



Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mexico

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT

Project Title

Development of National Action Plan for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mexico

Countries

Mexico

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

Chemicals and Waste, Focal Areas, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Strategic Communications, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
ASGM National Action Plan (ASGM NAP)	10/24/2019	12/2/2019	11/30/2021	11/30/2021

Duration

24In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

47,500

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-EA	GET	500,000	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	500,000
			0

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Assist Mexico in the development of its National Action Plan, raise national awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the National Action Plan

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Global Technical Support for National Action Plan development	Mexico 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	1.1 Training and guidance provided to relevant national stakeholders in Mexico to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	50,000	
2. National Action Plan development	Mexico 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	2.1 National Action Plan developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention	379,546	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	Mexico 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	3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the Global 3.2 Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available	25,000	
Sub Total (\$)			454,546	0
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			45,454	
Sub Total(\$)			45,454	0
Total Project Cost(\$)			500,000	0

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
				Total Co-Financing(\$)

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	500,000	47,500
Total Gef Resources(\$)					500,000	47,500

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury that entered into force in 16 August 2017. The major highlights of the Convention include a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, control measures on air emissions, and the international regulation of the informal sector for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM).

The Minamata Convention on Mercury, under Article 13, identifies and describes two entities that will function as the Financial Mechanism to support capacity building and technical assistance:

- ü the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund; and
- ü a Specific International Programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance.

The GEF financial support of mercury related activities is included in the GEF VII Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy, which addresses mercury issues under the Program 4: Support enabling activities under the Minamata Convention, including Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining National Action Plan (ASGM NAP).

Mexico participated actively in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) negotiations supported by UN Environment. In October 2013, Mexico became a signatory of the Minamata Convention.

In September 25th 2017 Mexico notified the Minamata Secretariat, according to article 07 paragraph 3 of the Minamata Convention, that “artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant”. Hence, Mexico shall develop and implement a National Action Plan in accordance with Annex C and submit its Plan to the Secretariat no later than August 2020.

In January 2017, Mexico ratified the Minamata Convention.

In 2018, the Mexican government finalized the implementation of the Minamata Initial Assessment project, where a special emphasis was given to the ASGM sector.

Besides contributing to the implementation of the Minamata Convention, the project also contributes to the achievement of the UN Environment Biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2018-2019, **expected accomplishment A** “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)”. In fact, as a result of this project Mexico will have used UN Environment analysis and guidance, and will have applied a multi-sectoral approach, in developing an Action Plan that promote sound chemicals management and the implementation of a relevant multilateral environmental agreement, the Minamata Convention.

UNDAF Mexico

The following section draws on the **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** of Mexico. In order to ensure that this project contributes to the UNDAF outcomes, representatives from the United Nations Country Team (e.g. UNDP National Representation) will be invited to attend the inception workshop and to take part in the National Coordination Mechanism. It is important to indicate that the participation of the United Nations Country team in the National Coordination Mechanism will result in a closer analysis and assessment of the progress made in terms of National Priorities.

Mexico as a signatory to the Minamata Convention will expect important social, economic and environmental benefits, especially since the first national goal set by the Development National Plan is aimed at achieving sustained and sustainable economic growth. Mexico has an environmental regulation that limits emissions and releases of mercury to the environment and waste disposal controls.

Mexico has made considerable progress on linking chemicals related aspects to the national development agenda issues. Mexico’s United Development Assistance Framework document (UNDAF) for 2014-2019 has prioritized six cooperation areas, as follows:

1. Equity and social inclusion
2. Economic and productive development
3. Environmental sustainability and green economy
4. Citizen’s security, social cohesion and justice
5. Democratic governability
6. Global alliance for development

Under cooperation area 3, Mexico recognises the importance of human development and environmental protection. The report indicates that environmental indicators have been deteriorated and that plans for economic development, fight against poverty must include the conservation and protection of the environment. In that sense, this project will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF objectives by reinforcing capacities of national stakeholders to manage mercury, involving activities in a sound manner. Participant

authorities and private sector institutions will be better able to reduce the risk posed by mercury and activities using mercury compounds and will also have a good knowledge of sound practices and best available techniques (BAT) to reduce mercury releases from these type of activities. The project will also advocate at all time for equal gender participation, women participation will be encouraged, in line with UNDAF area cooperation 1 on equity and social inclusion.

The NAP future implementation also has the potential to contribute to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals in Mexico:

- ü Sustainable Development Goal (2) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NAP has strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector and consequently contributes to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9). Indirectly, the positive impacts over population's health also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goal (1) - end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Many ASGM miners are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty due, among others, to the burden with the costs associated with the deterioration of the miner's health (target 1.2);
- ü Sustainable Development Goal (8) promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. The NAP will identify the steps needed to facilitate the formalization of the ASGM sector and will develop strategies to promote the reduction of emissions releases, and exposure to mercury in the ASGM sector. The implementation of these measures will improve the working conditions of miners, in particular through the elimination of worst practices of mercury use in ASGM and a broader access to mercury-free methods (target 8.3, 8.4);
- ü The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the collection of sex-disaggregated, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NAP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury use in ASGM will be developed. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c). For more information on the gender dimensions of this project, please refer to this specific session at pages 14 and 15 of this document;
- ü Sustainable Development Goal (6) – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The implementation of the NAP will contribute in particular to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals in the ASGM areas;
- ü Sustainable Development Goal (12) – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The implementation of the NAP will directly contribute to achieve the target 12.4 under this goal that is to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The NAP contributes to the environmentally sound management of mercury by facilitating the early implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Artisanal Small Scale Mining

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) refers to informal activities carried out using little technology and machinery. It is estimated that more than 100 million people in the world are engaged in these types of activities, especially in developing countries. In some areas, conflicts arise because ASM is practiced in the vicinity of large-scale mines. The legal status, specific characteristics and local definitions of ASM vary from country to country, so there is no single exact definition of this activity.

Due to the lack of a standard definition, it is difficult to estimate its magnitude and the number of people working in this sector, either permanently or seasonally^[1]. Nor do official statistics exist in this regard.

In 1999 a study reported 13 million people working directly in the ASM and between 80 and 100 million people whose livelihoods were linked to this activity. Of the 13 million people involved, 4.5 million are women and 1 million are children^[2].

Due to the increase in the price of gold and other minerals, there are currently at least 25 million artisanal miners and between 150 and 170 million people whose livelihoods are related to ASM^[3].

