

**GEF-FUNDED PROJECT****Either****a) Enabling Activity****Or****b) Exceptional<sup>1</sup> Case (at discretion of Evaluation Office)***GEF ID 10423 – Development of a National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Costa Rica***Project Operational Completion Report**Reporting period: project start (March 2020) – project operational completion (July 2023)

Prepared for UN Environment Programme

and *the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) and the Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Uruguay*

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<sup>1</sup> Exceptional cases refer to the GEF Guidelines on Terminal Evaluations, 2022 para 21: *In instances such as a catastrophic natural event or accident, civil strife, war, or a pandemic, where project sites are inaccessible and it may be dangerous to conduct field verifications, Agencies may prepare a terminal evaluation based on online interviews of key informants and synthesis of information from data sources such as project information reports, mid-term review and financial records. Where online interviews are not possible, the Agencies may prepare a project completion/closure memorandum based on information available through project implementation reports, mid-term reviews, and financial records. The memorandum will – at the minimum – report the status of project results, implementation, and utilization of resources at completion/closure based on the reviewed documents and clearly note the information gaps. The report/memorandum will discuss circumstances due to which field verification and/or key informant interviews were not possible.*

<sup>2</sup> In the event that a signature is not received back from the Executing Agency within 10 working days, kindly enter the date an email requesting signature was sent, who it was sent to at the Executing Agency and who sent the email from UNEP.

**Where your project donor has their own Final Report template you may submit that report and fill in the sections of this UNEP report template that are additional.**

## Project Information Table

Identification Table			
Project Title		Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Costa Rica	
<i>Planned</i>		24 months	
Duration months <i>Extension(s)</i>		9 months	Amendment 1 extension to 30 April 2023 Amendment 2 extension to 31 July 2023
Division(s) Implementing the project		Economy and Industry Division	
Name of Co-implementing Agency		NA	
Executing Agency(ies)		Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre, for Latin America and the Caribbean Region (BCCC-SCRC) hosted by Uruguay	
Names of Other Project Partners		Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)	
Project Type		Enabling Activity (EA)	
Project Scope		National	
Region		Latin America and the Caribbean	
Countries		Costa Rica	
Programme of Work		Direct outcomes: 3.1, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.12, 3.13	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Chemicals and Waste	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages			
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		SDG3 (target 3.9), SDG 5 (target 5c), SDG 6 (target 6.3), SDG8 (targets 8.3 and 8.4), SDG 12 (target 12.4)	
GEF financing amount		500,000 USD	
Co-financing amount		0 USD	
Date of CEO Endorsement		14 February 2020	
Start of Implementation		April 2020	
Date of first disbursement		April 2020	
Total disbursement as of 31 July 2023		497,568 USD	
Total expenditure as of 31 July 2023		497,568 USD	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		Not applicable	
Completion Date		<i>Planned</i>	14 October 2022
		<i>Revised</i>	31 July 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		March 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date		June 2024	
Name of previous phase/preceding project		Not applicable	

Anticipated future phase/future related project	Not applicable
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## Geo-referenced Maps

*Not applicable.*

## Abbreviations and Technical Terms

Abbreviation/Technical Term	Definition
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining
BCCC-SCRC	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre – Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGM	General Directorate of Mines
DIGECA	General Directorate of Environmental Quality
DINADECO	National Directorate of Community Development
EA	Executing Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	Global Mercury Partnership
IA	Implementing Agency
INA	National Learning Institute
INFOCOOP	National Institute for Cooperative Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MINAE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
MTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
OPF	Operational Focal Point
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PMC	Project Management Costs
POW	Programme of Work
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SETENA	National Environmental Technical Secretariat
UNCADA	Abangares Cantonal Union of Development Associations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator

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## 1. Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

The project objective was to assist Costa Rica in the development of its National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, raise awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan and the Minamata Convention.

The development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for ASGM is a requirement under the Minamata Convention on Mercury for each Party that determines that ASGM and processing in its territory is more than insignificant (Article 7)<sup>3</sup>.

UNEP was the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of project activities and reports. Additionally, UNEP through the Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) provided technical support and guidance during NAP development.

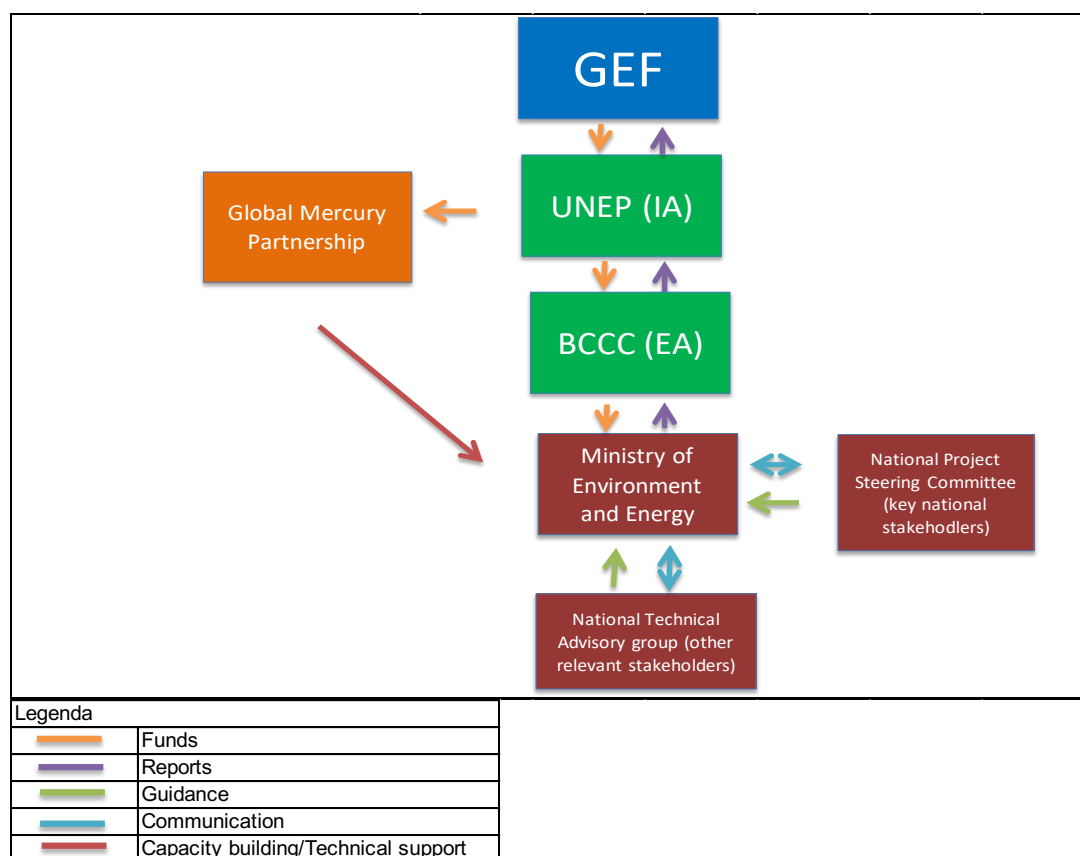
The main Executing Agency (EA), the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre – Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean Region based in Uruguay (BCCC-SCRC), was responsible of managing the project activities on a day-to-day basis in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). MINAE hosted the National Project Coordinator (NPC), supervised the work of subcontracted individuals and entities and led the exchanges and cooperation with other national and local institutions and stakeholders.

