2021-58953091-APN-DAA#MRE

CIUDAD DE BUENOS AIRES

Jueves 1 de Julio de 2021

**Referencia:** Convenio de Minamata: presentación sobre creación de capacidad y asistencia técnica (Argentina)

**A:** Monika Stankiewicz (Secretaria Ejecutiva del Convenio de Minamata),

**Con Copia A:** Reina Ylia Josefina Sotillo (DAA#MRE), María del Pilar Angela Teves Libarona (DAA#MRE), Ana Carolina Rotolo (DAA#MRE),

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**De mi mayor consideración:**

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Usted, en relación con su Nota MC/COP4/2021/37 relativa a la decisión MC-3/8 (Creación de capacidad, asistencia técnica y transferencia de tecnología) adoptada por la Tercera Conferencia de las Partes en el Convenio de Minamata sobre Mercurio.

Al respecto, me complace informarle que, en el período reportado, la Argentina recibió financiamiento internacional para llevar a cabo los proyectos que se detallan a continuación, que han servido para crear capacidad y fortalecer la efectiva implementación del Convenio de Minamata:

- Proyecto PNUD ARG/17/010 "Programa Especial para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades nacionales para el manejo de químicos y desechos", financiado por el Programa Especial del PNUMA.
- Proyecto 2018/01/LAC/ARG "Programa de fortalecimiento de capacidad para la implementación del Convenio de Minamata", financiado por el SIP del Convenio de Minamata.
- Proyecto PNUD ARG 20G27 "Gestión ambientalmente racional de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes (COP), mercurio y otras sustancias peligrosas en Argentina", financiado por el GEF.

Sin otro particular saluda atte.

Reina Ylia Josefina Sotillo  
Ministro plenipotenciario de primera clase Representante Titular  
Dirección de Asuntos Ambientales  
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

## 2. CAMBODIA



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Nation Religion King**

Ministry of Environment

N° : .....1924..... MoE

Phnom Penh, 29 June 2021

**To: Madam Monika Stankiewicz**  
**Executive Secretary**  
**Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury**  
 International Environment House 1  
 11-13 chemin des Anemones, 1219 Chatelaine, Geneva Switzerland  
 Avenue de la Paix 8-14, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland  
 MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org  
[www.mercuryconvention.org](http://www.mercuryconvention.org)

**Subject: Submissions on Capacity-Building and Technical Assistance**Dear **Madam Monika Stankiewicz**,

Mercury issue has been a concern for Cambodia. Over the past years, Cambodia has undertaken activities addressing mercury issue including prepared mercury inventory reports, developed Strategic Plan on Management of Mercury in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Cambodia, National Mercury Waste Management Plan, Action Plan on the Management of Releasing Mercury in Cambodia and Technical Guideline on Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste as well as public awareness raising programme. Despite the progresses we have made, we still face many challenges that requires assistance from the Secretariat of Minamata Convention in order to support us in implementing our obligations under the Convention.

Reference is made to the letter dated 25 May 2021, inviting parties to submit information on their capacity-building, and technical assistance to support parties in implementing obligations under the Minamata Convention, as a party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, we kindly request for your assistance in following areas:

1. Updating Mercury Release Inventory
2. Developing a strategic action plan for phase-out mercury added products
3. Mapping of Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM)
4. Identification, Management, and Remediation of Mercury Contaminated Sites
5. Risk Assessment of Mercury Contaminated Sites on Environment and Human Health
6. Establishing of an environmentally sound system and facility for the collection and interim storage of mercury containing waste products
7. Clean and Efficient Mercury Free Gold Processing Techniques for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Miners

Please accept, Madam Executive Secretary, the assurances of our consideration.

Yours Sincerely,

**HENG NARETH**

Under Secretary of State  
 Ministry of Environment

and National Focal Point for Minamata Convention on Mercury

CC: Ms. Marianne Baily

### 3. CANADA

#### Canada's submission on capacity-building and technical assistance

Recalling decision MC-3/8: *Capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer*, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention at its third meeting, and the Secretariat's invitation to submit information, Canada is pleased to present the following information on its efforts to support capacity-building and technical assistance activities around the world.

Canada has regularly provided bilateral and multilateral mercury-related capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition and expects to continue to assist them in future.

The Government of Canada, through the department of Global Affairs Canada (GAC), provides funding to projects fostering a feminist and human rights-based approach to natural resource governance. This includes funding for projects piloting new approaches to managing artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) to promote the inclusion and economic empowerment of women and traditionally marginalized groups. In the past, GAC has also funded projects managing ASGM with particular attention to addressing conflict risks, providing technical assistance, and promoting local revenue management and formalization. Some of these projects are described below:

- **Improving Environmental Management of Mining and Energy Activities in Peru**  
This project aims to streamline how the Peruvian Government handles environmental impact assessments for mining and energy projects while strengthening the rigour and analysis of these assessments. Specifically, the project intends to consolidate the leadership role of the Ministry of the Environment over environmental issues related to large mining and energy projects and strengthen the capacity of regional governments responsible for handling the environmental impact assessments of small and medium-scale mining projects. (2013-2022, CDN \$16,201,682)
- **The African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC)**  
The AMDC aims to provide strategic technical advice and assistance on mineral development issues to the African Union, African Regional Economic Communities and member states. The Centre addresses a wide range of mining issues, including artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). Canada's support to the AMDC contributes to better mineral governance and revenue management in Africa and helps ensure that Africans receive greater benefits from mineral resource exploitation (2013-2018, CDN \$2 million).
- **GAC-Partnership Africa Canada Collaboration on Conflict Minerals**  
The project aims to improve the governance of the supply chains for conflict-prone and high-value minerals in the Great Lakes Region of Africa and increase participation of ASGM communities in legal and 'conflict free' sales channels that contribute to local economies and state revenues (2014-2019, over CDN \$15 million).
- **IMPACT: Just Gold**  
While the primary purpose of IMPACT's Just Gold project is to promote the participation of ASGM communities in legal and 'conflict-free' trade of artisanal gold, the project also includes an environmental component focused on mercury reduction. As part of its activities, IMPACT has raised awareness on the effects of mercury on health and community through sensitization campaigns. IMPACT has provided mercury reduction training to ASGM miners and introduced equipment to enable miners to process gold without the use of mercury. As part of the Just Gold project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, IMPACT has tested a mercury-free processing plant that allows miners to process their gold without using mercury. Now that the plant has been tested, it can be replicated in other project sites in similar mine sites. On a global scale, IMPACT is

part of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, which shares field expertise and lessons learned on mercury reduction, elimination and alternative technologies. These initiatives are funded by GAC for the *Building Responsible Mineral Supply Chains in the Great Lakes Region of Africa* project. (2014-2021, CDN \$15,560,000).

- **IMPACT: Foundations for Peace in the Artisanal Gold Mining Sector in Burkina Faso**

This two-year project aims to enhance the ability of women and men in the ASGM sector of Burkina Faso to integrate into the legal gold trade, thereby better contributing to the stability and security of their communities. This project will increase the financial autonomy and economic resilience of women and men in artisanal mining communities. It will reduce their vulnerability to extortion by those who provide exploitative loans or investments in exchange for gold sales with conditions that are exploitative. This work will be combined with capacity building for authorities, the private sector and civil society linked to proven techniques to incentivize legal trade, while improving their enforcement strategies to hinder and marginalize the worst offenders of illicit trade. (2021-2023, CDN \$996,960.97).

- **IMPACT: Digging for Equality**

This project aims to improve security, gender equality, and women's empowerment in the artisanal mining sectors across three countries—Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The project will support women working in the ASGM sector to reduce the barriers that they face and support their efforts towards gender equality. (2020-2023, CDN \$2 million).

- **Sustainable development of artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Indonesia**

The project improved mining, environmental and social practices for men and women involved in ASGM, including identifying alternatives to mercury use and training on safe handling of cyanide. The project also supported targeted subnational governments in improving collaboration with the formal extractive sector and promoted formalization of ASGM activities through legal trade of responsible artisanal gold and value-added products in domestic and international markets (2015-2020, CDN \$8,347,600).

- **Natural Resources for Development Program**

This project supports central and subnational governments in Indonesia to better coordinate, formulate and implement sustainable policy reforms in the extractive sector to improve extractive sector governance. The project also strives to increase the benefits received by women and men from extractive sector revenues and reduce negative environmental impacts. Included as part of the project activities is a one-time baseline study carried out to identify mercury exposure in five ASGM areas with recommendations on policy and investment priorities to inform Indonesia's National Action Plan on the ASGM sector. The project also conducted research on gender mainstreaming in ASGM sector as well as the broader extractive sector and hosted workshops with government representatives. (2015-2021, CDN \$12.84 million).