People practice ASM for several reasons. While some are attracted to this industry, others are excluded from their main livelihoods. For example, in Africa the increase in ASM is related to the lower viability of agriculture, with ASM being a complementary source of income. Other factors include poverty, economic crisis, natural disasters and conflicts. Among the factors of attraction that motivate people to enter this sector is the possibility of earning a lot of money (“gold fever”).

Artisanal and Small scale mining is usually characterized by the following aspects:

- The minimum use of machinery and technology. The ASM uses simple techniques that require greater physical effort of people.
 - In many cases, the validity and legitimate ownership of mining concession titles (concessions, claims) are unknown. Miners do not own or lease the deposits being exploited, and this can be a source of conflict with concession holders.
 - Low productivity due to the use of inefficient techniques. It is usually done in small plots and on surface land or by alluvium materials. In order to increase its findings, the ASM usually repeats its exploitation processes on the same areas.
 - Lack of safety measures, health care and environmental protection.
 - Seasonal practice (for example in times of low agricultural activity) or temporary (in response to the increase in the price of minerals).
 - Economic and social insecurity.
-

ASM can contribute to the development of countries by providing employment, increasing the purchasing power of people, stimulating economic growth, and reducing migration to cities. However, this sector can also create social, environmental and financial challenges that limit development.

ASM can promote a flow of workers and create conflicts with other miners, with communities and with indigenous populations. Usually ASM does not have adequate health and health care conditions, so its presence generally increases transmissible diseases, alcoholism and drug use. In addition, children are also involved in the activities of the ASM, which generates greater health problems, both physical and psychological.

The operating conditions when using toxic elements such as mercury and obtaining high-yielding minerals such as gold, are often obtained from mineral bodies that have not been covered by a mining concession or are extracted in an “illegal” manner from mines and lots that are not their property, thereby generating social problems and insecurity in the regions.

ASM informality can also have negative impacts due to the lack of training, lack of modern security equipment, lack or poor ventilation of processing sites, among others, leading to inadequate working conditions.

The communities that carry out ASM can also be affected by the degradation of the environment. If necessary precautions are not taken and work is carried out without a technically ordered and preventive methodology, rivers, streams and dams can be affected by the use of mercury, by the accumulation of sediments containing this element, as well as by poor sanitary conditions, and the waste thrown in rivers. The inadequate closure of small mines causes much more damage to the environment than large-scale mining (LSM), as it leaves abandoned wells and permanently contaminates land and water. The remaining wastes also cause acid drainage. The correct monitoring and compliance with environmental regulations is hampered by informality, remote location (practically hidden), where ASM operate and lack of public administration resources to advise, orient and train them.

In addition, ASM activities are associated with illegal activities such as child labour and the abuse of human rights; situations that, despite not occurring in the LSM, are often used by the press and interest groups in order to damage the reputation of transnational corporations.

ASM also presents challenges for governments. Miners involved in ASM trade gold and minerals informally and do not pay taxes or royalties, which limits the ability of governments to provide services and enforce laws.

ASM activities are usually carried out near or within concessions of large-scale mining (LSM), but they are often found in regions of difficult access or areas that are restricted by civil groups involved in these tasks or other prohibited activities. ASM can occur in abandoned mines or in mining waste. The relationship between ASM and LSM are becoming stronger as both sectors are expanding. These relationships can range from violent confrontations to mutual support.

This type of mining is specifically linked to the culture and economy of Mexico, generating jobs formally and informally, and its exploitation can sometimes scratch the rudimentary and artisanal. As is already known, on many occasions, small-scale miners operate outside the law, and this fact hides the true economic and social potential of these small mining operations.

Previously in the Regulation of the Mining Law Published in 1999, a small-scale miner was considered who, respectively, satisfies any of the following characteristics: (a) that the gross income from annual sales of minerals is less than 5,000 minimum wages in force in the Federal District, (b) that the monthly extraction of ore is up to 3,000 tons, and (c) that the contribution to the annual national production of the mineral or substance in question is up to 1.0%. Currently in Article 9 of the Regulation of the Mining Law published in 2012, they define small and medium-sized mining in terms of gross income from annual sales of minerals or substances subject to the application of the Mining Law, both being formally established and clearly the upper limits of consideration to establish them as small, medium and large mining. Thus the upper limit in terms of production of small-scale mining is formally defined and clear. However, establishing a lower limit represents a problem because there is a large number of miners who produce extremely low volumes and do not operate as entrepreneurs, but correspond to self-employment activities. The economic perceptions of these in many cases barely reach for maintaining a family. Likewise, its production goes unnoticed because the transaction is carried out directly and informally from producer to buyer.

Small-scale mining in Mexico can be considered as a formal company generation foreign exchange, taxes and employment. However, a step below there is a mining activity that goes unnoticed by the vast majority of the society. Artisanal mining is the *modus vivendi* of a large number of people, from the miners (“gambusinos”), who are the base of this stratum, and their families, to the buyers of their amalgamated products, and even to small and medium-sized companies that can buy the mineral from these artisanal miners and annex it to their formal production. Often, small and medium-sized companies can achieve the desired production by adding high-grade products obtained by the artisanal miners, which is known as “sweetened”.

The common factor presented by the artisanal miners is the lack of legal operations in mining regulation and often, the lack of a concession title. In the open field, these miners have the ability to locate structures that have high values in precious metals. It is common that, in a working day (16 hours approximately), they can obtain about 20 Kg of this material, to later grid it and amalgamate it in their concentration plants called “tahonas”. This means that, in the course of a week, these miners can individually recover 4 to 5 grams of gold. However, as the sale of these products is done at a lower price than that which prevails in the international market (up to 50% less), the benefit is reduced by half.

According to historical references and the field work carried out daily in the regional offices of the Mexican Geological Survey, there are 9 zones in which there are references to the development of artisanal mining, listed in order of importance, mainly by location of the gold and silver deposits: 1. Sonora; 2. Chihuahua; 3. Durango; 4. Sinaloa; 5. Nayarit; 6. Zacatecas; 7. Warrior; 8. Coahuila and 9. Oaxaca (**Figure 1**).

