



Minamata Initial Assessment Report

Suggested Structure and Contents

October 2020

IOMC

INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD

About this document

National governments, with funding provided by the GEF and technical assistance provided by GEF implementing agencies, will over the next few years be implementing Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) Enabling Activities (EAs) (from here on referred to as “MIA projects”) that aim to strengthen national decision-making toward ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and build national capacity towards implementation of future obligations.

Another objective of the MIA stems from the Minamata Convention’s Article 30 (paragraph 4), which states “*Each State or regional economic integration organization*” is encouraged to transmit to the Secretariat at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Convention information on its measures to implement the Convention.”

A MIA project provides an opportunity for a country to undertake a **mercury inventory, determine and agree upon the measures it will take to implement the Convention, estimate associated costs and communicate this information in a concise and clear manner.**

In October 2013, the GEF published the “*Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Minamata Convention on Mercury*”¹. These guidelines stipulate the minimum requirements of the components that a MIA project is to contain, and provide insight on the type of information and data that would be generated from the implementation of a MIA project.

In order to support Government partners, national stakeholders, national and international experts and consultants in preparing a MIA report that contains all the required components, UNDP, in partnership with UNITAR and with review provided by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) agencies² and the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention, has prepared a first draft for the outline of a MIA Report. It is hoped that a standardized approach for preparing a MIA Report will allow countries to be able to more easily compare their results and approaches, and learn from others’ experiences. Of course, it is acknowledged that MIA project teams may wish to deviate from the proposed MIA Report structure for certain sections, if they have developed better ways to present information.

This document is considered a living document. It will be updated and improved regularly following feedback and experiences from countries that have prepared their MIA reports. Users of this guidance document are kindly requested to share finalized MIA Reports with the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (mea-minamatasecretariat@un.org), as well as the mercury focal point of the GEF agency which supported the implementation of the MIA project in order for other countries to benefit from their experiences and for useful elements of the report to be taken up in this guidance document.

It is assumed that detailed activities and interventions on the manner in which the MIA project will be implemented (including implementation arrangements), have been described in detail in the country project document signed by the national government(s) and the GEF Implementing

¹https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.45.Inf_.05.Rev_.1%20Initial%20Guidelines%20for%20Enabling%20Activities%20for%20the%20Minamata%20Convention%20on%20Mercury%20Jan%2023%202014.pdf

² IOMC agencies include: FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank, and OECD

Agency. Therefore, implementation arrangements and preparatory activities that would take place before the preparation of a MIA Report are not described in this outline.

Feedback, Questions and Contacts

If users of this document have specific questions regarding its content or how to go about the preparation of certain sections of the MIA Report, they are encouraged to contact UNDP's Montreal Protocol and Chemicals Unit (chemicalsandwaste.registry@undp.org) or UNDP's Mercury Focal Point (Monica Gaba Kapadia, email: monica.kapadia@undp.org). Feedback to help improve the document would also be much appreciated.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations Development Programme, its Executive Board, the United Nations Member States, the Global Environment Facility, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

This publication was developed in the IOMC context. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views or stated policies of individual IOMC Participating Organizations. The Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) was established in 1995 following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen co-operation and increase international co-ordination in the field of chemical safety. The Participating Organisations are FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote coordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organisations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

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Glossary

Foreword by Government Official

Executive Summary

(maximum 5 pages)

Once all the sections of the MIA report have been completed, the Executive Summary can be formulated. It is expected that the Executive Summary would provide a concise and clear overview of:

1. **Results of the Mercury Inventory** (mercury emissions and releases as well as their sources, uses, stockpiles, supply and trade, etc.).
2. **Major findings of the policy, regulatory and institutional assessments.**
3. **Summary of the measures the country has prioritized in order to implement the Convention** (as well as required financing for their implementation).

The executive summary would be developed in a manner so that it can also be disseminated as a stand-alone document, containing easy to understand tables, graphs and potentially appealing pictures. It would be developed in a manner that can be easily understood by decision makers and stakeholders that have not been actively involved in the MIA process but who might be involved in decision making pertaining to the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention.

The following guidance can be used to draft the Executive Summary:

1. Results of the Mercury Inventory	Use Executive Summary Section of the UNEP Reporting Template³ and complement it with inventory data related to stocks, supply & trade and contaminated sites. Present data in table and graphs.
2. Major findings of the policy, regulatory and institutional assessments	Summarize findings from Chapter III: Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework Assessment.
3. Summary of the measures that have been prioritized in order to implement the Convention (as well as required financing for their implementation)	Summarize measures and required financing from Chapter VI: Implementation Plan & Priorities for Action.

³<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Mercury/ReportsandPublications/MercuryToolkit/tabid/4566/Default.aspx>

Introduction

(maximum 2 pages)

The introduction would outline the purpose and structure of the MIA, including a summary of the Minamata Convention, its objective and its main obligations. It would describe the approach used to develop the MIA and the stakeholder consultation process⁴ *(in Annex I, kindly include a list of the stakeholders consulted, as well as the structure of any consultation mechanisms set up or used throughout the MIA project and the preparation of the MIA Report).*

A summary of the mercury issue and the problems it causes at global and national levels would provide the context for the MIA report.

Chapter I: National Background Information

(maximum 5 pages)

The National Background Information chapter would provide a brief country profile in order to place the MIA strategies and action plans in a country-specific context. It would summarize information on geography and population, membership in regional and sub-regional organizations, the country's political, institutional, legal and economic profile, profiles of potentially important economic sectors in the context of mercury issues and overall environmental conditions and priorities in the country.