A National Coordination Mechanism (NCM), labelled as Project Steering Committee (PSC), was established at the beginning of the project including key national stakeholders: Ministry of Health; the Directorate of Environmental Quality Management (DIGECA), the General Directorate of Mines (DGM), the National Environmental Technical Secretariat (SETENA), the Environmental Health Unit of the Ministry of Health, and the Office of the Vice Minister of MINAE. Its objective was to evaluate the progress of the project and to take necessary measures to guarantee the fulfilment of its goals and objectives. The composition was gender-balanced and the body met monthly throughout project implementation.

A Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG) was foreseen at project design as a network of stakeholders who possess knowledge and information and whose collaboration and cooperation could support the successful formulation and future implementation of the NAP. While this group was not formally constituted, the PSC engaged these stakeholders regularly throughout the project (see stakeholder engagement section).

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<sup>3</sup> Costa Rica signed the Minamata Convention on 10 October 2013 and ratified it on 19 January 2017.



The project was approved on 14 February 2020 and the actual implementation started on 17 March 2020 with the signature of the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA). Due to impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and in order to be able to disseminate the results of the NAP and conduct additional activities, the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was amended twice: Amendment 1 to extend the project from 14 October 2022 until 30 April 2023 and Amendment 2 to extend the project until 31 July 2023.

Due to an efficient use of resources, the remaining funds allowed for the early implementation of some activities outlined in the NAP. A budget revision was requested in May 2023 to reallocate the remaining funds for the final activities. Such restructuring of funds was minor and did not affect the scope or outputs of the project.

## 2. Executing Agency Performance and Capacity

BCCC-SCRC and MINAE worked closely and in coordination. This project was the first NAP executed by the BCCC-SCRC which meant that some time was needed to develop an understanding of the ASGM sector, and the results expected. In parallel, there was a strong leadership of MINAE-DIGECA since its personnel had previous working experience in Abangares and knowledge of the area and its dynamics. In May 2022, there was a change in the government resulting in some replacements at the institutional level that did not affect project progress.

The recruitment of the project team and external consultancies was done by both institutions (including the preparation of the Terms of Reference). The local team was gender balanced and composed of eight individuals. In addition, a series of external consultancies were contracted to develop communication products, a gender strategy, a public health strategy, an environmental assessment and georeferenced services. There was a change of National Project Coordinator (NPC) in 2021.

In general, the execution of the project was satisfactory. All project reports and related annexes were complete and available at the time of the review. All results were achieved on time and successfully. Specific deliverables such as the gender strategy were included as cross-cutting elements across project outputs instead of consisting of a separate item.

A key element of this attainment was the strong involvement of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) resulting in national ownership and commitment towards the project results. The cost-efficient use of resources resulted in remaining funds that could be used for early implementation activities. These included a) the development of a good practice guide, b) the draft of a regulation regarding mercury and cyanide commercialization, c) an environmental assessment, d) training on the use of retorts and provision of retorts, e) personal protective equipment (PPE), f) mapping of the mining sites using drones.

When the execution arrangements were defined, the main national counterparts indicated the lack of available local executing agencies with capacity to manage GEF funds and experience related to the chemicals and waste focal area. Therefore, the modality of involving an entity at the regional level was agreed upon. This arrangement can present both advantages and disadvantages that should be assessed depending on the type of project and the national context in order to determine cost implications (for instance, costs associated with bank transfer commissions might be lower/higher than overheads of executing agencies on a case-by-case basis). An added value of this particular arrangement was the expertise and knowledge of the BCCC-SCRC on Chemicals and Waste, Multilateral Environmental Agreements and GEF project execution, among others.

The main outcome of the project, the National Action Plan (NAP) on the ASGM sector, was developed on time as it had to be completed by 19 July 2022<sup>4</sup>, and the results were made publicly available in Spanish in both the Minamata Convention, and the MINAE websites. Additionally, all project deliverables can be found in MINAE DIGECA's website. One of the key accomplishments of the project was the capacities developed at the local, national and international levels. In addition, providing hands-on training and pilots proved to be a practical way of generating interest and engagement from both the mining populations and the institutional counterparts.

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<sup>4</sup> Costa Rica notified the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention that ASGM activities were more than insignificant in its territory on 19 July 2019.

### 3. Summary of Results Achieved

Table 1: Achievement of Outcome(s)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	End of Project Progress Rating
<b>Objective:</b> <i>To assist Costa Rica in the development of its National Action Plan, raise awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan</i>	Completion of outcomes	NA	NA	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Satisfactory
<b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>Costa Rica is enabled to implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of the human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector</i>	Implementation of the activities identified in the NAP leading to reduced mercury emissions from the ASGM sector	None	Not applicable	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Highly Satisfactory



**Table 2: Delivery of Output(s)** *(Insert table from the last PIR Report)*

Outputs	Expected completion date	End of Project Implementation status (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	End of Project Progress Rating
<b>Output 1:</b> <i>Initial training and guidance provided to relevant stakeholders in Costa Rica to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention</i>				
Activity 1.1.1: <i>Enhance the existing roster of experts; collection and development of tools and methodologies for NAP development</i>		100%		Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.2: <i>Quality check of the NAP project products including e.g. national overview of the ASGM sector, draft of the NAP document and the final quality check by an independent consultant</i>		100%		Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.3: <i>Technical support and capacity building on key elements of the NAP as needed, including e.g. baseline inventories of mercury use in ASGM</i>		100%		Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.4: <i>Knowledge management and information exchange through the UN Environment Global Mercury Partnership website and/or Partners websites and tools</i>		100%		Highly Satisfactory
Activity 1.1.5: <i>Final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation on the NAP implementation</i>		100%		Highly Satisfactory
<b>Output 2:</b> <i>Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention</i>				
Activity 2.1.1: <i>National Inception workshop to (i) develop ToRs for the National Coordination Mechanism and Stakeholder Advisory Group; (ii) agree on the budget allocation and workplan for the project; and finally (iii) develop an awareness raising strategy on mercury use in ASGM and its environmental and health impacts to be implemented throughout the whole project (iv) develop a gender strategy to be implemented throughout the project; (v) develop a capacity building plan for a more effective participation of key stakeholders in the development of the NAP.</i>		100%		Satisfactory
Activity 2.1.2: <i>Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance</i>		100%		Satisfactory