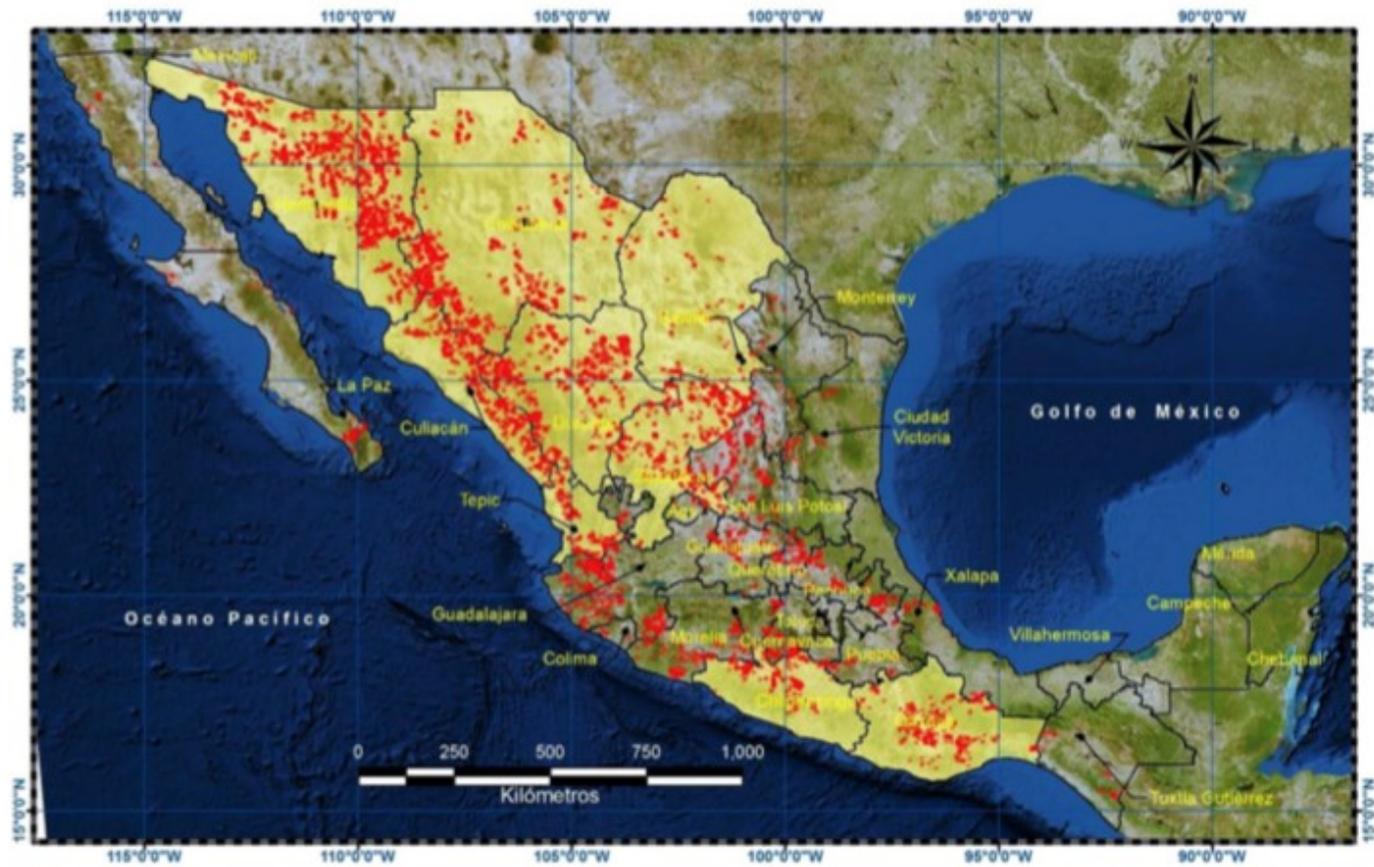


Figure 1. Zones where there is presence of gold and silver artisanal mining. Source: SGM (2017)

Field review of the regions dedicated to the artisanal mining of gold and silver.

Quantify accurately the number of people engaged in artisanal mining (also called social mining) or gold and silver prospecting with amalgamation, represents a task that presents considerable complexity and several major difficulties.

The main difficulties and limitations fundamentally lie in that this activity is developed in many cases, in illegality and informality, so that, in addition to practically no records on the magnitude of this phenomenon, it's very challenging to carry out the investigation directly on the producing sites. The main restrictions include various aspects, ranging from the inaccessibility of the geographical environment, to situations of mistrust and minimal or no cooperation on the side of the mining communities, as well as the parties that are responsible for the support of inputs and marketing of the products.

Given this situation, the realization or programming of a census of people and data on this mining activity is a very ambitious and very unworkable task, which may involve personal risks for the people implementing the activities. Any effort in this sense requires a previous and intense work of management and approach with involved actors, through integrating the cooperation of the official instances at the state and municipal levels.

The most recommendable ways to achieve this objective include, in addition to the competent state and municipal government's dependencies, the associations, and guilds of small-scale miners and artisanal miners formally constituted. These groupings are the most viable available instances to start a campaign and program of approach and information with this sector. In a study carried in 2017, official requests were sent to the mining ministries of several states, asking for available information on artisanal gold and silver mining with mercury use. In almost all cases in which replies were obtained (9 states), the responses received indicated the absence of this type of practice or phenomenon in the corresponding entity. Other data indicated some locations where this activity was reported and estimated a minimum number of people dedicated to it.

In the absence of official information, field visits were made to the capitals of some of the states where small mining with amalgamation is an important activity, where consultation interviews were previously held with some governmental authorities of the mining sector and with representatives of small associations and miners. In both cases, relevant information was compiled that allowed to form a general vision of the dimension and particularities of this phenomenon.

However, with the appreciable cooperation of the interviewees, it was not possible to obtain precise figures on the number of people or volumes of gold produced, nor on mercury used, but fundamental guidelines were obtained to make reasonable estimates based on the cartographic and demographic information available.

Estimation of the volume of artisanal gold production and mercury consumption for amalgamation

Given the information gaps, the estimation of accurate volumes of artisanal gold production with amalgamation, as well as the quantities of mercury involved in this process, entails great difficulties derived from the informality of this activity, in addition to the large territorial extensions involved, no accessibility of many areas where this work is carried out, as well as the secrecy and distrust of some small scale miners and other people related to this practice.

Given the lack of information, a probable approximate estimate of the dimension of this phenomenon was made, based on the estimate of the number of people dedicated to artisanal gold mining, of which minimum and maximum values of 18,348 and 22,887 people respectively were obtained with an average of 20,618 individuals[1]. According to the information gathered in the field verifications, considering, on average, five people are dedicated to extract, transport and process the mineral in a mill, there are approximately 3,670 to 4,577 mills in Mexico, producing an average of between 45 and 150 grams of gold per week. In relation to the work period per year, 34 weeks (eight months) were considered. According to the estimated number of total mills in the country, there would be a probable production volume of between 5,615 and 23,345 kg of gold per year (being 13,600 kg as an average), coming from artisanal mining.

