



**Republic of Mozambique**

**Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy  
&  
Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural  
Development**

Mozambique NAP- Project Proposal

Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Forum on ASGM and  
Minimata Convention on Mercury

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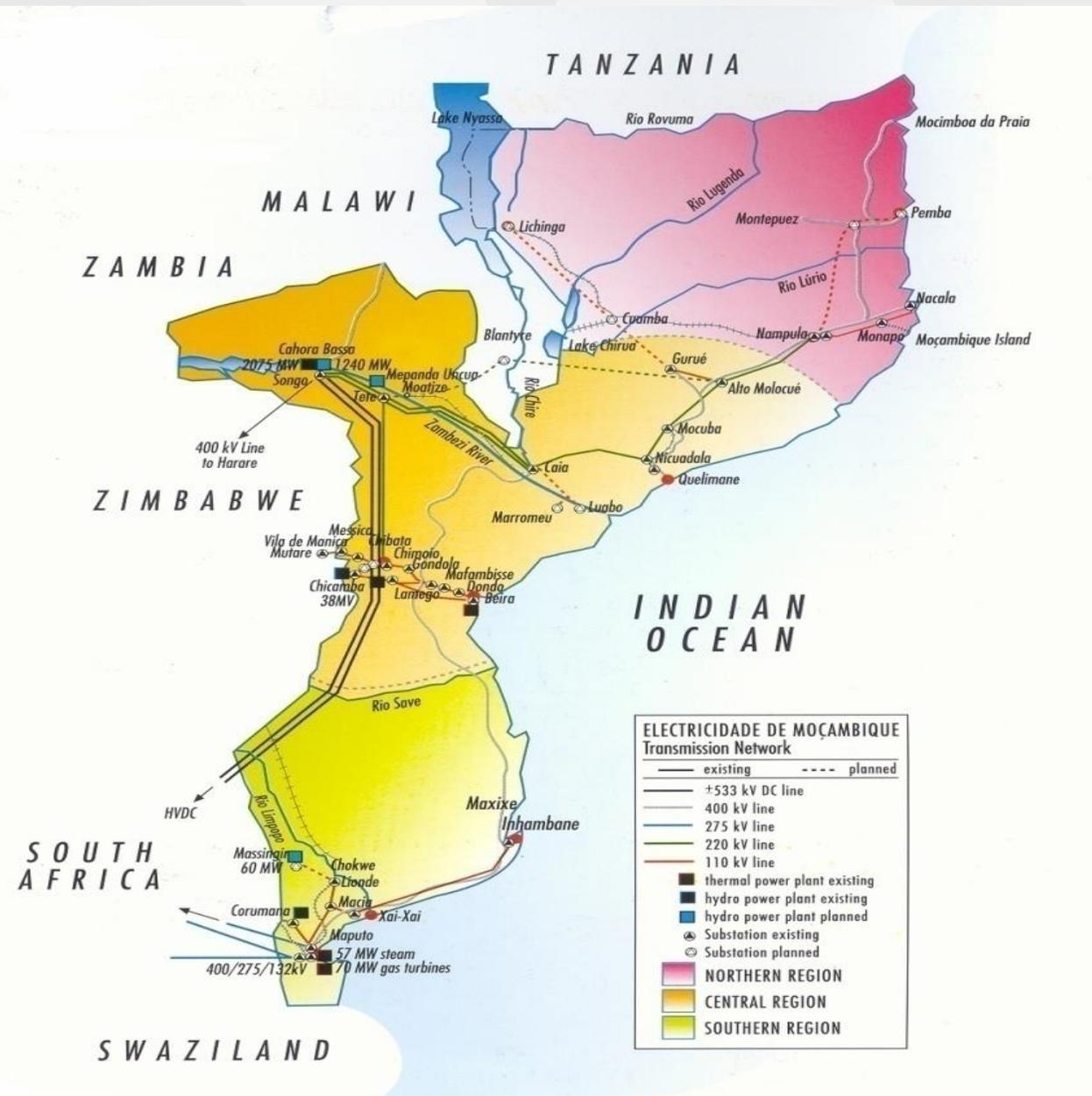


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# 1. OVERVIEW



□ Area – 801 537 Km<sup>2</sup>

□ Population - 27 069 738 millions

□ Adm. Division – 11 Provinces

□ Portuguese – official language

□ Main economical activities: Agriculture, industry, Fishery, Coal, Gold and Gemstone mining, and natural gas production

## 2. Introduction

Mozambique became a signatory to the Convention on 10 October 2013. Aware of the threats mercury can impose on human health and the global environment, the Government , through the Ministry of Land, Environmental and Rural Development (MITADER); has been an active participant in international programs and agreements to address mercury releases and uses.

Despite the importance and extent of the ASGM sector to the Mozambican economy, the Government has not yet finished the preparation and approval of the NAP on managing mercury.

# Cont.

In Mozambique the ASGM sector is responsible for over 90% of gold production, which is produced by at least 60,000 artisanal gold miners.