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Expected completion date</b>	<b>End of Project Implementation status (%)</b>	<b>Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs</b>	<b>End of Project Progress Rating</b>
<i>Activity 2.1.3: Development of the draft NAP</i>		100%		Satisfactory
<i>Activity 2.1.4: Organize national consultations and trainings to finalize the NAP, raise awareness, build capacity for early implementation and agree on a roadmap for NAP endorsement and submission to the Minamata Convention</i>		100%		Highly Satisfactory
<i>Activity 2.1.5: Submit the endorsed NAP to the Minamata Secretariat</i>		100%		Highly Satisfactory
<b>Output 3.1: Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the Global Environment Facility</b>				
<i>Activity 3.1.1: EA develops and submits technical and financial reports quarterly to UN Environment using UN Environment's templates</i>		100%		Satisfactory
<i>Activity 3.1.2: UN Environment communicates project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template</i>		NA	NA	NA
<i>Activity 3.1.3: Develops and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to the UN Environment at project end</i>		100%		Satisfactory
<i>Activity 3.1.4: Submit final financial audit to UN Environment</i>		100%		Satisfactory
<b>Output 3.2: Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available</b>				
<i>Activity 3.2.1: Independent consultant carries out the terminal review upon the request of the UN Environment Task Manager and make it publicly available in the UN Environment website</i>		100%		Satisfactory

#### 4. Implementation Challenges and Adaptive Management

The Executing Agency encountered a number of challenges and implemented adaptive management strategies to overcome and manage these.

Challenge Encountered	Action Taken
<p><u>COVID-19 pandemic</u></p> <p>Due to the pandemic, in person meetings and field visits were restricted, especially during 2020 and 2021.</p>	<p>Meetings took place remotely and the team progressed with activities that did not require face-to-face participation. The inception workshop was postponed until it was possible to organize it and the work plan was assessed regularly by the PSC.</p>
<p><u>Disconformities with National Project Coordinator (NPC)</u></p> <p>The PSC highlighted Issues with the initial NPC.</p>	<p>The contract of the initial NPC was not renewed, and a new NPC was appointed. The selection was endorsed by the PSC and the new person joined the project in August 2021.</p>
<p><u>Change of Government</u></p> <p>Presidential elections were held in Costa Rica in February 2022.</p>	<p>Once the new government took office, the project information and progress were shared with newly appointed officials. Some members of the PSC changed, and the designations were updated via official notification.</p>
<p><u>Lack of progress with gender strategy</u></p> <p>There were a number of challenges with the progress and scope of the gender consultancy.</p>	<p>Capacity building, information exchange and meetings with the consultancy team took place during several months. Due to the lack of progress, the consultancy was cancelled, and the work was assumed internally by the MINAE's team.</p>

#### 5. Project Costs and Financing<sup>5</sup>

**Table 2: Project Total Funding and Expenditures**

Funding by source (Life of project)	Planned funding	Secured funding	Expended
<i>All figures as USD</i>			
GEF Grant	500,000 USD	500,000 USD	497,568 USD
Co-finance	None	None	
<i>Sub-total: Project Funding</i>			
Staffing (Total throughout the project)	Planned posts	Filled posts	-
<i>All figures as Full Time Equivalent</i>			
GEF grant-funded staff post costs	304,300 USD	304,300 USD	357,162 USD
Co-finance funded staff post costs			

<sup>5</sup> GUIDELINES ON THE PROJECT AND PROGRAM CYCLE POLICY (GEF/C.59/Inf.03) July 2020

"**Enabling Activities:** The Guidance has been clarified to confirm that co-financing is not required for EAs, that PPGs are not available for EAs, and that M&E budgets are not required as these costs do not apply to EAs." pg.33

"Enabling Activities qualify for full cost funding from the GEF - i.e. there is no co-finance requirement" pg.33

**Table 3: Expenditure by Component, Outcome or Output (depending on financial system capabilities)**

Component/sub-component/output All figures as USD	Estimated cost at design	Actual Expenditure	Expenditure ratio (actual/planned)
Component 1 (UNEP)	65,000 USD	50,000 USD	NA (UNEP)
Component 2 (BCRC)	379,546 USD	381,875 USD	1.01
Component 3 (BCRC / UNEP)	10,000 USD (BCRC)	7,641 USD	0.76
	0 USD (UNEP)	15,000 USD (UNEP)	NA (UNEP)
Project Management (BCRC)	45,454 USD	45,442 USD	0.99

(\*) The expenditures of the budget allocated to the Global Component is not reported as part of the individual projects.

## 6. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

Stakeholders participated regularly in project activities and comprised a wide range of institutions and individuals, mostly national and local authorities, ASGM cooperatives and community members. A list is presented below and in Figure 1:

- Business and Industry: CoopeOro, Cooperativa Oro Verde, Unión Cooperativa, Cooperativa Bonanza.
- Education and Academia: University of Costa Rica, National University of Costa Rica.
- Local authorities: including several dependencies of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (DIGECA, DGM, SETENA), Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade, Ministry of External Trade (Comex), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health (national, regional and local levels), Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), Municipality of Abangares, National Directorate of Community Development (DINADECO), National Institute for Cooperative Development (INFOCOOP), National Learning Institute (INA), Office of the Ombudsman, Association of Geologists, Foreign Trade Promoter (Procomer).
- Intergovernmental Organizations: UNEP.
- Other: Development Banking System.
- Workers and Trade Unions: Mining Association of Abangares, Municipal Mining Commission, Abangares Cantonal Union of Development Associations (UNCADA).

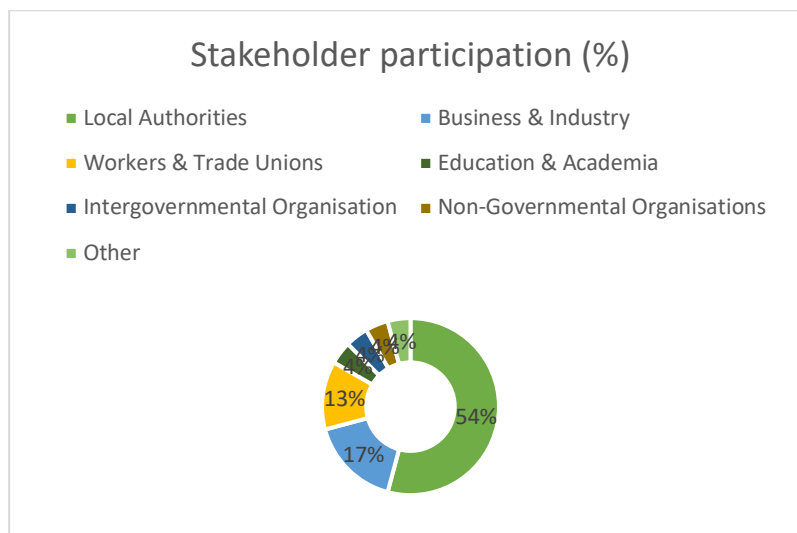
There was a regular involvement of institutions through the PSC. The main counterpart was DIGECA as the host of the Minamata Convention Focal Point. Nevertheless, there was a high involvement and coordination with the DGM as both are key for a successful implementation of the NAP.