In this very general estimate, it was not possible to distinguish between the number of small-scale miners dedicated to the benefit of abandoned mining sites and those who extract ore from small mining works, although it is recognized that most of them belong to the second group. The estimated volumes present a wide range of variation, given the circumstances and uncertainties mentioned above, however, the parameters used are considered within reasonable limits. The proposed results are summarized in **Table 1**.

In general terms, according to the average values collected in the field, it is estimated that the amount of mercury consumed in the amalgams produced during the artisanal gold process is two grams of mercury for each gram of gold produced, keeping a 2 to 1 ratio. Under these criteria, the probable amount of mercury used in gold amalgams would be between 11,230 and 46,690 kg per year. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that within this range, the amount of mercury that burns and evaporates can be found to separate the gold from the amalgam. It is unknown however, the proportion of this volume that is recovered or emitted to the atmosphere.

Additionally, a loss of mercury of the order of 1% in the process of amalgamation and tailings disposal of each ore load, of approximately 500 kg is considered conservatively. Considering that in this process approximately 150 g of mercury are used in each milling, operating 6 days a week for 34 weeks, as well as the estimated number of estimated mills in the country, there would be a loss of approximately 1,123 kg of mercury per year for the estimated minimum probable value of mills.

Table 1. estimated volumes of artisanal gold produced.

Interval of small-scale miners considered	Number of small-scale miners	Number of people per mill	Number of estimated mills	Gold produced Mill/week (grams)	Worked weeks	Probable volume of gold produced per year (kilograms)
Minimum estimated value	18,348	5	3,670	45	34	5,615
Average estimated value	20,618	5	4,124	97	34	13,600
Maximum estimated value	22,887	5	4,577	150	34	23,345

Table 2 summarizes the probable approximate numbers, estimated for the quantities of mercury used in artisanal gold and silver mining, for the minimum and maximum limits. The fraction of evaporated mercury recovered and reused is unknown.

Interval of considered mills	Estimated quantity of amalgamated mercury with gold (Kg/year)	Other losses (1%) (Kg/year)	Estimated total mercury losses (Kg/year)	Produced gold in mill per year (Kg)	Annual mercury consumption per mill (Kg)
Minimum estimated value	11,230	1,123	12,353	1.53	3.37

Average estimated value	28,960	1,162	30,122	3.30	7.30
Maximum estimated value	46,690	1,400	48,090	5.10	10.51

Determining precisely the number of people dedicated to the social or artisanal mining of gold with the use of mercury, is a very challenging task, since it is an activity that takes place in an unregulated way and in some cases, in informality situations. Strong reluctance was found in providing accurate information on the different aspects of the activity, particularly on the quantities of mercury used, the sources of supply and purchase, both of the mercury inputs and of the metals produced. Many areas in which this activity takes place are difficult to access, in mountain areas, canyons and ravines, places where, in some cases, they coexist with practices such as the production of narcotics.

The estimation of the possible number of people dedicated to the small-scale mining of gold with the amalgamation, was realized from the direct investigation, interviews with diverse mining groups, state and municipal authorities, as well as with associations and dependencies of mining. Cartographic and demographic information has also been used. The Mexican Geological Survey carried out a mapping of more than 11 thousand mines throughout the country. The direct field verification in some of the main states with small-scale mining, allowed the identification of the zones and municipalities with greater probabilities and conditions for the existence of artisanal mining. Likewise, a total of 199 supplementary reports corresponding to mining geological charts of scale 1:50,000 were reviewed, in order to identify well-documented references regarding sites and zones with development of this activity.

[1] Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC). 2017 Martínez Arroyo A., Páramo Figueroa V.H., Gavilán García A., Martínez Corder M.A., Ramírez Muñoz T. “Generar Información Cualitativa y Cuantitativa de las Fuentes Minero-Metalúrgicas en México. 217 pp.

[1] Hentschel, T., Hruschka, F., y Priester, M. 2002. Global Report on Artisanal & Small-Scale Mining. Mining, Minerals, and Sustainable Development (MMSD). No. 70

[2] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2008. “Material de sensibilización, Módulo 3: El uso del mercurio en la minería de oro artesanal y en pequeña escala”. Suiza

[3] Hruschka, F. And Echavarría, C. 2011. Rock-Solid Chances: For Responsible Artisanal Mining, in Series on Responsible ASM, No. 3, Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM).

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The goal of this project is that Mexico takes the first step to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compound in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from gold mining and processing through the development of a NAP in accordance with Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

The project objective is to assist Mexico in the development of its NAP, raise national awareness on the Minamata Convention and build initial national capacity for the early implementation of the NAP.

The project framework follows the guidance on the preparation of NAPs by parties addressing the issue of artisanal and small-scale gold mining that is more than insignificant, as agreed at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties[1]. The guidance has been developed with the intention of addressing ASGM in a holistic manner and includes a review of legal, educational, economic, regulatory and enforcement frameworks, and provides guidance on developing budgets and workplans and identifying potential sources of funding and partners.

Project Components and Activities: The NAP development has three components, which consist of the outputs and activities indicated below.

Component 1: Global Technical Support for NAP Development

The UN Environment Global Mercury Partnership has successfully supported countries globally on the development of their NAPs. As a result of the previous NAP projects, a roster of international, regional and national experts on NAP development and implementation was developed. The roster lists over 70 experts in eight areas of ASGM expertise: (i) technical aspects of gold recovery, (ii) formalization, (iii) baseline estimates and inventories, (iv) mercury supply and trade, (v) public health, (vi) awareness raising and outreach in ASGM communities, (vii) market mechanisms for the mercury-free gold, and (viii) gender issues/ child labour. The roster contains experts with diverse regional experience, ranging from Latin America, to Africa, Central and East Asia and Southeast Asia, speaking over 20 languages (including English, French, Spanish, Swahili, Portuguese, Arabic).