This chapter – although with a focus on mercury – is similar in nature to Chapter I: National Background Information as taken up in a country's National Chemicals Profile (see also the document: *Preparing a National Profile to Assess Infrastructure and Capacity Needs for Chemicals Management: A Guidance Document*⁵ (UNITAR, 2nd Edition 2012))

1.1 COUNTRY PROFILE

1.1.1 Geography and population

1.1.2 Political, legal and economic profile

1.1.3 Profiles of economic sectors

(with a particular focus on key sectors (including industries and manufacturing processes) where mercury use, trade, disposal, emissions or releases may be/is relevant (e.g. Energy; Production of Metals, Cement and Raw Materials, Artisanal and small-scale gold mining - ASGM); Industries using mercury, mercury-added products or manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used; Waste Treatment/Recycling; Sectors which use mercury containing products including the health sector; etc.). *Note:* Findings resulting

⁴ The stakeholder consultation process has been described in the MIA project document. Additional resources which could be consulted in order to establish a successful consultation mechanism for the development of a MIA project is the UNITAR Interministerial Coordination for Sound Chemicals Management, Guidance Note (2001 Edition) available at: http://cwm.unitar.org/publications/publications/cw/inp/imcgn_2001.pdf

⁵ Available at: [http://cwm.unitar.org/publications/publications/cw/inp/NPGD_Second_Edition_2012_\(Apr_13\).pdf](http://cwm.unitar.org/publications/publications/cw/inp/NPGD_Second_Edition_2012_(Apr_13).pdf)

from the development of the country's Mercury Inventory (see SECTION II) can be taken into consideration when developing this section.)

1.1.4 Environmental overview

(Describe general environmental conditions and priorities, as well as mercury related priorities)

Chapter II: Mercury Inventory and Identification of Emissions and Resources

This chapter is expected to:

- i) Identify emission sources of mercury to air
- ii) Identify release sources of mercury to land and water
- iii) Provide an overview of the Initial inventory of mercury in the following categories:
 - Stocks of mercury and/or mercury compounds, including an assessment of current storage conditions as well as an evaluation of potential storage needs in the future once the Convention is implemented.
 - Supply of mercury, including sources, recycling activities and quantities.
 - Relevant sources of mercury emissions and releases.
 - Sectors that use mercury or mercury compounds and the amount per year, including in manufacturing processes and for the production of mercury added products, ASGM.
 - Trade of mercury and, mercury containing compounds as well as the import and export of mercury-added products.

UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases

The *UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases*⁶ guides the inventory developer through the different stages of identifying sources and quantifying the consumption, emissions and releases of mercury from these sources. It provides a methodology, examples and extensive information on mercury sources. The Toolkit has been revised in 2015 based on experience in using it and new data. The Toolkit exists in two versions, **Inventory Level 1** and **Inventory Level 2**. Depending on the agreement with each individual country as taken up in the MIA Project Document and on the ease of access to mercury related data in each country, the Level 1 or Level 2 templates should be selected.

As part of GEF Agency supported MIA projects, training will be provided to national stakeholders and experts/consultants on the application of the *UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases*, as well as on the institutional, policy and regulatory framework assessments. However, in the situation that someone is unable to follow the training, UNITAR and UNEP provide an on-line “**MercuryLearn Platform**” <http://mercurylearn.unitar.org/> that guides one on how to use the UNEP Toolkit. The MercuryLearn Platform also helps you identify sources of data, in the case that certain data is hard to obtain at the national level.

⁶<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/Metals/MercuryPublications/GuidanceTrainingMaterialToolkits/MercuryToolkit/tabid/4566/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

The Toolkit guideline for inventory level 1, the toolkit reference report (guideline for level 2) and the inventory level 1 and level 2 electronic spreadsheets should be used to structure the majority of Chapter II (section 2.1 until 2.7 indicated below). The inventory reporting template (Level 1 or Level 2), which is the basis of the information that will be presented in Chapter II, should be attached to the MIA report as Annex III.

For certain categories, not covered by the **UNEP Reporting Template**⁷ (section 2.1.4 and section 2.8 to 2.11), the report writers are expected to come up with a structure themselves. These sections have been highlighted in **yellow**.

2.1 Summary of mercury releases, stockpiles, and supply and trade.

This section would provide information on (using the UNEP Reporting Template):

2.1.1 Mercury release source types present

2.1.2 Summary of mercury inputs to society

2.1.3 Summary of mercury releases

2.1.4 Summary of mercury stockpiles, and supply and trade

2.2 Data and inventory on energy consumption and fuel production

2.2.1 [Sub-category name 1]

2.2.2 [Sub-category name 2, etc.]

2.3 Data and inventory on domestic production of metals and raw materials

2.3.1 [Sub-category name 1]

2.3.2 [Sub-category name 2, etc.]

Note: As per Article 7 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a Party that determines that Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) and processing in its territory is more than insignificant is required amongst others to notify the Minamata Convention Secretariat and develop and implement a National Action Plan (NAP) in accordance with Annex C of the Convention.

To assist countries in developing their NAP, the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership on ASGM has developed a guidance document, entitled “Developing a National Action Plan (NAP) to Reduce, and Where Feasible, Eliminate Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining⁸”. Among other support, this document guides countries in obtaining information on the “baseline estimate of the quantities of mercury used and the practices employed in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing...”.

When a country is implementing a NAP and MIA project concurrently, data resulting from the

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12530