The project inception was coincident with the COVID-19 pandemic which meant that restrictions for in-person meetings were in place. Consequently, the project steering committee adopted a communication strategy involving separate online meetings with various stakeholder groups, held from January to March 2021. In that sense, it was found that online meetings are not the appropriate channel for these stakeholders, who prefer in person exchanges.

ASGM associations also participated regularly in the project. At the beginning, there was some reticence to engage due to a lack of trust and fear of repercussions. Links with the Municipality were useful in generating trust and facilitating relationships with the team and PSC.

Partnerships with the University of Costa Rica and the National University can also be highlighted under stakeholder engagement.

**Figure 1: Stakeholder participation (percentage)**



A targeted awareness-raising strategy was developed for the project inception and field data collection phases. Consistent communication with various target groups was maintained throughout the project. Specific channels and messages were tailored to each audience based on the project phase. Emphasizing the need for a communication strategy aimed at different groups in Abangares, particularly local miners, was a key component of the awareness-raising effort.

A series of meetings took place at local and community levels including a) meeting with the leaders of ASGM cooperatives, Municipality and UNCADA (10 March 2021); b) pilot testing of equipment and trainings (28 to 30 November 2021); c) meeting to share progress of NAP (7 September 2022); and d) decontamination pilot testing (22 March 2023).

It has not been possible to assess the overall involvement of women in project activities as sex-disaggregated data. Nevertheless, when this information was available, gender-balanced participation could be observed.

Generally, the project strengthened the capacity at the local and national levels. The Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) provided information, technical support and available tools and methodologies regularly to the project team and partners. Feedback and recommendations were also shared regularly.

The capacity building sessions were planned based on a survey conducted on miners' capacity building needs which allowed for a more effective participation of these stakeholders in the development of the NAP. Hands-on approaches were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and contributed to increase their interest and commitment towards the project.

Key capacity building activities are listed below:

- An online training on the methodology from 22 to 25 February 2021 (14 attendees, 7 M, 7F).
- A 2-day training on best practices and pilot testing in Abangares on 30 November and 1 December 2021 (32 attendees and 26 attendees respectively).

- A 2-day regional workshop on lessons learned from 8 to 10 November 2022 in a hybrid modality. The first day took place in San José (38 attendees) and the second day in Abangares (29 attendees). In addition to national and local stakeholders, there was a number of participants from other countries in the region (Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay).
- A training on the use of retorts on 15-16 February 2023.
- A training by Pure Earth on the recovery of mercury from mercury-contaminated tailings and contaminated sites on 21-22 March 2023. The training was split in two sessions, one aimed at institutions in San José (33 attendees) and one technical in Abangares (14 attendees).
- A training by Aero Academy targeting government officials on mapping mining activities and their environmental impacts on 25 July 2023. The course served to obtain the required licenses to operate drones.

## 7. Awareness Raising Activities

The project team in consultation with the PSC worked on aspects related to communication and awareness raising although a dedicated strategy on the use of mercury in ASGM was not available at the time of the review. Nevertheless, the Executing Agency provided the relevant information related to awareness raising activities conducted by the project which can be found below.

A series of communication products including seven videos, six audios and three posters/flyers were prepared on the NAP project, the worst practices in ASGM according to the Minamata Convention, and the impacts of mercury on health. In addition, caps, bags, bottles, and posters to raise awareness on the project were developed. All materials prepared were tailored to ASGM communities (e.g., using simple and friendly language, synthesized materials) which helped to effectively reach this target audience.

A communication campaign took place using radio, TV and social media showing short videos and audios on the content mentioned above. The campaign proved to be effective as some changes on behaviours were observed on the ground (e.g., uptake on the use of personal protective equipment, burning of the amalgam far from residential areas...). In parallel, all the information about the project was made available in the Ministry's website (<http://www.digeca.go.cr/areas/mercurio-convenio-de-minamata>). A story on the project and the regional lessons learned workshop was also published in the Global Mercury Partnership website<sup>6</sup>.

Events and meetings were organized to socialize the project and raise awareness about the use of mercury in ASGM. A list of key events and meetings is presented below:

- An inception workshop on 20 January 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The participation of the Minister of Environment and Energy showed a strong commitment of the government towards the project and the Minamata Convention.
- A series of meetings and events to share information and validate the project's progress: a) working session (25 November 2021, 16 attendees, 8M, 8F), b) strategies validation workshop (3 December 2021, 40 attendees); c) online public health validation workshop (31 March 2022); d) workshop in San José (24 January 2023, 26 attendees); and e) workshop in Abangares (15-16 February 2023, 51 attendees).
- XIV Geological Congress of Central America and VII National Geological Congress (30 June 2022).
- Screening of the movie Minamata (10 August 2022).

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/news/blogpost/costa-rica-adds-mercury-and-artisanal-gold-mining-its-environmental-priorities>

- Interview with Conciencia UCR, Channel 5 (7 September 2022).
- Participation International Congress on Mercury, Education and Health (5 December 2022).
- Presentation of NAP in Webinar “Let’s talk about Chemistry” CQCR (21 June 2023).

The regional lessons-learned workshop<sup>7</sup> can also be highlighted under this section.

## **8. Sustainability and the Scaling Up of Positive Results**

At the design stage, the project was linked to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Costa Rica (2018-2022). It was consistent with the following elements: a) national consultation and dialogue; b) informed decision making based on data collected on the ASGM sector in Costa Rica; c) opportunity provision for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), in particular for associations of miners, to build capacities through the project. However, no evidence on the engagement with the UN Country Team or the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) was found at the time of the review.

During implementation, the commitment and interest of the Government, mainly through the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Ministry of Health, materialized on a regular basis. Costa Rica has a strong track record in progress towards environmental protection and it is likely that mercury use in the ASGM sector will continue to be a priority in the medium term. Furthermore, the Government officially endorsed the NAP in March 2024 and established a Steering Committee to oversee its implementation composed by the DGM, DIGECA, SETENA and the Ministry of Health. This body will support implementation and monitoring of the Plan in the coming years.

The NAP identified a plan to finance the implementation of its activities. However, additional funding is needed, and potential sources are already being explored (e.g., possibility of joining GEF-funded planet GOLD programme). It is necessary to determine the specific amounts need for some activities, especially the ones related to technological change. Activities related to legal, social and economic aspects could be embedded as part of the operational planning of national institutions.