A key set of tools and methodologies has also been developed in response to country needs as listed below:

- 1) **ASGM Inventory Toolkit** – methodology to collect and analyse the ASGM baseline data;
- 2) **Mobile data collection tool** – to store and manage the collected ASGM data;
- 3) **MapX platform for NAPs** – to map and monitor the collected ASGM data and to facilitate knowledge management and information exchange;
- 4) **Handbook** for Developing National **ASGM Formalization Strategies** within National Action Plans;

- 5) **Quick Start Guide for managing mercury trade** in Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining, to fulfil obligation under Minamata Convention National Action Plan”;
- 6) **Illustrated Guide to mercury free ASGM** – an interactive, online guide that synthesizes and connects existing information on mercury-free practices in the ASGM sector;
- 7) Other outreach materials.

Experts from different regions were trained on the use of the NAP guidance and were supported on its application. Finally, government representatives were invited to participate in information exchange groups on the national institutional and regulatory framework needed to support the implementation of the Minamata Convention in the ASGM sector.

Through this project Mexico will also benefit from the support of the UN Environment Global Mercury Partnership.

Expected Outputs and activities:

1.1 Initial training and guidance provided to relevant stakeholders in Mexico to develop and implement a NAP as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention.

1.1.1 Enhance the existing roster of experts; collection and development of tools and methodologies for NAP development;

1.1.2 Quality check of the NAP project products including e.g. national overview of the ASGM sector (including mining zones, miners and involved private sector), draft of the NAP document and the final quality check by an independent consultant;

1.1.3 Technical support and capacity building on key elements of the NAP as needed, including e.g. baseline inventories of mercury use in ASGM, employed practices in the sector in the country;

1.1.4 Knowledge management and information exchange through the UN Environment Global Mercury Partnership website and or Partners websites and tools considering the institutional capacity in the states where the practice is carried out;

1.1.5 Final regional workshop to identify lessons learned and opportunities for future cooperation in the NAP implementation.

Component 2: NAP development

Step 1: Establishing a coordinating mechanism and organization of process

At the national level, the successful development of the NAP will rely on the formation of a National Coordination Mechanism that will guide the NAP development through all its phases and ensure that there is proper project planning and management throughout the process. The National Coordination Mechanism should include members from relevant governmental ministries or departments. The national inception workshop will:

- (i) clearly define the relative roles and responsibilities of the members of the National Coordination Mechanism;
- (ii) agree on the budget allocation and workplan for the project;
- (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.

In addition, the National Coordination Mechanism will identify a Stakeholder Advisory Group, composed of stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation and implementation of the NAP. The Stakeholder Advisory Group will include relevant members of civil society with experience and knowledge in the ASGM sector. The National Coordination Mechanism will engage with the advisory group at regular intervals and during all phases of the NAP development and direct feedback on the NAP will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the National Coordination Mechanism in the inception meeting. A list of suggested members of the NAP National Coordination Mechanism and of the stakeholders' advisory group can be found at pages 16-19 to the guidance document.

Step 2: Developing a national overview of the ASGM sector, including baselines estimates of mercury use and practices developed as part of the mercury inventory activity

Mexico will develop a national overview of the ASGM sectors with information on the following:

- ü Legal and regulatory status of ASGM;
- ü Policies surrounding ASGM at the local, national and levels;
- ü Baseline estimates of mercury emissions and releases from the ASGM sector;
- ü Structure of the ASGM sector (i.e., single family miners, community mines, etc.);
- ü Geographic distribution of ASGM, including potential future areas of exploitation;
- ü Economics, such as earning per capita, mercury supply, use and demand, information on gold trade and export, cost of living, access to finance for miners, social welfare options for miners and their communities;
- ü Size of the formal and informal ASGM economy;

- ü Information on mining practices, including information on ore bodies exploited, processes used, the amount of mercury used, the number of people directly involved in ASGM and indirectly exposed to mercury (disaggregated by gender and age);
- ü Information on the location and demographics of ASGM miners that operate without the use of mercury and the techniques that they use;
- ü Information on gold processing practices/burn off of mercury in gold processing shops or community retorts;
- ü Known information on mercury level of the environmental media (as baseline data), overall environmental impacts, contaminated sites, mercury releases in soil, air and water, including distribution relative to population centres;
- ü Studies and other information on mercury exposure, through various media, and studies on impacts in ASGM communities and downstream communities;
- ü Information about access to technical assistance for miners;
- ü Leadership and organization of ASGM at national and local levels;
- ü Experiences in addressing ASGM;
- ü Information gaps at the local and national scale that can be addressed.

The methodology for this work will be decided by stakeholders in Mexico at the national inception workshops but will certainly involve the identification of national consultants with expertise in different areas as legal; public policies; economy; geology and public health. This national expert teams will be supported by the National Coordination Mechanism; Stakeholder Advisory Group and the Global Mercury Partnership.

Step 3: Setting goals and objectives

Based on the results of the national overview of the ASGM sector, national workshops will be organized with the executing body and the stakeholders' advisory group to agree on:

- ü Final problem statement, goals, objectives and reduction targets;
- ü Implementation strategy with specific activities for each of the NAP elements described in Annex C of the Minamata Convention. The NAP will be linked as often as possible to high level national development goals and initiatives, such as poverty reduction strategies and Sustainable Development Goals-based National Development Plans. The NAP will identify potential negative social impacts of their implementation as livelihoods impairment and will identify alternatives to avoid these negative impacts;
- ü Workplans, outreach plans, timelines and overall budgets for the implementation of the plans and their periodical review;

ü Identification of roadmaps for NAP endorsement and submission.

Expected Outputs and activities:

2.1. Draft NAP developed as per Annex C of the Minamata Convention

2.1.1. 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.

2.1.2. Development of the national overview of the ASGM sector according to the NAP guidance in the states where this activity takes place;

2.1.3. Development of draft NAP;

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 Secretariat;

2.1.5. Submit the endorsed NAP to the Minamata Secretariat.

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

Day-to-day project management and monitoring will be the responsibility of the Executing Agency. The project monitoring will start with the inception workshop and the development of a detailed workplan, budget and detailed monitoring and evaluation plan with key stakeholders. The Executing Agency will develop and submit to UN Environment technical and financial reports every quarter describing the progress according to the workplan and budget, identifying obstacles occurred during implementation and the remediation actions to be taken.

UN Environment will monitor the project progress according to the workplan on a regular basis and provide guidance to the Executing Agency to progress according to the workplan. Yearly during the GEF PIR UN Environment will provide information about the status of the project implementation and the disbursements made.

Monthly or weekly calls between the Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency will be agreed upon if the project is not progressing according to the workplan.