- **Mongolia: Strengthening Extractive Management**

This project builds government capacity to formulate policy and regulatory frameworks that benefit all Mongolians and to increase evidence-based decision making that is environmentally and socially sustainable. The project supported the development of Mongolia's Gender Policy for the Extractive Sector. (2015-2020, CDN \$8 million)

- **Mongolia – Enhancing Resource Management**

The MERIT project strengthens the capacity of public institutions and local communities to manage natural resources effectively, responsibly and sustainably. Technical Advisors (TAs) and the MERIT team in Mongolia combine the skills and knowledge to provide strategic support through volunteer assignments to effectively implement best practices, tools and systems adapted to local needs. The project is implemented through a partnership between two Canadian non-profit organizations: CESO (Canadian Executive Service Organization) and WUSC (World University Service of Canada). MERIT is an eight-year project (2016-2024) funded by GAC with a maximum contribution of CDN \$18.4 million.

- **Canadian International Resources and Development Institute (CIRDI)**

*Supporting Capacity-Building and Multi-Level Governance of Small-Scale Gold Mining: A Collaborative Project on Mercury, Deforestation and Rural Livelihoods in Indonesia.*

In 2017–18 several products addressing the data-limited nature of the ASGM sector in Indonesia were developed, and significant contributions were made to planning and decision-making concerning ASGM at local, regional and national levels. The project produced two draft field reports documenting the realities of ASGM and primary mercury mining in the province of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia; the reports were shared with the leading national environmental authority responsible for coordinating the government's various agencies involved in the Minamata Convention National Action Plan in June 2017. Gender-mapping, life-history interviews, research to 'ground-truth' the contextual meanings surrounding the satellite images of a United Nations report on mining impacts in Central Kalimantan, and a successful photo-voice exhibition all were some of the other innovative data-capturing components of this period fieldwork. (2016- 2019, CDN \$179,670).

The aforementioned project outputs increase access to information about the realities of ASGM and beneficiaries have reported increased understanding. A project workshop was held in Central Kalimantan with provincial government officials to improve understanding of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and its requirements, and to develop a joint plan of action (next steps). Additional activities include a Community-Led Planning methodology and ongoing engagement with national level policy stakeholders.

- **Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) ASGM Guidance Document**

Canada is providing financial support to the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, part of which supported the IGF's development and implementation of guidance for governments on managing ASGM. The IGF undertook global consultations on best practices in the management and governance of artisanal mining and provides ongoing technical assistance and advice to member states to support efforts for the elimination of mercury use in artisanal mining and compliance with the Minamata Convention. IGF member states that undergo a mining policy framework assessment with the IGF Secretariat receive specific recommendations on improving mercury abatement within the context of their national regulatory and legislative regimes (2015-2023, CDN \$20 million).

### **Providing technical assistance for atmospheric mercury monitoring**

In addition to the financial support provided for capacity building, Canada provides technical assistance to researchers in other countries to measure mercury in the atmosphere through the department of Environment and Climate Change Canada's *Air Quality Research Program*. The work of this program has contributed to the development of a novel passive mercury air sampler that is simple and inexpensive,



and which works in many different climates and environments. Through the program, samplers are mailed to participating researchers in various countries where they are deployed for a set amount of time, before being returned to Canada by pre-paid mail for laboratory analysis. Data collected from the samplers are provided to the participants and are publicly available on Environment and Climate Change Canada's data portal. Since 2019, the mercury passive samplers have been deployed in 47 locations in 26 countries, 14 of which are considered developing. Following the COVID pandemic, additional sites are planned for deployment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This technical assistance supports developing countries to collect their own data on atmospheric mercury concentrations in their jurisdiction. The work also helps to enable countries and regions to build up the technical capacity required to participate in regional monitoring networks.

#### 4. COLOMBIA

### COMENTARIOS DE COLOMBIA SOBRE CONSTRUCCIÓN DE CAPACIDADES Y ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA

Referencia: MC/COP4/2021/37

2 de agosto de 2021

#### Comentarios de Colombia sobre construcción de capacidades y asistencia técnica

Atendiendo la solicitud de la Secretaría del Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio y lo contemplado en la decisión MC-3/8 sobre construcción de capacidades, asistencia técnica y transferencia tecnológica, Colombia presenta avances sobre la materia liderados desde el Ministerio de Minas y Energía desde la expedición de la ley 1658 de 2013 “Por medio de la cual se establecen las disposiciones para la comercialización y el uso de mercurio en las diferentes actividades industriales del país, se fijan requisitos e incentivos para su reducción y eliminación y se fijan otras disposiciones”:

- El Gobierno Colombiano suscribió el Plan Único Nacional de Mercurio<sup>2</sup>, en el que participó entre otros el Ministerio de Minas y Energía, dicho plan se constituyó en la hoja de ruta que marca las estrategias a seguir por parte del Gobierno Nacional para eliminar el uso del mercurio en los distintos sectores como minero e industrial, con su respectiva inspección, control, vigilancia y gestión de información y conocimiento en todo el territorio nacional.
- De manera complementaria, en junio de 2016 el Ministerio de Minas y Energía junto con sus entidades adscritas y delegadas: Agencia Nacional de Minería, Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética, Servicio Geológico Colombiano y Secretaría de Minas de la Gobernación de Antioquia, trabajaron mancomunadamente en la construcción del Plan Estratégico Sectorial para la eliminación del uso del mercurio en el sector minero, cuya vigencia estuvo entre 2016 - 2018. En este plan se establecieron las metas para eliminar el uso del mercurio de la pequeña minería y minería de subsistencia como se enuncia en el artículo 7 del Convenio de Minamata.
- Dentro de las acciones adelantadas bajo el plan estratégico sectorial para la eliminación del uso del mercurio en el sector minero se destacan las siguientes:
  1. Acciones en la línea de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de propiciar la mejora de las condiciones y capacidades de las entidades para ampliar su gestión administrativa, y de esta manera facilitar el cumplimiento de los objetivos de eliminación de uso de mercurio propuestos. Las actividades desarrolladas en esta línea permitieron la obtención de los siguientes productos:
    - Línea base de 296 municipios productores de oro: se logró obtener la línea base de plantas de beneficio, entables, barequeros y demás unidades de beneficio aurífero en el país, encontrándose un total de 968 unidades básicas de beneficio en 11 departamentos, 296 municipios; esta información se remitió de manera oficial a las autoridades competentes como insumo para el cumplimiento de la Ley 1658 de 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible; Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social; Ministerio de Trabajo; Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo; Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural; y Ministerio de Transporte.

- Acompañamiento a Codechocó y Corponariño - reubicación plantas de beneficio: Desde el Ministerio, se apoyó en la realización de planes de reubicación para las plantas que debían movilizarse por no estar en áreas compatibles con el POT, este plan se convirtió en insumo para que las autoridades competentes dieran cumplimiento a lo establecido en el artículo 9 de la Ley 1658 de 2013.
  - Capacitación autoridades locales en la plataforma SI MINERO: Teniendo en cuenta la importancia de la minería de subsistencia dentro de la problemática derivada del uso del mercurio, en el año 2017 este Ministerio adelantó un proyecto en convenio con la Universidad de Córdoba, con el fin de brindar acompañamiento a autoridades locales para la implementación de la Plataforma SI.MINERO como herramienta para la inscripción de barequeros a nivel nacional.
  - Planes de Acción Departamentales: Se implementó una estrategia de coordinación con autoridades locales y departamentales que permitió formular y apoyar la implementación de 14 planes de acción, con el fin de adelantar acciones para contribuir a la eliminación del uso de mercurio en la minería aurífera en los departamentos priorizados.
2. Acciones en la línea gestión para el cambio. Estas acciones se enfocaron en acompañamiento a la comunidad minera, para que a través de intervenciones teórico-prácticas comprendieran la importancia y los beneficios del cambio tecnológico hacia técnicas de producción más limpia. De igual manera, se planteó la importancia de alinear aspectos ambientales, de seguridad, salud, sociales y económicos. Dentro de las acciones de esta línea se destacan las siguientes:
- Intervención a plantas de beneficio con asistencia técnica: Dentro de esta línea de acción fueron intervenidas 76 plantas de beneficio aurífero a nivel Nacional, las cuales a la fecha de intervención trabajaban amparadas por los permisos de ley desde lo minero y desde lo ambiental.
  - Intervención a Mineros de subsistencia (Barequeros y Chatarreros): Se realizaron capacitaciones teórico - prácticas a 42.678 mineros de subsistencia sobre las buenas prácticas para la eliminación del uso de mercurio.
3. Acciones en la línea de gestión del conocimiento e investigación aplicada: A través de diversos proyectos de investigación se obtuvo información relacionada con la problemática frente al uso de mercurio, así como la identificación de alternativas tecnológicas adaptables a la pequeña minería para lograr los cambios esperados, así como los elementos de juicio e información necesaria para la toma de decisiones de política a que haya lugar. Dentro de las acciones destacadas tenemos:
- Estudio de la cadena del mercurio: En conjunto con la UPME se llevó a cabo un estudio para identificar la cadena de ingreso del mercurio al país y sus canales de distribución al interior del mismo.
  - Efectos del uso de mercurio sobre agua, suelo, aire y biota: Con el apoyo de la Universidad de Córdoba se realizaron mediciones de mercurio en las matrices agua, aire y suelo para conocer la cantidad de mercurio en las zonas mineras.