Capacity building was one of the key successes of the project impacting stakeholders at the local, national and international levels. Providing miners with hands-on training and conducting pilots (e.g., use of retorts, decontamination of tailings) was a practical way of generating interest and engagement in the longer term. The project generated knowledge products that could be of use for areas outside Abangares and other Spanish-speaking countries. Partnerships with educational and training institutions could be sought to increase the reach of the materials developed and develop capacities further.

The lessons-learned workshop generated useful links with other countries that could allow for further collaboration on ASGM and mercury related topics. Coordination mechanisms and existing relationships with stakeholders should be used and capitalized to generate common areas of work and synergies in the future.

## **9. Incorporation of Human Rights and Gender Equality**

In the project document, it was indicated that sex-disaggregated data from the ASGM sector was largely missing in Costa Rica. It was also reported that there were several women miner leaders in Abangares. The GMP conducted an online training on 16 December 2021 on how to integrate a gender perspective in NAPs. Subsequently, a consultancy team with expertise on gender was contracted to prepare a gender strategy for the NAP. The purpose of the

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.digeca.go.cr/noticias/paises-latinoamericanos-se-reunen-para-discutir-retos-de-la-mineria-artesanal-y-en-pequena>



consultancy was a) to understand and assess the role of vulnerable groups in the ASGM sector; b) to identify gender gaps in the ASGM sector and propose actions to reduce them; and c) to prepare recommendations for incorporating the gender perspective in the NAP. However, issues with the deadlines and scope of the services to be provided led to the cancellation of the contract. Therefore, instead of developing a dedicated gender strategy, gender mainstreaming was assumed internally by the project team being reflected in several sections of the NAP including socioeconomic data related to the ASGM workforce and participation of women in the ASGM sector.

Overall, in meetings, workshops and events, sex-disaggregated data was collected and reported although it was missing for some activities, especially the ones conducted in the field. In general terms, when information was available, participation of men and women was balanced within the project team, the PSC and across project activities.

A relevant activity related to gender mainstreaming and women empowerment was the feature of women miners from Abangares in the XIV Geological Congress conducted in San José.

Gender considerations were integrated throughout the NAP, as evidence by multiple references to women in ASGM and the community, their identification as vulnerable groups, the key barriers to gender mainstreaming and the dedicated strategies addressing these issues. The baseline information includes qualitative data on women's participation in the ASGM supply chain. However, quantifying or estimating their participation was challenging due to the dynamic nature of the activity. Overall, the project team would have benefited from clearer guidelines and recommendations from the Implementing Agency on the expected outcomes and results of the gender strategy. This would have been particularly useful when designing data collection tools to incorporate gender-sensitive information.

## **10. Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards**

There were no negative impacts identified at the submission stage as the project aimed at assessing the situation of mercury use in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Costa Rica. No direct actions on the ground were foreseen and therefore safeguards were not activated, and the overall categorization was as a 'low risk' project.

Regarding the safeguard standard related to gender equality (#8), the EA had to ensure equal participation of men and women in capacity building and awareness raising activities and to develop a strategy to mainstream gender equality throughout project implementation. As mentioned in the previous section, the dedicated strategy did not materialize. Nevertheless, gender participation was balanced in the decision-making bodies and in project activities. Project personnel within DIGECA were designated within the PSC to monitor the implementation of gender-related activities.

In relation to consultations with indigenous people, the EA had to ensure that representatives were previously informed and agreed to provide information on mercury exposure and contamination as well as undertake efforts to include potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups in decision-making. In the case of Costa Rica, Indigenous People's territories are located far from ASGM areas and therefore the project was not directly relevant to them. Nonetheless, potentially affected stakeholders were identified and strategies targeting these groups and vulnerable populations have been included in the NAP.

At the time of project completion, no significant impacts of the project were identified as it mainly assisted Costa Rica to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment.



## 11. Knowledge Management

Technical expertise, guidelines and tools to facilitate the development of the NAP were facilitated by the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership<sup>8</sup>. In addition, the GMP organized a number of relevant events for the project such as the “Webinar: ASGM and National Action Plans in the LAC region: lessons learned, tools and implementation” (26 August 2020); “Webinar: Integrating Gender Dimensions into National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining” (17 June 2021); “Minamata side event: Sound management of mercury-containing tailings in ASGM” (3 November 2021); and “Webinar: Best management practices in the use of cyanide in ASGM” (25 January 2022).

The information and knowledge generated by the project were managed effectively. Information was disseminated during the field visits and events, and DIGECA’s website houses all the deliverables developed. Among these, highlights include the “Manual for the use, manufacture and maintenance of the tube retort” and the “ASGM Good Practices Manual”.

An innovative element was the mapping and georeferencing of mining and tailings sites carried out using drone technology. An area of more than 5,000 hectares was covered in the Abangares protection zone generating relevant inputs for decision-making and complementing the data generated in the baseline assessment. Six government officials were capacitated in this type of assessment allowing for similar activities in the future.

A number of capacity building and awareness raising activities took place during the project lifetime including the regional lessons-learned workshop organized. Presentations, materials and documents shared have been compiled and store in DIGECA’s online repositories.

Lastly, the NAP was produced in Spanish including an executive summary in both English and Spanish. Hard copies and digital versions were prepared and distributed.

Taking into account that the project overlapped with the COVID-19, it is clear that adaptive management and regular communication with the PSC helped to deliver the outputs adequately and successfully.

## 12. Lessons Learned

Costa Rica’s National Action Plan on mercury in ASGM has been finalized and it is ready for implementation. The action plan is relevant, not only to ensure compliance with the Minamata Convention, but also to more broadly help ASGM stakeholders in Costa Rica to continue to make progress towards more responsible ASGM.

**Lesson 1:** Relationships and communication with ASGM communities are key for the success of the NAP. The informality of the sector often leads to a lack of trust and willingness to share information with authorities. Interactions with the mining communities were discussed and evaluated by the project team and the PSC on a regular basis. Liaising with community leaders and developing inputs that could be used by these groups was appreciated and useful in generating trust (e.g., Good Practices Guide). However, at times, understanding of the project objective and outputs was mixed and interactions with different community members led to confusions and hampered participation of the wider ASGM community. Specifically in relation to the communication and awareness raising materials, investing time in adapting these to the audience proved to be helpful in reaching the desired targets. In general, NAP projects

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<sup>8</sup> Relevant documents related to the NAP are available in the GMP website: <https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/what-we-do/artisanal-and-small-scale-gold-mining-asgm/national-action-plans>

could benefit from developing a clear communication strategy during project inception, specifically targeting ASGM communities.

Lesson 2: Conducting a survey on training needs was helpful to design the content of the training sessions. Capacity building activities including pilots on site and hands-on approaches proved to be effective in engaging mining communities. Knowledge was also managed successfully through the development and distribution of products tailored to specific audiences and register.