The terminal report and final statement of accounts developed by the Executing Agency at the end of the project closes the Executing Agency monitoring activities for this project. The final financial audit will review the use of project funds against budget and assess probity of expenditure and transactions. The final audit is to be developed by an independent audit authority (a recognized firm of public accountants or, for governments, a government auditor). The final audit is to be sent to UN Environment up to six months after the technical completion of the project.

Templates for the quarterly progress and financial report, terminal report and final statement of accounts will be provided by UN Environment. There is no template for the final financial audit.

An independent terminal review (TR) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. An independent consultant will be responsible for the TR and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at the Chemicals Branch of the Economy Division throughout the process. The TR will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and executing partners – INECC in particular. The direct costs of the review will be charged against the project review budget. The TR report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the independent consultant in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard review criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the independent consultant when the review report is finalised. The review report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

Expected outputs and planned activities:

- 3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF.
 - 3.1.1 *EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UN Environment using UN Environment's templates;*
 - 3.1.2 *UN Environment communicates project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template;*
 - 3.1.3 *Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UN Environment at project end;*
 - 3.1.4 *Submit final financial audit to UN Environment.*
- 3.2 Independent terminal review developed and made publicly available.
 - 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.*

Project Stakeholders:

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) **UN Environment Chemicals and Wastes:** UN Environment is the only United Nations organization with a mandate derived from the General Assembly to coordinate the work of the United Nations in the area of environment and whose core business is the environment. UN Environment Chemicals and Wastes is the UN Environment Branch that works specifically to minimize the adverse effects of chemicals and waste on human health and the environment. The implementation of this project contributes directly to reach the main mandate of the Branch;
- b) **UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean:** UN Environment has six regional offices supporting different groups of countries in their efforts towards sustainable development. The UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;
- c) The **Minamata Convention Secretariat** based in Geneva, Switzerland, exert the Secretariat role of the Minamata Convention according to Article 24. The Minamata Convention Secretariat will be regularly informed on the progress in the implementation of the project to be able to identify opportunities to facilitate assistance to Parties in the implementation of the Convention;
- d) The overall goal of the **Global Mercury Partnership** is to protect human health and the global environment from the release of mercury and its compounds by minimizing and, where feasible, ultimately eliminating global, anthropogenic mercury releases to air, water and land. The Partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the effective implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Reducing mercury in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining is one of the eight Partnership areas, and will support the implementation of the project by facilitating the access to resources and experts identified or developed by the Partnership;
- e) The **World Health Organization** (WHO) works to achieve better health for everyone, everywhere. Mercury is among the health topics of WHO and has responded to this health and environmental issue of concern through the development of studies, tools and guidance materials. The Global Mercury Partnership will facilitate the access to these materials and will also inform the World Health Organization on identified needs for additional support;
- f) The **International Labour Organization** (ILO) brings together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for women and men. ILO has already supported initiatives to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in artisanal and Small-scale gold mining. These social aspects will be taken into account in the NAP development; particularly with the formalization or regulation of the ASGM sector and by developing strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations.

The international partners will provide ongoing support to the project and their engagement will be discussed and agreed upon in the inception meetings.

National stakeholders involved in the NAP National Coordination Mechanism:

Table 3: Stakeholder Participation in Mexico (preliminary list to be strengthened during the national inception workshops)

Government/Ministries	Responsibility/areas of expertise
National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change INECC	Executing agency for this project. Main counterpart for the decisions taking of the project. Will provide support in the execution and management of the project in accordance with the proposed objectives and activities
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources SEMARNAT •Coordination Unit for International Affairs •General Undersecretary for Environmental Protection	National focal point of the Minamata Convention. SEMARNAT will be informed of the progress of the project during each phase. In charge of environmental laws, issues, and regulations and assessment of environmental impacts and environmental education at a regional and national level.
Ministry of Economy · General Directorate of Mines · General Directorate of Mining Development · Mexican Geological Survey	Mines and Mining policy formulation and implementation. The Ministry will provide statistics and data on ASGM.
Health Secretary · COFEPRIS	Health policy formulation and implementation in relation to ASGM.
Ministry of Finance	GEF focal point. Will support the approval of the project. The Ministry will contribute in particular with information about the economic importance of ASGM and market based mechanisms for reducing mercury use.

Table 4: suggested national stakeholders for the national advisory groups

ASGM Stakeholder Groups	Contribution to Development of NAP
Miner organizations (e.g., cooperatives and/or associations)	Understand how to organize miners.
Miners/miner representatives	Provide realistic view of current practices and barriers to change.
Community leaders and local government from ASGM areas	Assist with development and implementation of plan within ASGM communities.
Technical expert in gold mining, environmental and health issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Understanding of technical alternatives to mercury use; ü Provide training opportunities.
Environmental and human health organizations	Represent vested interests in reducing environmental impacts of ASGM and the risks of exposure to the public.
Academic and research organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Provide valuable information and conduct future research; ü Provide training opportunities from ASGM specialists.
Legal professionals	Understand national legislation as it relates to ASGM including relevant regulation on mercury use and trade regulation.
Representatives from large scale mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Contribute to finding innovative solutions and provide insights on mining regulatory issues; ü Potential partner with small scale miners on technical improvements to mining practice.
Other relevant land holders	Represent interest in land conflicts and in reclaiming impacted lands; risk of mercury exposure.
Police and Customs officials	Understand role of enforcement.
Gold buying agents, gold traders, mercury traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Provide insight into market dynamics, and barriers to formalization; ü Important focal point for community health and emissions.

Waste management specialists	Provide insight into available mechanisms to handle mercury wastes generated by ASGM and how to clean/restore contaminated sites.
Private sector partner (e.g., large-scale mining company or equipment provider)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Technical capacity; ü Potential public/private partnership.
Financial/banking sector	Small and commercial-sized loans to miners to assist with financing transition towards better practices.
Representatives of the United Nations Country Teams.	Ensure the project is contributing to the country priorities as identified by the National United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

Gender dimensions

In practice, gender mainstreaming means identifying gaps in gender equality through the use of sex disaggregated data, developing strategies to close those gaps, putting resources and expertise into implementing strategies for gender equality, monitoring and implementation and holding individuals and institutions accountable for results. Gender mainstreaming is not an end in itself; is a process whose ultimate goal is to **achieve gender equality**^[2] (Sustainable Development Goal 5).