- Alternativa de procesos de beneficio por Electroquímica: Se realizó estudio de la técnica de lixiviación por electroquímica para yacimientos con altos contenidos de sulfuros, investigación adelantada entre el MinEnergía y la Universidad de Antioquia, cuyo piloto se llevó a cabo en una planta del municipio de Anorí del Departamento de Antioquia.
  - Guías que contienen la ruta metalúrgica para 10 zonas con yacimientos auríferos: Se han realizado 10 guías metodológicas para el mejoramiento productivo del beneficio de oro sin el uso del mercurio, en los departamentos de Huila, Nariño, Caldas, Cauca, Antioquia, Bolívar y Córdoba, orientadas a la investigación científica, desarrollo tecnológico e innovación de los procesos productivos para incrementar la productividad y competitividad, aportando en la solución de la necesidad que tiene el país de fomentar alternativas tecnológicas de producción más limpia para los procesos de beneficio de oro, sin el uso de mercurio.
  - Alternativas de recuperación de oro para mineros de subsistencia: Se caracterizaron depósitos aluviales con el fin de generar guías para la recuperación de oro.
  - Alternativas para disposición final de Relaves: Se desarrolló un proyecto de investigación con la Universidad Nacional de Colombia - Grupo CIMEX, para proponer alternativas de recuperación de mercurio en relaves contaminados, así como alternativas para su disposición final, basado en criterios técnicos y caracterización de cada relave. Para ello se muestrearon relaves de 14 unidades de beneficio aurífero en 14 municipios de los Departamentos de Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca y Nariño
  - Medición de Mercurio en aire y suelo: Se midieron concentraciones de mercurio en 60 municipios de influencia minera, involucrando las variables de las matrices aire y suelo.
4. Acciones en la línea de educación y comunicación: Se buscó la aproximación a cada uno de los actores de la cadena de consumo y gestión del mercurio, para brindarles una retroalimentación teórica – práctica sobre los aportes y avances del sector minero frente a la producción más limpia, intercambio de experiencias, entre otros, dentro de las actividades se destacan:
- Talleres de sensibilización a mineros de subsistencia y operadores de plantas de beneficio en el marco de las intervenciones adelantadas a la población minera.
  - Diseño e implementación de un plan de medios para divulgar las acciones encaminadas a la eliminación del uso de mercurio.
  - 15 eventos de divulgación tecnológica en alianza con el SENA, dirigido a autoridades municipales, policía, gobernaciones, corporaciones autónomas regionales y grupos de interés en 10 departamentos, donde se brindó formación sobre competencias, avances en la implementación del plan estratégico sectorial, aspectos técnicos mineros y ambientales asociados al uso de mercurio.

Sumado a lo anterior el Ministerio de Minas y Energía, continúa adelantando acciones orientadas a la producción más limpia de la minería aurífera sin el uso de sustancias químicas prohibidas por la legislación Colombiana, entre las que se encuentran:

- Formación a pequeños mineros y mineros de subsistencia: Con el apoyo del SENA, se están formando pequeños mineros y mineros de subsistencia legales, a través de un curso complementario de 360 horas en “construcción, operación y mantenimiento de equipos de beneficio de mineral aurífero con técnicas de producción más limpia” en 6 departamentos productores de oro: Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Nariño, Santander y Caldas, con lo cual se busca el fortalecimiento de las capacidades técnicas de los mineros.
- Guías Servicio Geológico Colombiano: Con la finalidad de continuar con la caracterización de yacimientos en aspectos geológicos, mineralógicos y metalúrgicos, se están elaborando 4 guías para la recuperación de oro sin el uso de mercurio en los departamentos de Bolívar, Chocó y Antioquia, dichas guías contienen entre otros, aspectos ambientales y económicos asociados a la orientación técnica que deben tener los mineros de cada zona en sus procesos de beneficio.
- Cooperación Internacional proyecto “Planet Gold” – fondos aportados por el GEF: El proyecto “Gestión Integrada para la Eliminación del Mercurio de la pequeña Minería y Minería de Subsistencia en Colombia” tiene por objetivo eliminar y/o evitar el uso de 20 Tn Hg en el sector de la minería de subsistencia y pequeña minería, localizada en 11 municipios de los departamentos de Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca y Nariño, este proyecto tiene una vigencia de 5 años iniciando acciones en el 2019.
- Centro de Aprendizaje Minero: El Ministerio de Minas y Energía lanzó la estrategia: **Centro de Aprendizaje Minero**, un espacio en el portal web del Ministerio que busca dejar un legado en la educación del sector; impulsando la actividad minera a lo legal, con programas de formación que están orientados a mejorar la aplicación de los mejores estándares del sector minero.

El centro actualmente reúne un catálogo de 90 ofertas entre programas gratuitos y con costo en diferentes niveles de formación (cursos, técnicos, diplomados, talleres, entre otros), con oferta presencial y/o virtual, y enfocado en siete frentes: asistencia técnica, gestión ambiental y social, gestión de calidad y altos estándares, legislación para la actividad minera, mitigación del riesgo, seguridad y salud en el trabajo, operación de maquinaria y equipos e inclusión financiera.

Para ingresar: <https://www.minenergia.gov.co/centro-de-aprendizaje-minero>

- Diseño de un proyecto tipo para acceso a recursos del Sistema General de Regalías para reconversión tecnológica y mejoramiento productivo en el beneficio de mineral aurífero: De la mano con DNP se trabajó en el diseño y estructuración del PROYECTO TIPO para “Construcción y Dotación de una Planta Comunitaria para el Beneficio de Oro”, el cual servirá para que las entidades territoriales que hayan identificado bajos niveles de producción limpia de mineral aurífero en las operaciones mineras, puedan acceder a recursos para mejorar las condiciones ambientales y optimizar el aprovechamiento del mineral en sus territorios.

Finalmente y teniendo en cuenta que el Ministerio de Minas y Energía continúa gestionando a través de diferentes actores actividades orientadas a la generación de capacidades y transferencia tecnológica, consideramos de gran utilidad fomentar desde el Convenio el intercambio de iniciativas, experiencias y lecciones aprendidas en estos temas con otros países en el marco del artículo 14 del Convenio de Minamata.

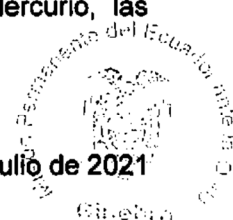
## 5. ECUADOR


**Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
y Movilidad Humana**
**Misión Permanente del Ecuador ante la ONU - Ginebra**
**Nota N° 4-7-136/2021**

La Misión Permanente del Ecuador ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas y otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra saluda atentamente a la Secretaría del Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio, en relación a su comunicación de 25 de mayo de 2021, sobre la Decisión MC-3/8 "Creación de capacidad, asistencia técnica y transferencia de tecnología", se permite acompañar la contribución del Ecuador relativa al proyecto denominado "Desarrollo de planes para la gestión de riesgo del mercurio en los países de América Latina y el Caribe".

Este proyecto se ha implementado en los países de Argentina, Nicaragua, Perú, Uruguay y Ecuador, con el apoyo del Centro Coordinador del Convenio de Basilea – Centro Regional del Convenio de Estocolmo para América Latina y el Caribe (BCCC-SCRC) con sede en el Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay (LATU), mediante el cual se han desarrollado las actividades detalladas en el documento anexo.

La Misión Permanente del Ecuador ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas y otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra hace propicia la oportunidad para renovar a la Secretaría del Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio, las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.