Lesson 3: The project planned relevant activities related to gender (training on gender, gender consultancy, gender strategy), and managed to mainstream gender in both the baseline and dedicated strategies. Notwithstanding, this aspect should be strengthened across all NAP projects during project implementation to adequately address the complex nature of gender barriers. Participation was balanced when sex-disaggregated data was available, but information was missing from certain project activities. This element should be prioritized at project design and inception across the team and all activities and monitored regularly jointly with Human-Rights Based Approaches (HRBA).

Lesson 4: Regular involvement of the PSC and effective use of resources and time allowed for an early completion of all outputs and activities and additional funds to conduct early implementation activities. The inclusion of the georeferenced mapping was an outstanding way of complementing the baseline data collection and will be a useful reference for other countries with similar challenges.

Lesson 5: Stakeholder engagement was successful and managed to cover a wide range of entities and stakeholders. Decisions were reached by consensus and information was shared transparently. Participation was high and constant throughout implementation and the project showed adaptive management to circumstances taking into account the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project reached out to additional or wider groups within the ASGM community and other type of stakeholders (e.g., financial sector, UN Country Team, ...) to share the knowledge generated and identify potential synergies with the work on ASGM.

Lesson 6: Particularly for this project, the external context did not materialize in any substantial risk. There were elections overlapping with implementation, but the change of government and related focal points was conducted in a smooth manner due to the well-established relationship and communication with the PSC. Nevertheless, specific institutional actions previous to the NAP project affected relationships with the ASGM communities at the beginning of the project. As mentioned in previous sections, the inception phase of the Project overlapped with COVID-19 and online meetings were prioritized until sanitary restrictions were lifted. Building and improving inter-institutional coordination previous and in parallel to NAP design and implementation could prevent miscommunication or misalignment and facilitate the relationships and access to information and the overall impact and reach. ASGM also takes place in other areas in the country but these were not part of the baseline as the recommendation from DGM indicated that ASGM was only taking in Abangares at that time. It is recommended to include these in future baseline assessments as part of the NAP review.

### 13. Recommendations

<u>Recommendation 1:</u>	Design a communication and awareness raising strategy adapted to ASGM communities and the local context leveraging established relationships with local organizations and lessons learned from other NAP on ASGM. Lessons on effective engagement with ASGM could be drawn from countries where this has been successful. Designate official communication channels and focal points jointly with community and mining leaders can also help building trust. Information about the project objective, activities and timeline should be communicated and expectations understood and managed early on. Recording or drafting meeting minutes could be useful to avoid potential misunderstandings and keep a track record of interactions. Synthesized and user-friendly materials are recommended and generating inputs that can be used by these communities is encouraged.
<u>Responsibility</u>	Executing Agency, Government counterparts
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase and throughout implementation
<u>Priority</u>	High
<u>Recommendation 2:</u>	Conduct a training needs assessment with key counterparts (government officials, mining communities) at the beginning of the project to better understand the existing knowledge and awareness gaps and be able to develop a training plan tailored and adapted to the key priorities. Prioritize hands-on and pilots on site to generate interest, engagement and commitment.
<u>Responsibility</u>	Executing Agency, Government counterparts
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium
<u>Recommendation 3:</u>	A dedicated gender mainstreaming strategy needs to be produced at project inception and regularly monitored throughout implementation. Gender mainstreaming needs to be done in partnership with several national stakeholders and Project team experts. Specific training should be delivered all team members and the PSC on "UNEP's Guide on Incorporating Gender Dimensions into National Strategy Setting in Chemicals Management" and clarity on the expected outcomes should be provided by the IA. In addition, elements on gender need to be incorporated in a cross-cutting manner to all activities (in particular to the tools to gather information on the field). These aspects could also benefit from a careful monitoring and feedback by the Implementing Agency.
<u>Responsibility</u>	Executing Agency, Implementing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	High
<u>Recommendation 4:</u>	Explore the feasibility of including georeferenced mapping as part of the activities should this have an added value for the country. Sharing experiences and building on the existing knowledge to use these tools is recommended for future projects.
<u>Responsibility</u>	All

<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Low

<u>Recommendation 5:</u>	Monitor regularly stakeholder engagement and aim at involving wider groups that could support NAP implementation from a different perspective (e.g., financial sector, gold traders, UN Country Team...). It is recommended that synergies with these groups are further defined and generated to support NAP implementation. Involve the Minamata Convention Secretariat and search for additional synergies related to human health and the environment. Taking into account the diverse socioeconomic context of ASGM workforce and the related communities, it is recommended that the project outcomes are approached in a holistic manner, involving stakeholders in addition to the Ministry of Environment.
<u>Responsibility</u>	Executing Agency, Implementing Agency
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

<u>Recommendation 6:</u>	Discussing the external context and main risks to project implementation at the inception phase would be useful to ensure a proper planning of activities (e.g., are election and/or changes in the government foreseen in the coming years, how does climate events affect mining activities, transboundary nature of mercury and gold trade and use and related workforce, formalization levels ...). In addition, building a strong coordination and communication between institutions since an early stage will be useful for a successful development and implementation of the NAP. Working groups amongst the institutions in charge of implementing the NAP could a good way of advancing implementation. Finally, the Steering Committee should consider extending the targeted areas in the upcoming NAP reviews.
<u>Responsibility</u>	Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, PSC
<u>Timeframe</u>	Inception phase
<u>Priority</u>	Medium