It is already known that in many ASGM areas women perform tasks where toxic exposure occurs since they do not require strength. These jobs include pouring the mercury into the ball-mills or mixing the mercury in panning, and burning the amalgam, often with their children or babies nearby. In some countries, women also carry the rocks from the mining sites to the processing plants.^[3] Moreover, with an estimated 4.5 million women working in artisanal mining, many of childbearing age, low-level exposure to infants during gestation and breast-feeding is a risk.^[4]⁴ As a potent neurological toxicant that interferes with brain functions and the nervous system, mercury has been shown to be particularly harmful to neurological development of babies and young children.^[5]⁵

This project has the opportunity to promote gender equality and women empowerment by:

- ü Developing a strategy with SMART indicators aimed at gender mainstreaming throughout the project implementation at the national level. It's recommended that the focal points of the Minamata Convention follow the UN training "Introduction to gender equality" for a better understanding of the topic before working on the strategy. Below some of the elements that could be considered in this strategy:

- (i) Facilitating the equal access to information and training;

- (ii) Encouraging the equal participation in the national coordination mechanisms and other national consultations;
- (iii) Fostering the equal recruitment of consultants to deliver the project outputs;
- (iv) Collecting sex-disaggregated data on vulnerable population;
- (v) Developing tools to facilitate the development of the strategy to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

[1] Available at: http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/forms%20and%20guidance/English/ASGM_guidance_e.pdf

[2] <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/chemicals-management/chemicals-management-the-why-and-how-of-mainstreaming-gender/Chemicals%20Management%20and%20Gender%20Mainstreaming.pdf>

[3] <http://www.wecf.eu/english/articles/2013/10/minamata-sideevent.php>

[4] See Telmer and Veiga (2009)

[5] See United States EPA (1997); Bose-O'Reilly et al. (2010)

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

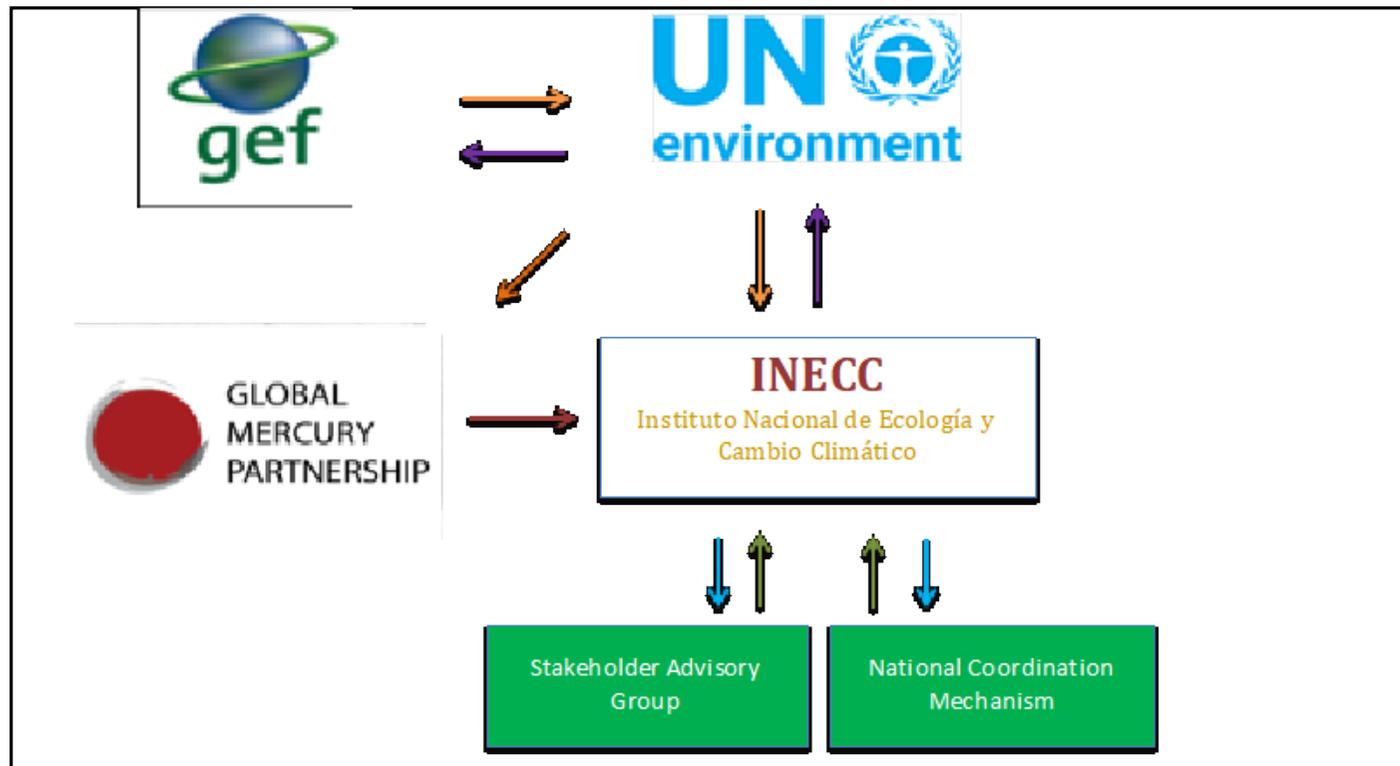
For project activities, please section B

Implementing Agency (IA): this project will be implemented by UN Environment and executed by INECC. As Implementing Agency, UN Environment will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports, including on technical issues.