**Ginebra, 22 de julio de 2021**


**A la Honorable  
Secretaría del Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio  
Ginebra. –**



## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trascición Ecológica

Nro.	ACTIVIDAD	FECHA	OBJETIVO	RESULTADO	DATOS
1	Actualización del inventario nacional de emisiones y liberaciones de mercurio.	2017-2018	Actualizar el inventario nacional de emisiones y liberaciones de mercurio del año 2008 utilizando el "Instrumental para identificar y cuantificar las liberaciones de mercurio" publicada por el PNUMA en el 2017, versión 1.4	<p>- La herramienta de cálculo "Toolkit" permitió estimar las emisiones y liberaciones de mercurio en el país considerando la información del año 2014 como base. De acuerdo a los resultados se estimó que, durante el año 2014, se liberaron 15,1 toneladas de acuerdo al escenario de mínimos y este valor puede alcanzar hasta 37,7 toneladas de acuerdo al escenario de máximos.</p> <p>- Las siguientes categorías emitieron y liberaron mercurio en el escenario máximo son: Producción primaria de metales con 16,4 toneladas; Incineración y quema de desechos con un máximo de 9,2 toneladas; y, Productos de consumo con uso intencional de mercurio con 7,3 toneladas.</p>	<p>El aire es el principal receptor de mercurio con 11,9 toneladas, seguido por el suelo con 9,1 toneladas y por el agua con 7,9 toneladas.</p> <p>El mercurio es emitido al aire principalmente por actividades de quema de desechos, actividad que representa hasta 8,1 toneladas.</p> <p>Las siguientes actividades liberan el mercurio principalmente al suelo son por desecho de productos que contienen mercurio y la actividad minera. Por lo tanto, los esfuerzos para monitorear y controlar las liberaciones de mercurio deben estar dirigidos al uso de productos con mercurio, la minería y quema informar de desechos.</p>

Dirección: Calle 10 de Agosto y Calle 10 de Agosto, Código postal: 170100, Quito, Ecuador  
Teléfono: 02-22222222, Correo electrónico: info@ambiente.gob.ec



## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trascición Ecológica

2	Desarrollo y ejecución del taller "Capacitación en comunicación de riesgos del mercurio"	Mayo de 2017	Temas que se trataron: - ¿Por qué necesitamos comunicación de riesgo? - Percepción de riesgo - Emociones y Razón - Modelos de comunicación útiles · Métodos - Desarrollo de mensajes de riesgo - Plan de comunicación	37 personas capacitadas del sector público y privado.	N/A
3	Participación del Ministerio del Ambiente y el Instituto Nacional de	Octubre de 2017	Temas que se trataron: - Suelo y	Réplica de los conocimientos adquiridos en el taller de cierre del proyecto "Desarrollo de	32 capacitados

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de Ecuador

## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trasición Ecológica

<p><b>Investigación Geológico Minero Metalúrgico en el taller “Capacitación en sitios contaminados con mercurio” realizado en Madrid, España</b></p>	<p>procesos de degradación y contaminación</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Técnicas de recuperación de emplazamientos</li> <li>- Técnicas de recogida de muestras y monitorización</li> <li>- Visita y prácticas en los laboratorios del CIEMAT de la Unidad de Conservación y Recuperación de Suelos.</li> <li>- Ecotoxicología y evaluación de riesgos.</li> <li>- Evaluación del</li> </ul>	<p>planes para la gestión de riesgos del mercurio en Ecuador”</p>	
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## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trascición Ecológica

			riesgo ambiental de contaminantes		
4	Participación del Laboratorio analítico de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador y Laboratorio LASA en el taller "Programa analítico de mercurio", realizado en Liubliana, Eslovenia	Noviembre de 2017	Capacitar a dos técnicos de Ecuador en análisis y monitoreo de mercurio en muestras de biota y seres humanos	Replica de los conocimientos adquiridos (Teórico y práctico) a laboratorios que realizan análisis de mercurio en Ecuador el mismo que fue realizado en abril de 2018.	17 capacitados.
5	Participación del Ministerio del Ambiente y Laboratorio analítico de la Escuela Politécnica Nacional en el taller	Julio 2018	Capacitar a dos técnicos de Ecuador en análisis y monitoreo de mercurio en matrices	Replica de los conocimientos adquiridos realizada el 27 de diciembre de 2018.	14 personas capacitadas

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Teléfono: 0225 2900000 Fax: 0225 2900000





República  
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## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trascición Ecológica

	"Entrenamiento en análisis de especies de mercurio en diferentes matrices abióticas" realizado en Liubliana, Eslovenia.		abióticas (Suelo, agua, sedimentos y aire).		
6	Instalación de un muestreador de mercurio total en aire en la empresa UNACEM.	Octubre de 2018	Ejecución de un monitoreo de mercurio total gaseoso con un equipo "Muestreador pasivo CNR-IIA", en consideración que las "Fábricas de cemento Clinker" son fuentes pertinentes de	Los resultados fueron reportados al laboratorio CNR Italia.	N/A

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## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trascición Ecológica

			emisiones de mercurio o compuesto de mercurio en el marco del Convenio de Minamata.		
7	Coordinación para la participación de laboratorios nacionales en el "Ejercicio de Intercalibración en análisis de mercurio".5	Agosto a septiembre de 2018	Evaluar la capacidad para realizar análisis de mercurio como un componente importante del programa de creación de capacidades del PNUMA para laboratorios en países en desarrollo y en países con	Las matrices que fueron analizadas son las siguientes:  - Soluciones de prueba de patrones analíticos; - Muestras contaminadas naturalmente: (a) muestras de biota y (b) muestras de cabello humano.	Laboratorio que participaron:  -LABORATORIO GUIJARRO LASA S.A. -Laboratorio de Espectrometría (LESPEC) Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral -GRUENTEC CIA. LTDA. - UMWELT CIA. Ltda.

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República  
de Ecuador

## Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Trascición Ecológica

		<p>economía en transición. La evaluación fue realizada por el Centro de Investigación de Compuestos Tóxicos en el Medio Ambiente (RECETOX), Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Masaryk, Brno, República Checa.</p>	<p>- ab OSP Facultad Ciencias</p>
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Dirección: \_\_\_\_\_ Código postal: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teléfono: \_\_\_\_\_



## 6. GAMBIA



**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**  
Gambia Environment House, Jimpex Road  
P. O. Box 48, Banjul, THE GAMBIA  
Tel: (220) 4399422 / 4399423  
Fax: (220) 4399430; Email: [nea@gamnet.gm](mailto:nea@gamnet.gm)



**NEA/ADM/107/188/01 PART II (68)**

**16<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

Executive Secretary  
Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury  
International Environment House 1, Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE. Request for Submission on Capacity Building and Technical Assistance**

With reference to the letter: MC/COP4/2021/37 requesting for parties to submit information on their capacity-building and technical assistance to support them in implementing their obligations under the Minamata Convention, please find attached the submission from The Gambia for your kind consideration.

While counting on your continued support, please be assured of our highest consideration.

Thank you

**Mr. Dodou Trawally**  
Executive Director and Minamata convention National Focal Point  
National Environment Agency  
Republic of The Gambia (Party)

**Cc:**

- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambians Abroad
- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
- The Embassy of The Republic of The Gambia to The Swiss Confederation and The Permanent Mission of The Gambia to The United Nations Office, WTO and Other International Organizations in Geneva
- File

**Introduction**

The Republic of The Gambia signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on October 10, 2013 and in November 2016, the Convention was ratified. As a first step in preparing the country for meeting future obligations under the Minamata Convention and take early action towards reducing releases of Mercury and safeguarding its population and environment, the government of The Gambia through the National Environment Agency (NEA) conducted a detailed inventory of Mercury releases in the country using the Level 1 mercury toolkit. The Gambia MIA report revealed various sources of mercury pollution in The Gambia.

The summary of results of the mercury inventory revealed the following source groups contribute the most Mercury in terms of inputs:

1. Use and disposal of other products (2081.4 kg Hg/y)
2. Waste incineration and open waste burning (959.7 kg Hg/y)
3. Informal dumping of general waste (638.7 kg Hg/y)

Since then, The Gambia has embarked on series of activities to implement the various provisions of the Convention. These include, mainly, sensitization and creating awareness among communities, government and other partners on the effects of mercury on human health and the environment; and as a party to the Convention, our different roles and responsibilities to implement activities towards phasing out mercury in products and processes in The Gambia.

However, due to inadequate funds and technical capacity in the form of mercury analysis, and identification of products with mercury, since most products imported into the country are poorly labelled, much progress could not be achieved in the fight against mercury contamination.