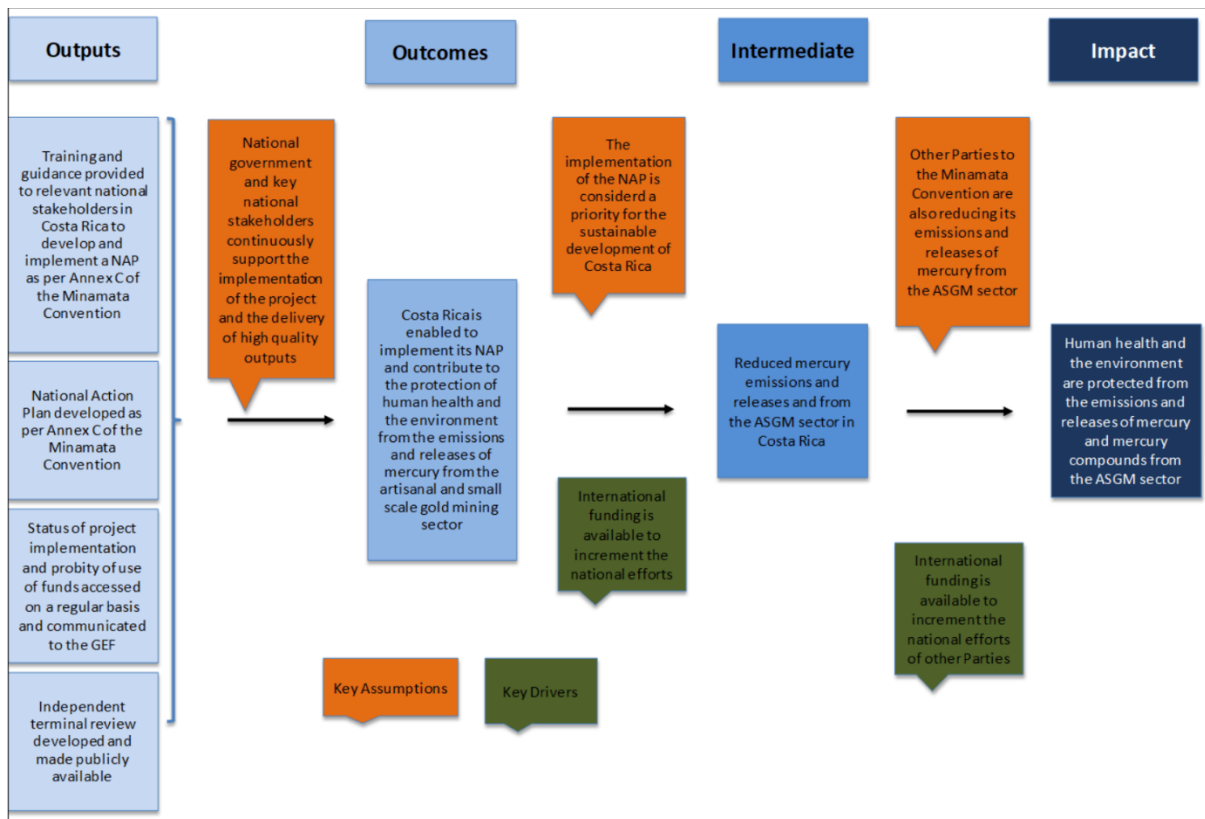
## Annexes

### Annex 1 Logical Framework and Theory of Change diagram

#### Logical Framework

Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Means of verification	PoW Expected Accomplishment
Costa Rica is enabled to implement its NAP and contribute to the protection of human health and the environment from the emissions and releases of mercury from the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector	<p><u>Baseline:</u> None</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Implementation of activities identified in the NAP leading to reduced mercury emissions from the ASGM sector</p>	NAP submitted to the Minamata Convention	Under the UN Environment biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2018-2019 "Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)"
Project Outputs	Indicators (with baseline and targets)	Means of verification	PoW Output Reference Number
1. Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Costa Rica to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Awareness raising and monitoring activities made in the framework of the Minamata Initial Assessment project.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Relevant stakeholders are further trained to actively contribute to the NAP development as per the capacity building strategy developed at the inception meeting.</p>	Capacity building and awareness raising workshop report and list of participants	PoW 524.21
2. National Action Plan developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	<p><u>Baseline:</u> None</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 1</p>	NAP uploaded in the Minamata Convention website	PoW 524.21
3.1. Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the Global Environment Facility	<p><u>Baseline:</u> None</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Reports submitted on a regular basis according to the M&amp;E plan</p>	Quarterly progress and financial reports Terminal report Final audit	PoW 524.21
3.2. Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available	<p><u>Baseline:</u> NA</p> <p><u>Target:</u> M&amp;E implemented in a timely basis according to the project M&amp;E plan</p>	Terminal evaluation	PoW 524.21

Theory of Change diagram



**Annex 2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Not available.

Annex 3 **Planned Multi-Year Budget** (*Listing the activities per component/  
outcome and comparing the planned versus executed budget – life of  
project*)

Project Name:		Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Costa Rica																			
Executing Agency:		BCRC/SCRC Uruguay																			
Project implementation period:		From: 1 April 2020		To: 30 July 2023																	
Reporting period:		From: 1 April 2023		To: 30 July 2023																	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/ OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		Original Budget									Budget (April 2023)					Budget Revision (June 2023) - current request					
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3		PMC	Total	Component 1			PMC	Total Revised Budget (April 2023)	Component 1			PMC	Total Revised Budget (June 2023)	
		Global technical support for NAP development	National Action Plan Development	Monitoring and Evaluation	AA	Output 1.1	Output 2.2	Output 3.1			Output 3.2	Global technical support for NAP development	National Action Plan Development			Monitoring and Evaluation	Global technical support for NAP development	National Action Plan Development			Monitoring and Evaluation
		Output 1.1	Output 2.2	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	AA	Output 1.1	Output 2.2	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	Output 1.1	Output 2.2	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	Output 1.1	Output 2.2	Output 3.1	Output 3.2			
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$			
10	UMOA CODES	BL																			
	1100	Project Personnel																			
	1161	1101	Project coordinator				25,000.00	25,000.00						25,000.00	25,000.00				25,000.00	25,000.00	
	1161	1102	Project administration				20,454.00	20,454.00						20,454.00	20,454.00				20,454.00	20,454.00	
		1199	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,454.00	45,454.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,454.00	45,454.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,454.00	45,454.00
		1200	Consultants w/m																		
	1161	1201	National consultants		253,846.00			253,846.00		268,223.00				268,223.00			281,747.00			281,747.00	
	1161	1202	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review		30,000.00			30,000.00		30,000.00				30,000.00		30,000.00				30,000.00	
		1299	Sub-Total	0.00	283,846.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	283,846.00	0.00	298,223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	298,223.00	0.00	311,747.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	311,747.00
		1600	Travel on official business (above staff)																		
	1561	1601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff		10,000.00			10,000.00		10,000.00				10,000.00		4,400.00				4,400.00	
		1699	Sub-Total	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	4,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,400.00
			Component Total	0.00	293,846.00	0.00	0.00	45,454.00	339,300.00	0.00	308,223.00	0.00	0.00	45,454.00	353,677.00	0.00	316,147.00	0.00	0.00	45,454.00	361,601.00
20		2100	Sub contracts (UN Organizations)																		
	2261	2101	UN Sub-contract (\$50,000 managed by UNEP)	50,000.00				50,000.00	50,000.00					50,000.00	50,000.00					50,000.00	
		2199	Sub-total	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	
			Component total	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	
30		3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)																		
	3302/3	3201	Training on inventory development for the ASGM sector (incl. Provision of materials)		20,000.00			20,000.00		12,657.00				12,657.00		12,657.00				12,657.00	
		3299	Sub-Total	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	12,657.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,657.00	0.00	12,657.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,657.00
		3300	Meetings/conferences																		
	3302/3	3301	Inception workshop		15,000.00			15,000.00		9,469.00				9,469.00		9,469.00				9,469.00	
	3302/3	3302	Final national lessons learned workshop		15,000.00			15,000.00		13,497.00				13,497.00		13,497.00				13,497.00	
	3302/3	3303	Coordination meetings	0.00	8,000.00			8,000.00		8,000.00				8,000.00		8,000.00				8,000.00	
		3399	Sub-Total	0.00	38,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,000.00	0.00	30,966.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,966.00	0.00	30,966.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,966.00
			Component Total	0.00	58,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58,000.00	0.00	43,623.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,623.00	0.00	43,623.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,623.00
40		4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)																		
	4261	4101	Operational costs		2,000.00			2,000.00		2,000.00				2,000.00		0.00				0.00	
		4199	Sub-Total	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		4200	Non expendable equipment																		
	4261	4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector		4,000.00			4,000.00		4,000.00				4,000.00		3,385.00				3,385.00	
	4261	4202	Software		2,000.00			2,000.00		2,000.00				2,000.00		0.00				0.00	
		4299	Sub-Total	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	3,385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,385.00
			Component Total	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	3,385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,385.00
50		5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)																		
	5161	5201	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results		12,000.00			12,000.00		12,000.00				12,000.00		12,000.00				12,000.00	
	5161	5202	Preparation of final report		5,700.00			5,700.00		5,700.00				5,700.00		5,700.00				5,700.00	
		5299	Sub-Total	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,700.00
		5300	Sundry (communications, postages)																		
	5161	5301	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc)	0.00	2,000.00			2,000.00		2,000.00				2,000.00		1,050.00				1,050.00	
	5161	5302	Recovery of costs					0.00													
		5399	Sub-total	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	1,050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,050.00
		5500	Evaluation																		
	5161	5501	Independent Terminal Evaluation (\$15,000 managed by UNEP)	15,000.00				15,000.00	15,000.00					15,000.00						15,000.00	
	5161	5502	Independent Financial Audit			10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00				10,000.00		7,641.00				7,641.00	
		5599	Sub-Total	15,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	22,641.00	0.00	0.00	22,641.00
		5999	Component Total	15,000.00	19,700.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	44,700.00	15,000.00	19,700.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	44,700.00	0.00	18,750.00	22,641.00	0.00	0.00	41,391.00
			TOTAL	65,000.00	379,546.00	10,000.00	0.00	45,454.00	500,000.00	65,000.00	379,546.00	10,000.00	0.00	45,454.00	500,000.00	50,000.00	381,905.00	22,641.00	0.00	45,454.00	500,000.00