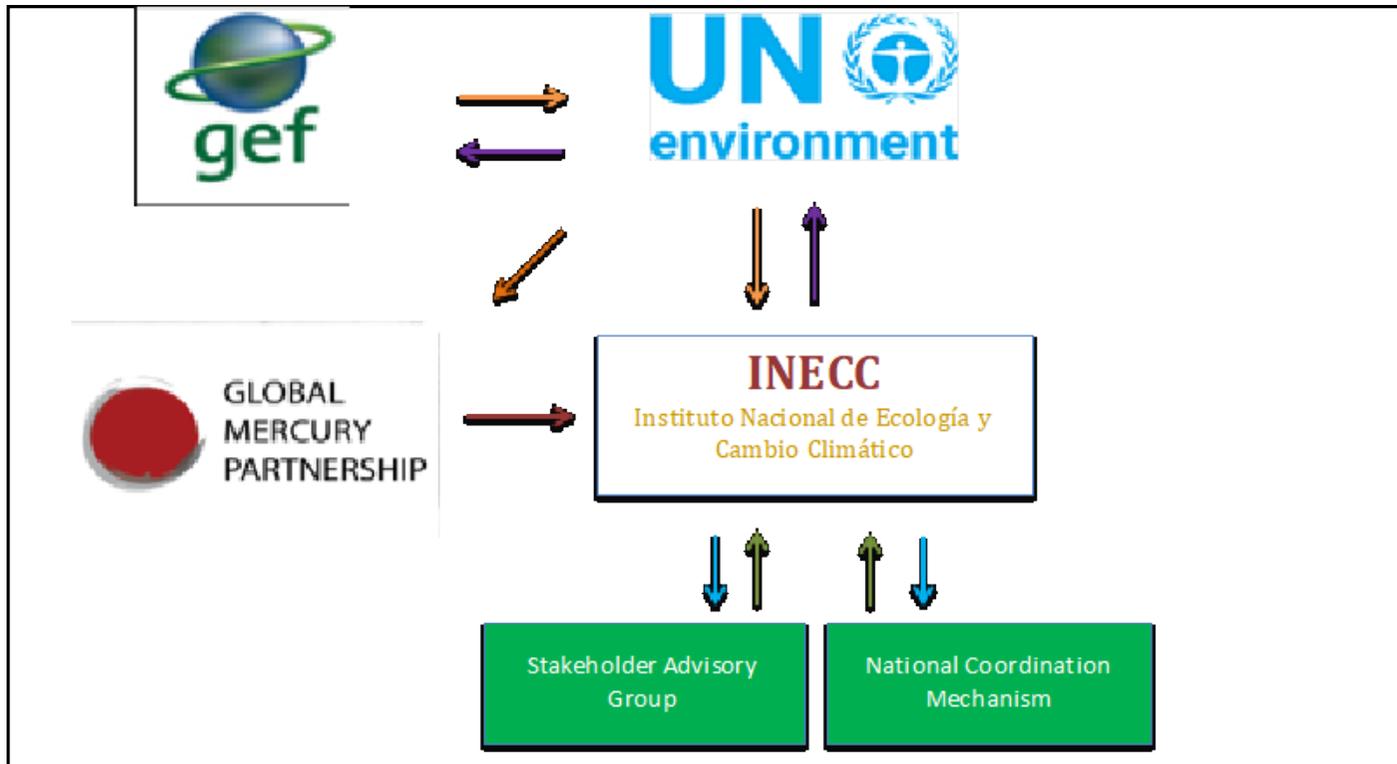
Executing Agency (EA): INECC will execute, manage and be responsible for the project and its activities on a day-to-day basis. It will establish the necessary managerial and technical teams to execute the project. It will search for and hire any consultants necessary for technical activities and supervise their work. It will acquire equipment and monitor the project; in addition, it will organize independent audits in order to guarantee the proper use of GEF funds. Financial transactions, audits and reports will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and UN Environment procedures. INECC will provide regular administrative, progress and financial reports to UN Environment Chemicals.

National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) will meet regularly during project implementation. The Committee will include key National Stakeholders and will evaluate the progress of the project and will take the necessary measures to guarantee the fulfillment of its goals and objectives. The NCM will take decisions on the project in line with the project objectives and these decisions will be implemented by the EA.

Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG): This group will include relevant stakeholders who possess relevant knowledge and information, and whose collaboration and cooperation will be needed for the successful formulation and future implementation of the NAP. The NCM will engage with the advisory group at regular intervals and during all phases of the NAP development and direct feedback on these documents will be provided through a mechanism to be agreed upon by the NCM.



Global Mercury Partnership (GMP): the partnership works closely with stakeholders to assist in the timely ratification and effective implementation of the Minamata Convention. Reducing Mercury in ASGM is one of the partnership areas and it has supported countries in its efforts to reduce mercury uses and releases in the ASGM sector; eliminate the worst practices in ASGM and explore innovative market-based approaches to enable the transition away from mercury. The partnership will ensure Mexico has access to all the expertise and experience of its members to implement the project.



Legenda	
	Funds
	Reports
	Guidance
	Communication
	Capacity building/Technical support

Figure 2: Implementation arrangements

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

With the GEF support, patterns of mercury consumption and release from the ASGM sector will be assessed to facilitate the development of the NAP. The subsequent implementation of this NAP (not part of this project), will allow provide global and local benefits through reduced emissions to the environment. Through institutional capacity development and enhancement at the national level, potential contamination risks from the use of mercury in ASGM will also be minimized.

Per the GEF guidelines, the NAP project is within the recommended budget of \$500,000. To ensure cost effectiveness, infrastructure and human resources available within the national stakeholders will be wisely utilized. Most project activities will be carried out by national experts. This will foster an increase in local and national capacity to manage mercury and will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses. UN Environment has extensive experience with NAP projects with 24 of the 32 active projects under our implementation, considerable cost-efficiency will be achieved through this experience and sharing of knowledge with the other projects in the portfolio.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

More detailed information about project monitoring and evaluation can be consulted in the project component 3 monitoring and evaluation.

Table 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*1	Time-frame
National inception and training workshops	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups at the national level	INECC	0	
National inception reports	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring at the national level	INECC	0	Within two weeks following national inception workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed work plan and budget	UN Environment	0	Regularly

Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	INECC	0	Quarterly by 30 April covering January to March;
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	INECC	0	by 31 July covering April to June; by 31 October covering July to September; by 31 January covering October to December
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan; Highlights technical outputs; Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	SERMANAT	0	Within one month of the project technical completion
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Independent auditor recruited by the SERMANAT	10,000	Within 3 months of the project technical completion
Terminal evaluation	Single report that reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs; Identifies lessons learnt and likely remedial actions for future projects; Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks.	Independent consultant recruited by UN Environment	15,000	Within six months of the project technical completion
Total indicative M&E cost*1			25,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

n/a

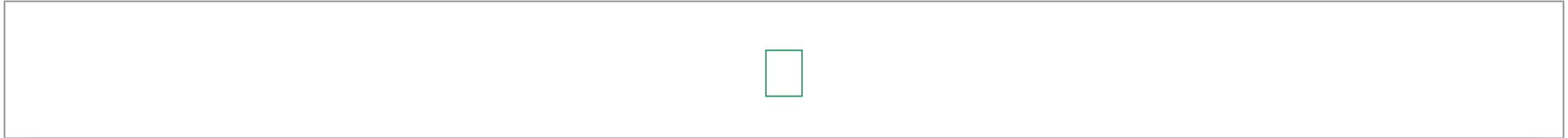
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Karina Raminez Arras	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Finance	4/16/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
Minamata Convention	9/29/2015	Director General DGGIMAR



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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