Hence, on behalf of the government of The Gambia, as the Minamata Convention National Focal Point for The Gambia, I hereby submit this Capacity Building and Technical Assistance request to enhance our capacity in the effective implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Article	SO	Activity
14	SO1: Enhance the capacity of stakeholders who are already involved in the mercury management process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support a study tour of 3 NEA staff associated with management of mercury; 2 legal personnel that would be involved in the legal aspect of the mercury management process; 2 local consultants that would be involved in the planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes and 2 custom officials that would be involved in import and export control of mercury and its compounds.</li> <li>2. Laboratory capacity training for NEA laboratory personnel, water resources laboratory personnel, national health personnel, and National Food Safety personnel mercury assessment in environmental matrix, food and feed, and also in human (i.e. blood, hair, urine).</li> <li>3. Purchase appropriate laboratory equipment's and consumables for mercury test and verification in products.</li> <li>4. Strengthen the IT infrastructure of NEA to establish mercury and mercury containing product national database.</li> </ol>



7, 9, and others	SO2: Strengthen Legal and Regulatory Instruments on Mercury and Mercury-containing Wastes (including Mercury-contaminated Materials/Sites)	1. Initiate the review and update process of the hazardous chemical regulation 1999 in order to incorporate substantive provisions to regulate and manage mercury and mercury containing projects in the country
3	SO3: Minimize if not prevent the supply, import, and export of mercury, mercury-containing products, and mercury-containing waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish product standards for other mercury-containing products, which include disclosure of mercury content</li> <li>2. Develop monitoring strategies for mercury and mercury containing products within the country.</li> <li>3. Design, introduce and enforce new monitoring mechanisms for the import, export, distribution, use and disposal of mercury and mercury containing products.</li> <li>4. Develop mechanisms whereby manufacturers/distributors will make the following available in The Gambia market: - Products that have less mercury content- Products that have a longer life- Products that are made of sturdy material to prevent unintended releases (breakdown, spill, or leak).</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Prepare a list of mercury-free products Work with medical centers, pharmacies to prepare a list of dental amalgam, a list of alternatives that are mercury-free or have less mercury content. Determine the life cycle of available mercury dental amalgam and prepare and implement a phase-down guideline.</li> <li>6. Work with private and public laboratories to find out whether they use COD vials that contain mercuric thiocyanate or mercuric sulfate, and if so, search for alternative methods for chemical oxygen demand (COD) analysis;</li> <li>7. Develop a phase-out plan with the Department of health and implement it in all health care facilities and institutions nationwide, private and public.</li> <li>8. Work with suppliers of vaccines to find alternatives for thimerosal (sodium ethyl mercuric thiosalicylate) as a preservative</li> <li>9. Work with the lighting products importers and distributors for the ongoing development of lamps that contain less mercury or have longer product life and have these products available in the market</li> <li>10. Strengthen the enforcement capacity of the NEA and stakeholders in the control over the entry of mercury-containing products to prevent illegal entry of mercury-containing products.</li> </ol>
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18	SO4 Strengthen public participation and IEC on mercury and mercury-containing wastes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and implement a program to increase awareness and understanding of the health and environmental risks of mercury and mercury-containing wastes</li> <li>2. Create and implement educational programs at all levels</li> <li>3. Build and sustain network information exchange and communication</li> <li>4. Create a database for the mercury awareness survey</li> </ol>
19	SO5 Strategic Objective 5 (SO5) – Establish a national inventory and database of mercury and mercury-containing wastes (including mercury-contaminated sites) and Conduct continual studies on mercury and mercury wastes reduction measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set-up system/network for the national database on mercury and mercury-containing wastes</li> <li>2. Procure services for the development and establishment of the national database on stand-alone or networked computers. Conduct studies on national input and output factors; collect activity data for level 2 inventory</li> <li>3. Using the results of the initial inventory, expand further by requiring all establishments governed by existing regulations to submit in detail the types and quantities of mercury and mercury-containing materials/products that they use and/or generate; and the existing waste management practice</li> <li>4. Gather/collect sampling and analysis data of mercury from existing and abandoned sites</li> </ol>

4 and 5	SO6 Minimize if not prevent the use of mercury in products and processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Promote incentives to encourage adoption of emerging technologies for the reduction of mercury releases</li><li>2. Include in the short- and long-term science and technology plans and programs the support for alternative solutions to processes/products that use mercury</li><li>3. Establish a management program where source reduction (using alternative materials or alternative process not requiring mercury), waste minimization (efficient use of mercury in the process), and/or emission reduction/treatment are the critical components</li><li>4. Work with private laboratories to search for alternative methods for chemical oxygen demand (COD) analysis; instead of using COD vials that contain mercuric thiocyanate or mercuric sulfate</li><li>5. Work with the manufacturers/distributors of non-mercury-containing health care instruments to have a better competitive price for the general consumers' benefits</li><li>6. Conduct studies on the available and emerging technologies, processes, and products that can or can potentially reduce mercury and mercury-containing wastes - Seek for technology transfer</li></ol>
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11&12	SO7 Establish effective controls for mercury removal from waste streams (air, water, sludge, soil); Develop and implement EOL management of mercury and mercury-containing wastes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of a national guideline for the management of mercury and mercury containing products and waste.</li> <li>2. Conduct regular inspections of all Department of Health-owned hospitals and selected private hospitals and clinics to ensure that they follow the waste management guideline.</li> <li>3. Conduct strict evaluation and monitoring visits to Treatment, Storage, and Disposals for mercury and mercury-containing wastes sites.</li> <li>4. Develop pollution prevention policies and programs aimed at reducing the amount of mercury entering wastewater treatment facilities</li> <li>5. Conduct feasibility study and establish a national interim mercury waste storage facilities and strategies collection system to recover all mercury waste.</li> <li>6. Develop short- and long-term strategies for sites contaminated with mercury</li> <li>7. Implement the best management options per type of products for mercury-containing wastes</li> <li>8. Implement immediate site control to prevent exposure while looking at long-term site remediation or rehabilitation</li> </ol>
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## 7. GERMANY

**From:** Richter, Steffi <Steffi.Richter@bmu.bund.de>

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 29, 2021 11:48 AM

**To:** MEA-Minamata Secretariat <mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org>

**Cc:** Marianne Bailey <marianne.bailey@un.org>; Rekowski-Dathe, Maja <Maja.Rekowski-Dathe@bmu.bund.de>; 'hans-christian.stolzenberg@uba.de' <hans-christian.stolzenberg@uba.de>; 'birte.hensen@uba.de' <birte.hensen@uba.de>

**Subject:** GERMANY information: Minamata Convention on Mercury: COP-4 submissions on capacity-building and technical assistance

**Importance:** High

Dear colleagues,

Please notice the information on capacity-building and technical assistance provided by German to support Parties in implementing their obligations under the Minamata Convention.

**Before all: Germany contributed 420 Mio. Euro to the 7th Replenishment Phase of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF functions as the financing mechanism of the Minamarta Convention.**

In addition we supported projects:

- **Develop and conduct training on the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury: SV Environmental Policy**

The project has supported by 30.000,- Euro in 2018/19 with the goal to: Provide technical advice and develop and implement transformative policy approaches to promote environmental protection and conservation in international development cooperation. This included training in partner countries on the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

- **Development of WHO guidance on prioritization and planning for implementation of the health-related articles of the Minamata Convention**

The project was supported by 50.000,- in 2018 with the goal to: Development of WHO guidance on overall prioritization and planning for implementation of the health-related articles of the Minamata Convention, including piloting of draft guidance in a number of countries, a brochure for policy makers summarizing the outcomes of previous WHO workshops for ministries of health, and promotion at COP2.

Best regards from Steffi Richter

**Dr. Steffi RICHTER**

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## 8. JAPAN

### Information from the Government of Japan on Capacity Building, Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer

In response to the decision MC-3/8: Capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention at its third meeting, the Government of Japan submits the following information of initiatives which support Parties in their implementation of the Minamata Convention.

- Projects executed with financial contribution from the Government of Japan
- Mercury “MINAS” Programme by MOEJ
- Technical assistance for the implementation of the Minamata Convention through JICA
- Development of Capacity for the Substitution and the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury-containing Medical Measuring Devices in ASEAN through Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)

#### 1. Projects executed with financial contribution from the Government of Japan

- Voluntary contribution for the project titled “Project for promoting the Minamata Convention on Mercury by making the most of Japan's knowledge and experiences” implemented by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

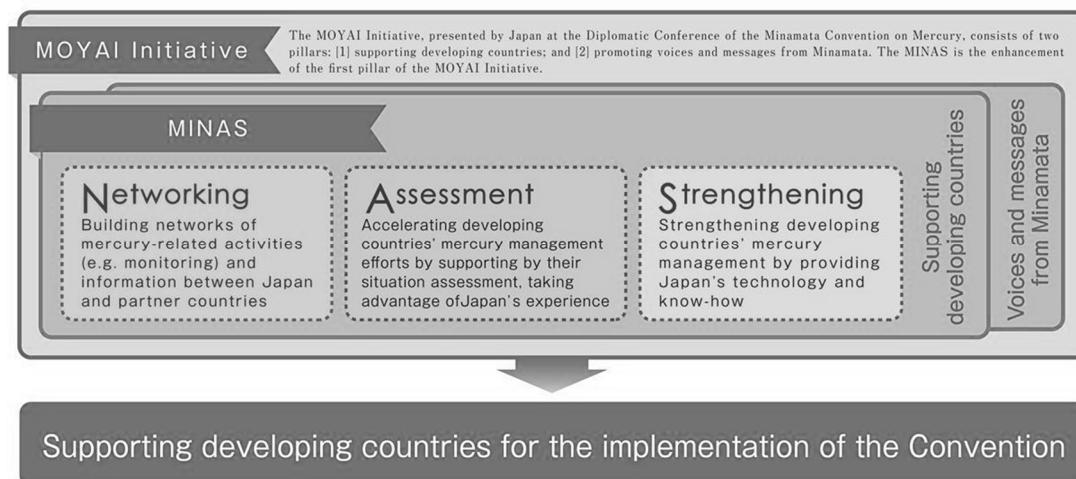
The project especially addresses information exchange, awareness and education, research development and monitoring, which will assist UNEP member states to improve their national mercury-related information and its platform to implement mercury management relevant to the Convention. Additionally, it will establish a region-wide network of analytical institutions with mercury monitoring capabilities around Asia and the Pacific to bring their capacities to international standards.