\$ change (amendment vs original budget)

0 0 0 0 0 0 (15,000.00) 2,359.00 12,641.00 - - -



## Annex 4 Risk Management Log

Not available.

## Annex 5 Final Financial Statement

UNEP Budget Line	Description	Total project budget REV	Quarterly Expenditures 2023			Total cumulative expenditures	Total cumulative expenditures from previous period (2020-2022)	Total cumulative expenditures from previous period (2020-2023)	Balance
			Q1 2023	Q2 2023	July 2023				
1.101	Project coordinator	25.000	5.600	2.160	942	8.702	16.287	24.989	11
1.102	Project administration	20.454	3.660	500	3.452	7.612	12.841	20.453	1
1.201	National consultants	281.747	2.802	44.232	39.271	86.305	195.415	281.720	27
1.202	Int'l consultant for inventory training and development or review	30.000	-	-	-	-	30.000	30.000	-
1.601	Travel Project coordinator/project staff	4.400	-	956	-	956	3.442	4.398	2
2.101	UN Sub-contract (\$50,000 managed by UNEP) Training on inventory development for the ASGM sector (incl. Provision of materials)	50.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.000
3.201	Inception workshop	12.657	2.784	-	-	2.784	9.873	12.657	-
3.301	Final national lessons learned workshop	9.469	1.298	-	-	1.298	8.171	9.469	-
3.302	Coordination meetings	13.497	-	-	-	-	13.497	13.497	-
3.303	Operational costs	8.000	-	3.351	827	4.178	3.822	8.000	-
4.101	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.201	Software	3.385	-	-	-	-	3.385	3.385	-
4.202	Summary reports, visualization and diffusion of results	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.201	Preparation of final report	12.000	4.292	1.838	118	6.248	5.751	11.999	1
5.202	Communications (postage, bank transfers, etc.)	5.700	3.744	-	1.778	5.522	178	5.700	-
5.301	Independent Terminal Evaluation (\$15,000 managed by UNEP)	1.050	-	-	-	-	1.050	1.050	-
5.501	Independent Financial Audit	15.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.000
5.502		7.641	-	-	2.610	2.610	2.641	5.251	2.390
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>500.000</b>	<b>24.180</b>	<b>53.037</b>	<b>48.998</b>	<b>126.215</b>	<b>306.353</b>	<b>432.568</b>	<b>67.432</b>

Annex 6 **Inventory of Non- Expendable Equipment**

## APPENDIX 6A. INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

UNIT VALUE US\$ 1,000 AND ABOVE

Project title: Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Costa Rica

Project number: 10423

Project executing partner: Basel Convention Coordinating Centre- Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean Region (BCCC-SCRC) (herein, the Uruguay Centre) in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE);

Project implementation period: From April 2020 To July 2023

Report as at (ddmmyyyy): July 2023

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US\$)	Purchased/ Imported from (Name of Country)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/ Recommendation for disposal
ELENOVO 3 15.6FHD TOUCH I5-1135G7 12GB 512GB	PF38X5RG	16/6/2022	703	COSTA RICA		MINAE	N/A
ELENOVO 3 15.6FHD TOUCH I5-1135G7 12GB 512GB	PF36EY21	16/6/2022	703	COSTA RICA		MINAE	N/A
ELENOVO 3 15.6FHD TOUCH I5-1135G7 12GB 512GB	PF39WYR1	16/6/2022	703	COSTA RICA		MINAE	N/A
-EXDISCO DURO EXTERNO 5TB SEAGATE 2.5	WXC2DA10KFV9	16/6/2022	184	COSTA RICA		MINAE	N/A
-EXDISCO DURO EXTERNO 5TB SEAGATE 2.6	WX62DB17162C	16/6/2022	184	COSTA RICA		MINAE	N/A
-EXDISCO DURO EXTERNO 5TB SEAGATE 2.7	WXC2DB1NZ8ZX	16/6/2022	184	COSTA RICA		MINAE	N/A
Total (as per Budget Line 4299)			<u>2 661,00</u>				

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name:

Shirley Soto Montew  
(duly authorized official of Executing Division)

Signature: 

Title:

Directora. Dipeca

Date:

14 julio 2023

Annex 7 **Key project deliverables/outputs** (e.g. a report to the relevant Convention; publications; reports of training/meetings; lists of participants etc.)

NAP Costa Rica deliverables available at: <http://www.digeca.go.cr/areas/mercurio-convenio-de-minamata>