The government, through Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Ministry of Mineral Resources (MIREM) and the Ministry of Health (MISAU), has developed pilot projects for the reduction of mercury contamination resulting from ASGM

In 2003/4 , the Government through the Ministry of Resources has conducted an National environmental assessment on Mercury in Gold Mining areas resulting in limited qualitative and quantitative indicators on mercury dispersion in some Riverbed gold areas of Manica and Niassa Provinces ; in a WB funded project

## Cont.

In 2003 mercury use was assessed in the district of Manica in Mozambique by UNIDO, and the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Ministry of Environment in Manica Province .

In 2005 , another pilot project was conducted , in the Mining area of Munhena-Manica District , by (UNIDO) Global Mercury Project and the Blacksmith Institute.

EDM; FIPAG and ARA –Centro ; have conducted similar Studies for Mercury assessment in dedicated areas of Manica Province between 2003 and 2006 at the water reservoir in Chicamba in a transbound project for the Pungue River Basin with the Zimbabwe water Authorities

Cont.

Since 2013 PASA – A Program supported by DANIDA is ongoing to create a enabling environment by eliminating worst practices and reducing Exposure to Mercury from ASGM and for NAP implementation under the Minamata Convention

From the WB we have launched in 2014 a SESA – Project for the oil and Gas Industry aimed to address environmental and social assessment including Mercury related issues in ASGM

The recent creation of Geological and Mining Institute (IGM) is also part of the initiatives promoted by the Mozambican Government to address issues related to the sector ASGM

### 3. NAP- Project Proposal

**Project Objective :** National capacity and capability improved for the management of mercury, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for (ASGM) sector

After the Signing of the Minamata Convention in KUMAMOTO JAPAN in 2013, the Government of Mozambique Through the Ministries of environment, the Ministry of Mineral Resources , the Ministry of Health and UNIDO , as Gef implementing Agency , as start to design and develop the Logical framework a description of the enabling activities for gef Funding for the preparation of the NAP for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention

Results*	Indicators	Stakeholder/Role
<b>Outcome 1: Participatory stakeholders able to manage mercury in the ASGM sector (awareness, technical skills, expertise)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of stakeholders agreeing with the statement that they have obtained new knowledge and skills in mercury management in the ASGM sector as a result of the project</li> <li>- At least 5 national experts (gender balanced) from private and public institutions trained in the management of mercury under the ASGM sector</li> </ul>	<b>MITADER ; MIREME and UNIDO (GEF Implementing Agency)</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Project coordination mechanism established and information disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project coordination mechanism established (National Steering Group and Project Management Unit)</li> <li>- Frequency of National Steering Committee meetings (2 times)</li> <li>- Number of participatory workshops/ information sharing events (i.e. study tours, lectures, educational workshops, media brief) conducted</li> <li>- Percentage of women and men participants at workshops/ trainings/consultations and National Steering Group</li> <li>- At least 1 gender-related association/ministry invited to workshops/trainings/ consultations</li> <li>- Number of visitors to the Minamata Convention Website/NAP Mercury in ASGM</li> </ul>	<b>MITADER</b>

<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> National comprehensive analysis of ASGM sector completed to support the development and implementation of a road map to reduce mercury emissions and releases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline established on the number of ASGM sites with estimated number of men women and children affected by mercury</li> <li>- Quantities of mercury used in ASGM and processing within the country</li> <li>- Number of men and women consulted during collection of data for the completion of the national comprehensive analysis</li> <li>- List of relevant local stakeholders, including gender-related association</li> </ul>	<p><b>MIREME</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Institutional and capacity needs assessment completed to develop a public health strategy on ASGM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional capacity gaps and barriers identified</li> <li>- Roles of various sectors and organizations identified</li> <li>- Availability of the institutional and capacity needs assessment report with a special focus on vulnerable populations, such as women workers, pregnant women, and children</li> <li>- Number and types of local institutions engaged as a potential partner in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of measures taken to address health impacts of ASGM</li> </ul>	<p><b>MISAU</b> with the support of <b>WHO</b></p>

<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Rapid health situation assessment conducted; drafting of the public health strategy initiated and awareness raising workshops organized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of men and women/ communities/facilities consulted</li> <li>- Number of health care providers consulted in ASGM affected locations; both quantitative and qualitative data on health systems capacity gaps/issues generated</li> <li>- Availability of the rapid assessment report with a special focus on vulnerable populations, such as women workers, pregnant women, and children</li> <li>- Number of awareness raising workshops conducted</li> <li>- Percentage of women and men participants at workshops/trainings/consultations</li> <li>- At least 1 gender-related association/ministry invited to workshops/trainings/ consultations</li> </ul>	<p><b>MISAU</b> with the support of <b>WHO</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: NAP finalized for the endorsement from relevant stakeholders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approval of the NAP by the government</li> </ul>	<p><b>MITADER</b> , with support of <b>UNIDO (GEF Implementing Agency)</b></p>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> NAP drafted, finalized and presented to relevant stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NAP finalized</li> </ul>	<p><b>MITADER</b> <b>MISAU</b> and <b>MIREME</b></p>

## 4. Conclusion

Lessons learned and experience gained from national capacity building and awareness raising in the implementation of the pilot projects mentioned above can be used to upgrade the performance of Government institutions and Stakeholders in the preparation of the NAP, and implementation of the Minamata Convention in Mozambique.

In conclusion, this project is fully in line with Mozambique's goal to map mercury related environment and health problems in the ASGM sector and invest in technological solutions to fulfill obligations under the Minamata Convention.