- Hosting a Workshop on Synergies in Mercury Waste Management in 2019

Co-organized with UNEP's International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), MOEJ hosted a workshop with 41 participants to promote the environmentally sound management of mercury wastes through identifying needs and gaps on capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer as well as opportunities for synergistic implementation not only within the Minamata Convention but also between the Minamata Convention and other global frameworks as the primary objective of the workshop.

## 2. Mercury “MINAS” Programme by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

At the Diplomatic Conference of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in October 2013, the Minister of the Environment expressed its intention to support developing countries and promote voices and messages from Minamata, through the activities named **"MOYAI Initiative."** As part of this initiative, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) has promoted **the MINAS (MOYAI Initiative for Networking, Assessment and Strengthening)**, which was designed to support developing countries' efforts in mercury management by providing measures in close collaboration with partners such as JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and relevant international organizations.



Since 2014, MOEJ has implemented the following activities to support developing countries' efforts in mercury management.

### (1) Networking

- Contribution to “Asia Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network (APMMN)”

Based on the agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in August 2015, MOEJ has contributed to the networking of mercury monitoring in the Asia Pacific region through dispatch of experts to periodical meetings of APMMN (Asia Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network). In this context, MOEJ hosted a technical workshop in Minamata, Japan to discuss the harmonization of the operational procedure and quality management for automated atmospheric mercury monitoring.

- Capacity building and advance of mercury monitoring technique

Since 2016, MOEJ supported the networking of mercury monitoring in developing countries through (a) invitation of technical staffs from 12 developing countries to mercury monitoring laboratories in Japan (2016- 2018), (b) dispatch of a team of experts to 3 developing countries and demonstrations of mercury monitoring operations (atmosphere, water and human hair) (2017-2018), (c) provision of toolkits for manual air mercury sampling to the monitoring institutes in 12 developing countries and measurement service of samples shipped from these countries (2018-2019), and (d) in-person and on-line training workshops for mercury survey and monitoring (in-person workshops in 2018 and 2019, and an on-line workshop in 2021).



- Workshop for information sharing on science and policy associated with mercury

To facilitate the information sharing on mercury, government agencies and relevant research institutes/universities were invited to a workshop held in Tsukuba, Japan (March 2019), the themes of which included mercury inventory/material flow, multimedia mercury monitoring, long-term mercury monitoring, and interface between science and policy.

## **(2) Assessment**

- Technical needs study and stocktaking study on mercury management and monitoring

To assess the individual situations surrounding the implementation of the Minamata Convention and identify the potential areas for technical assistance, MOEJ conducted studies on technical needs on mercury management in 10 developing countries from 2014 to 2016. The study identified priority issues of each country and resulted in the discussion to explore bilateral and multilateral collaboration with Japan.

Also, MOEJ dispatched a Japanese expert to 9 countries to assess capacities of mercury reference laboratories and to identify challenges that each country faces (2015-2019). This activity led to specific capacity building programs for monitoring described in (1).

Lastly, MOEJ conducted surveys on items including trends and status of mercury trade in Asia in cooperation with USEPA and environmental NGOs (2017-2018).

- Mercury emission measurement from specific point sources

MOEJ dispatched a team of Japanese experts to developing countries to assess the present status of mercury emission from the specific point sources including (a) selected coal-fired power plants in Vietnam in 2020-2021, (b) coal combustion by Ger stoves in Mongolia in 2018-2019, (c) a Waste-to-Energy Plant in Myanmar in 2018- 2019, and (d) waste dumping sites in several countries in 2018-2020 in cooperation with UNEP/IETC

- Training on mercury inventory development and material flow analysis

In order to meet the needs of developing countries to assess their national mercury flows, MOEJ developed a training material for mercury inventory development and material flow analysis, and invited 9 experts from 3 countries to a workshop in Tokyo to share Japan's associated knowledge and experience. (July 2019) Furthermore, an online training was organized in cooperation with UNEP and UNITAR, being participated by 9 countries (March, 2021). Further development of training tools and organization of a training of trainers (TOT) workshop are planned in 2021-2022.

## **(3) Strengthening**

- Government to Government (G-to-G) collaboration for strengthening legal framework and the enforcement in partner countries.

MOEJ has developed a series of training materials designed for government officials who are in charge of mercury management in developing countries. To assist countries that have not yet ratified the Minamata Convention, online seminars to introduce basic knowledge of the Minamata Convention and a legal framework for mercury management in Japan are planned to be held.

As a bilateral cooperation, based on the agreement made at the Japan-Mongolia Policy Dialogue in 2017, a public awareness raising project was implemented in Mongolia. Several tools for awareness raising related to mercury were developed and a workshop for effective use of these tools was organized in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (2018-2019)

Another bilateral cooperation project includes capacity building of ASGM management in Indonesia. A training seminar was organized in 2017 in Tokyo and City of Minamata to share Japan's know-how and knowledge which could be useful for ASGM measurements, inviting 8 participants from key stakeholders involved in ASGM management in Indonesia. Since then, based on the agreement made at the Japan-Indonesia Policy Dialogue in 2018, MOEJ has continued to dispatch Japanese experts to Indonesia to identify progress made and provide technical advice for the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on elimination of mercury from ASGM in Indonesia.

- Promoting “seeds” and “needs” matchmaking for the private sector

To facilitate technology transfer in the private sector, MOEJ collected and compiled information of around 50 Japanese mercury management techniques (“seeds”) in 2014-2016. For the technologies that could meet “needs” of developing countries, MOEJ created information materials in the form of flyers (currently 14 technologies are introduced) and videos introducing technologies.

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/mercury/mcm.html>

In 2017, MOEJ established the Information Exchange Platform (IEP) for Japanese industries with mercury management technologies that could be applied in developing countries. Since 2017, a team of experts has been dispatched to selected Asian countries, and assessed the applicability of technologies owned by IEP member companies. These activities led to identifying the area of cooperation and possible planning of private investment.

- Identification of funding sources and project development

To promote technology transfer making use of external funding sources, a group of experts was dispatched to conduct further studies for project development under external funding mechanisms. Discussions are held in Brazil and Iran for technical assistance in chlor-alkaline industries (2017-), in Indonesia and Vietnam for mercury-related technical assistance in coal-fired power plants (2019-), and in Indonesia and the Philippines for technical assistance in Environmentally Sound Management of waste containing mercury (2015-). For the technical assistance in ESM of waste containing mercury, a feasibility study had been conducted since 2015, and a project sponsored by the JAIF (Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund) is currently in progress for mercury- containing medical device (thermometer and sphygmomanometer) in the two ASEAN member states (see page 6).

#### **(4) MOEJ's activities other than mercury MINAS Programme**

- Taking lead of Waste Management Area under the UNEP Partnership Global Mercury Partnership

MOEJ and Associate Professor Misuzu Asari of Kyoto University jointly lead the “Waste Management Area (WMA)”, which is the largest partnership under UNGP-Global Mercury Partnership. The WMA has worked for capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer in relation to mercury waste management in developing countries.

- Taking lead to develop and update the Basel Technical Guidelines on Mercury Waste

MOEJ has taken a lead to develop and update the Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management of mercury wastes under the Basel Convention in cooperation with experts of small inter-sessional working group (SIWG).

- Sending experts from The National Institute for Minamata Disease (NIMD)

NIMD was established in 1978 to carry out medical studies on Minamata Disease. Since 1997, the International Research Collaborating Facility was opened to further improve international cooperation by providing a base for joint research projects. In 2003, NIMD became an affiliated organization of MOEJ.

The projects include sending experts and delivering their technical expertise to provide assistance for various needs such as assessing exposure to mercury after the accident at a factory, analyzing mercury samples, improving monitoring capacity in multiple developing countries.

NIMD also sends experts for lectures and presentations at conferences and workshops such as WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) workshops, APMMN partner meetings and WPRO for Environmental and Occupational Health regional network meeting.

### 3. Technical assistance for the implementation of the Minamata Convention through JICA

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is an implementing body of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). The activities mentioned below have been conducted by JICA in collaboration with other relating ministries and organizations to improve mercury management in developing countries.

- Knowledge Co-creation Program (Group and Region Focus)

During 2014 and 2019, JICA conducted a series of seminars for capacity building for ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (2014-2019) and capacity strengthening for multi-media mercury monitoring (2017-2019). Total of 100 participants mainly from Environmental Ministries from developing countries attended the program.

- Technical Cooperation Project for Mercury Management Improvement

This project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in Indonesia and enact and implement laws and regulations related to mercury management.

The project is planned to start in Japanese Fiscal Year 2022 after the detailed planning survey in FY2021.

- Feasibility Survey for the Mercury Waste (Oil Sludge) Treatment Technology (2017-2019)

This survey studies the feasibility that the waste treatment technology developed by a Japanese company can be transferred to Indonesia in view of environmentally sound management of mercury waste arising from the oil industry. A follow-up survey of this feasibility survey is also planned.

[https://www2.jica.go.jp/ja/priv\\_sme\\_partner/document/903/A172045\\_summary.pdf](https://www2.jica.go.jp/ja/priv_sme_partner/document/903/A172045_summary.pdf)

- Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Mercury Contained Waste Processing in Malaysia

This study was conducted from 2015 to 2017 to acquire environmentally-friendly treatment technologies to dispose of used fluorescent lamps and batteries using technology of Japanese private sector.

<https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12299996.pdf>

- Third Country Training Program (2021-2024)

Two training programs aiming to strengthen the measurement and analysis capacities of government officers in Uruguay and Nicaragua are in the preparation stage.

### 4. Development of Capacity for the Substitution and the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury-containing Medical Measuring Devices in ASEAN through Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)

Through Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), Japan supports the project which aims to develop capacity of ASEAN Member States of promoting the environmentally sound management of mercury-containing medical device (thermometer and sphygmomanometer).

## 9. MONTENEGRO

**From:** Jelena Kovacevic <[jelena.kovacevic@mepg.gov.me](mailto:jelena.kovacevic@mepg.gov.me)>  
**Sent:** Friday, June 4, 2021 7:29 AM  
**To:** MEA-Minamata Secretariat <[mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org](mailto:mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org)>  
**Cc:** Marianne Bailey <[marianne.bailey@un.org](mailto:marianne.bailey@un.org)>  
**Subject:** RE: Submissions on capacity-building and technical assistance

Dear Ms. Stankiewicz,

Subject: Submission on the capacity building and technical assistance

We refer to the letter Ref: MC/COP4/2021/37 on the above mentioned subject.

Following the sixth Executive Board meeting of the Special Programme that took place online from 1-5 March 2021, Ministry of Ecology, Spatial planning and Urbanism is pleased to inform you that the Executive Board has approved Montenegro project entitled "Strengthening synergies between the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata conventions" for funding for the amount US\$ 249,737 under the fourth round. Through this project, Montenegro seeks to overcome the gaps in legislation, institutions, information exchange and multi-sectoral cooperation, with the view to strengthening synergies between the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm conventions and the Minamata Convention at the national level, in line with strategic and policy objectives of Montenegrin government.

The start of the implementation of project is expected at the beginning 2022.

Respectfully,

**Jelena Kovačević**

*Rukovoditeljica direkcije za kontrolu zagađenja i upravljanje  
hemikalijama  
Head of Department for pollution control and chemicals  
management*



*Direktorat za ekologiju  
Directorate for Ecology*

**Ministarstvo ekologije, prostornog planiranja i urbanizma  
Ministry ecology, spatial planning and urbanism**

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[www.mepg.gov.me](http://www.mepg.gov.me)

## 10. NETHERLANDS

### **Netherlands' submission on capacity-building and technical assistance**

Dear Ms. Stankiewicz,

Referring to decision MC.3/8 you invited on 13 December 2019 Parties, existing regional, sub-regional and national arrangements, including the existing regional and sub-regional centers of the Basel and Stockholm conventions to submit information on their capacity building and technical assistance to support Parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention by 30 June 2021 at the latest.

A reminder was sent on 25 May 2021.

The Netherlands played an active role in the creation of an overarching global agreement on mercury and, once agreed and entered into force, in a prompt implementation of the conventions obligations by Parties.

We are delighted that we belonged to the group of EU Member States, whose depositions of their instruments of ratifications ultimately resulted in the 90 days lead time for the entry into force of the convention on 16 August 2017.

As from 2012 we submitted to the interim secretariat annually financial contributions for capacity building and technical assistance to recipient countries, thus facilitating a prompt entry into force and implementation of the Convention.

Since the entry into force of the Convention in 2017, the Netherlands, in addition to its assessed contributions to the General Trust Fund of the Convention, contributes also annually to the Specific International Trust Fund (SIP) of the Convention.

Our most recent commitment to the Specific International Programme for capacity building and technical assistance deals with a total contribution of EUR 90.000 for 2020-2022.

Finally, we provide also indirectly capacity building and technical assistance for the purpose of the Minamata Convention (since 2015) by means of the Netherlands' financial involvement in the Special Programme for Institutional Strengthening (SP) for the BRS conventions, the Minamata Convention and SAICM, as well as (since GEF5, July 2010) by means of the Netherlands' financial involvement in relevant GEF projects and programmes.

## 11. OMAN

سلطنة عمان  
SULTANATE OF OMAN  
هيئة البيئة  
ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY



N 17/1642/6/ 17/42/21

Date: 13/6/2021

**Monika Stankiewicz**  
**Executive Secretary**  
**Minamata Convention on Mercury**  
**Geneva, Switzerland**  
**E-mail: mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org**

After compliments,

**Subject: Submissions on Capacity-building and technical assistance**

Reference to your letter No.(MC/COP4/2021/37) dated 25 May 2021 on the above-mentioned subject , we would like to inform you that Oman is working on development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessments (MIA) and based on its initial results, the required projects would be determined and application for funding would be sent to the secretariat after preparing the required concept. Progress made towards the implementation of the Convention, measures taken and challenges faced would be reported to the secretariat accordingly. With regard to your request to submit information on our capacity-building and technical assistance to support parties in implementing their obligations under the Minamata Convention, we suggest:

- 1- Using training platforms of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- 2- Using regional offices to provide assistance, training and workshops
- 3- Developing an online training platform that includes all tools, guidelines, latest decisions, updates, events, videos, publications, and presentations.

Thank you for your cooperation and best regards.



**Younis Said Al Hajri**  
**Director of International Cooperation Department**



CC: Marianne Bailey (Marianne.bailey@un.org)  
Mohammed Majid Al-Kasbi, Director of Chemicals Department  
(mohammed.alkasbi@meca.gov.om)

Environment Authority  
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## 12. QATAR

### Capacity-building and technical assistance - Qatar

#### Information on the capacity-building and technical assistance for implementation of the Minamata Convention:

Qatar ratified the Minamata convention on mercury on 4th November 2020. There are many challenges, mainly: the lack of information and experience as a new party to the convention .

As a developing country, Qatar applied for the Minamata Initial Assessment that will be funded by the GEF. The aim of the project is to enhance Qatar's capabilities to measure mercury emissions and releases and their expected sources and the management of mercury waste (medical and hazardous waste) to help Qatar to implement the obligations under the Minamata convention. The proposed budget is 250,000 USD.

This project will help Qatar to assess its status and know the amount of mercury emissions. It helps to protect human health and the environment from emissions generated from industries and mercury waste, reduce mercury pollution, and move to safe alternatives, in addition to encouraging awareness, training programs for professional workers.

Qatar is assessing its mercury issues and is actively engaged in addressing closely related issues such as mercury wastes, contaminated sites by engaging national staffs in the analytical and planning process.

These efforts with focusing on capacity strengthening, will help Qatar better design and implement its future mercury actions.

#### Comments / challenges on the capacity-building and technical assistance for implementation of the Minamata Convention:

- Difficult to obtain information, as not all the required data are available for the parties. .1
- The need for expert .2
- Cooperation with stakeholders (takes time) .3



### 13. SEYCHELLES

**From:** Nanette Laure <n.laure@env.gov.sc>

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 29, 2021 10:14 AM

**To:** MEA-Minamata Secretariat <mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org>

**Cc:** Fredrick Kinloch <f.kinloch@env.gov.sc>; Michelle Estico/Azemia <m.azemia@env.gov.sc>; Rita Lesperance <r.lesperance@env.gov.sc>; dmatatiken@env.gov.sc [ENV GOV]

**Subject:** Re: Submissions on capacity-building and technical assistance

Dear Madam the Seychelles take note of the email below and the request from the Secretariat for parties to provide information on the current capacity building and technical assistance to support parties in the implementation of the Convention.

With regards to Seychelles please take note according to our Mercury Initial Assessment that was released it was stated that in terms of institutional and technical capacity, there is currently limited experienced staff in Government to oversee the effective implementation of a mercury programme, however, there exists capacity in the private sector.

Therefore, we would request that the Government benefits from technical support in order to build our capacity, in view of the fact that we want to proceed with the plan of phasing of dental amalgam.

With Kind Regards

Nanette Laure (Mrs)

National Focal Point.

## 14. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**From:** Clark, Andrew D <[ClarkAD@state.gov](mailto:ClarkAD@state.gov)>

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 30, 2021 11:05 PM

**To:** MEA-Minamata Secretariat <[mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org](mailto:mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org)>

**Cc:** Marianne Bailey <[marianne.bailey@un.org](mailto:marianne.bailey@un.org)>; Dennison, Jane E <[DennisonJE@state.gov](mailto:DennisonJE@state.gov)>; Ankrah, Rodges <[Ankrah.Rodges@epa.gov](mailto:Ankrah.Rodges@epa.gov)>

**Subject:** U.S. submission pursuant to decision MC-3/8

Dear Secretariat,

In response to the May 25 letter from Executive Secretary Monika Stankiewicz referencing decision MC-3/8 and its invitation to Parties to submit information on their capacity-building and technical assistance to support Parties in implementing their obligations under the Minamata Convention the United States is submitting the attached non-comprehensive list of capacity building and technical assistance funded by U.S. government agencies with combined program budgets of \$147,628,596. Thank you for compiling this information from Parties and we look forward to the Secretariat's compilation of this information for COP-4.

Best regards,

Andrew Clark  
Acting Chief for Air Quality, Chemicals, and Waste  
Office of Environmental Quality  
U.S. Department of State

Description of Initiative, Program, or Activity	Program budget	Program start	Program completion
Bio-REDD - Program included a component on ASGM sector, including technical approaches to reducing mercury use, formalization, and capacity building in Colombia	\$ 6,500,000	2012	2015
Oro Legal - Program in ASGM sector, including technical approaches to reducing mercury use, formalization, and capacity building in Colombia. Two objectives: 1. Improve governance of gold mining activities by: a) Strengthening the authorities' capacities regulate and enforce the legislation. b) Improving participation of Afro and indigenous communities in mining formalization processes. c) Providing training and technical assistance to artisanal miners. 2. Increase GoC, communities and Private Sector capacity to address the environmental impact of illegal mining by: a) Rehabilitating degraded areas. b) Generating alternative livelihoods for the ASGM communities	\$ 20,000,000	2015	2021
The Prevent program (Combatting Environmental Crimes) supports the Government of Peru and Peruvian civil society to prevent and reduce environmental crimes through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach, including strengthening the justice system, leveraging science and technology, monitoring and protecting flora and fauna, defining economic costs and incentives. Prevent works with miners to bring them into the formal economic sector with environmental and social safeguards. The program includes a component of build a network of formalized gold miners and concessionaires to monitor illegal activity in their areas.	\$ 24,000,000	2019	2024
Zahabu Safi (Commercially Viable Conflict-Free Gold) is a project with the goal of establishing a conflict-free artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) gold supply chain originating from eastern DRC.	\$ 12,000,000	2018	2023

Description of Initiative, Program, or Activity	Program budget	Program start	Program completion
The USAID-Pact Sustainable Mine Site Validation (SMSV) Project aims to reduce conflict that builds off of the illegal mining sector for tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold.	\$ 37,000,000	2018	2022
Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade aims to strengthen the capacity of the DRC and regional institutions to transparently regulate the trade in strategic minerals— tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold—in order to transform the region's mineral wealth into economic growth and development.	\$ 14,000,000	2014	2018
IOM Responsible Minerals Trade aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the DRC to regulate trade in strategic minerals — tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold— by validating mine sites as conflict-free, establishing “Centres de Négoces” (CdNs, Trading counters), and mapping mine sites and conflict.	\$ 10,800,000	2012	2018
Combating Transnational Conservation Crimes in the Amazon Project. The project's objective is to improve regional cooperation and capacity of enforcement and justice system actors to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute transnational conservation crimes in the Amazon, including wildlife, forestry, minerals crimes and crimes in the fisheries sector.	\$ 9,800,000	2021	2025
Reduce Mercury use in Mali	\$ 542,447	2020/9/30	2023/9/30
Reducing Mercury use in Ghana	\$ 542,751	2020/9/30	2023/9/30
The Mercury Free Future-Sustainable Mines Management Model for ASGM in Afro-Colombian Communities in the Choco	\$ 492,372	2020/9/30	2023/9/30
Mercury and Mining Technical Expertise to support Minamata Convention Implementation Globally	\$ 249,495	2020/9/30	2022/9/30
Promoting International Cooperation to control use of Mercury for Gold Mining in the Americas	\$ 340,000	2020/9/30	2022/9/30
Capacity Building in Southeast Asia to Reduce Mercury and other Pollutant Emissions from the Coal Combustion Sector	\$ 1,975,000	2019/9/30	2022/9/30

Description of Initiative, Program, or Activity	Program budget	Program start	Program completion
Reducing mercury use in Papua New Guinea's ASGM sector	\$ 398,000	2019/9/30	2021/9/30
ASGM Mercury Transparency Peru	\$ 880,510	2018/9/24	2021/9/30
ASGM Mercury free processing units in Suriname	\$ 530,454	2018/9/25	2020/9/30
ASGM Ghana Mercury-free processing	\$ 802,545	2018/9/19	2021/9/30
ASGM Reducing mercury in Indonesia	\$ 499,997	2018/9/24	2021/9/30
Reducing Mercury ASGM in Colombia	\$ 449,986	2018/9/24	2021/9/30
Reduce the supply of mercury in the Andean region through facilities and strategies development	\$ 100,963	2017/9/30	2018/12/31
Mobile Training Centers to Reduce Mercury Use in Andean Gold Processing	\$ 305,000	2016/9/1	2019/2/28
Developing Mercury Inventories in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Southeast Asia	\$ 297,008	2014/9/22	2016/10/31
Reducing Mercury Emissions from the Coal Combustion Sector	\$ 49,070	2016/7/5	2018/6/30
Feasibility Assessment and Facilitation of a Partnership to Reduce Mercury Use in ASGM	\$ 334,447	2014/9/23	2017/12/31
Reducing Mercury Use and Release from ASGM in Sub-Saharan Africa	\$ 375,255	2015/9/9	2017/12/31
Reducing Mercury Emissions from the Coal Combustion Sector: workshop in Chennai, India	\$ 38,820	2015/8/13	2016/3/31
Reducing the Use and Release of Mercury by Artisanal Gold Miners in Latin America	\$ 365,916	2013/7/17	2016/6/30
Reducing Mercury Use and Release in Francophone West Africa Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining	\$ 821,310	2011/5/31	2015/6/30
Reducing Mercury Use and Release to Protect Human Health and the Environment	\$ 646,718	2010/5/25	2015/6/30
Development of National and Regional Approaches to Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in Southeast Asia	\$ 555,275	2011/5/4	2014/9/30
Legal and Policy Approaches to Address Environmental and Health Impacts of Artisanal Gold Mining in Nigeria	\$ 161,457	2012/3/15	2014/9/30

Description of Initiative, Program, or Activity	Program budget	Program start	Program completion
Reducing Mercury Use and Release in Andean Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining	\$ 352,400	2010/8/17	2013/12/31
Measurement of Mercury and Black Carbon Emissions in Vietnam and Bangladesh	\$ 910,618	2011/9/27	2016/3/31
Training and Educational Projects under the UNEP Partnership on Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining	\$ 140,000	2014/9/9	2015/9/30
Development and implementation of artisanal and small-scale gold miner training resources for reducing mercury use and release in South America	\$ 235,782	2013/9/11	2015/12/31
Mercury Management and Storage in Peru	\$ 40,000	11/2017	12/2017
Capacity Building for Mercury Management from ASGM in Colombia (with UNEP)	\$ 38,000	10/1/2016	9/30/2017
Mercury Control Technology Research	\$ 57,000	10/1/2016	2/17/2018