across Canada. A large level of exposure to mercury for First Nations and Inuit peoples.

The presence and effects of mercury is a very important issue for Indigenous Peoples and their communities across Canada. The Indigenous Peoples of Canada’s Federation of the People on their Traditional Aboriginal Homelands need within their Traditions (91 2) Indians / Aboriginal / Indigenous.

Development / Resource / Fishery, to secure access / Homelands / Indigenous / Treaty. Section 91 of the Canadian Constitution is not a Treaty. A treaty is a negotiate body (Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council (MAPC) is a Regional body within the Maritime Province). The group of experts on effectiveness from the Maritime Province. Please accept this letter as commentary on the report on the work of the ad

evaluation

Heard Report on the work of the ad-hoc Group of experts on effectiveness

General Secretary
Interministerial Committee on Aboriginal People
Secretariat of the Maritime Conference on Mercury
July 20, 2018
PARTIES must therefore develop a mechanism to allow Indigenous peoples to be involved in the development of the Common Framework for Monitoring, particularly in relation to their health. The WHO, in its recent report, acknowledged the importance of involving Indigenous communities in the process of monitoring. This is because they are often the first to be affected by any health issues. The involvement of Indigenous communities in the monitoring process is essential to ensure that their perspectives and needs are considered.

Indigenous communities have their own systems of knowledge and practices that can complement and enhance health monitoring. For example, they have traditional knowledge about the use of local plants and animals for medicinal purposes, which can be useful in identifying and managing health issues. By involving Indigenous communities in the monitoring process, we can benefit from their knowledge and expertise.

Moreover, involving Indigenous communities in the monitoring process can help to build trust and respect between health care providers and Indigenous communities. This is crucial for effective health monitoring, as trust is necessary for obtaining accurate and reliable data. By involving Indigenous communities in the monitoring process, we can ensure that the data collected is relevant and meaningful to them.

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples requires States:

Finally, Parties and the Secretariat should recall that Article 29 (3) of the United Nations

The WHO protocol on mercury in small-scale industrial activities has been developed in consultation with Indigenous communities and local communities. However, it is important to note that the protocol does not take into account the specific needs and concerns of Indigenous communities. Therefore, there is a need for a more inclusive and participatory approach to mercury monitoring.

The WHO protocol on mercury in small-scale industrial activities is based on the assumption that the exposure to mercury is the same for all populations. However, this is not the case, as Indigenous communities are often exposed to mercury at higher levels than the general population. Therefore, there is a need for a more tailored approach to mercury monitoring, taking into account the specific needs and concerns of Indigenous communities.

The lack of proposals to create a number of global mercury monitoring projects and programs and planning and
Committee Stocco, Section Head, Legal, Substances, Chemical Management Division, ECPC
Alison Dickson, Manager, Metals and Metalliods, Chemical Management Division, ECPC
Jennifer McNeeley, Executive Director, KANAWILKET
Roger Hunka, Director, MPA
Chief Lisa Cooper, Naatwewin Council of Prince Edward Island
Chief Wendy Wernand, New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council
Chief Loraine Augustine, Naatwewin Council of Nova Scotia
Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council
Heavy Metals File Lead
Jamie Kelli

and participation, involvement and partnerships

Progress through consultation, accommodation

People and Local Communities - the most impacted in rural and remote regions.

The process for human kind toLastly mercury through the Mercury Convention is but a starting

other mercury hotspots throughout the Mother Earth.

Provincial and municipal and other stakeholders, and communities, and help to identify communities, areas, and
lead to better data quality and the implementation and acceptance of programs in rural and
people's participation in their development and inclusion within the Mercury Convention will
UNRIP and follow up on their efficiency, the operation of the implementation of an Indigenous
result in the provision of assistance and funding to Indigenous Peoples in the full application of the Human Rights

ultimately the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples to have a greater role and voice in the roll out

Sensitive

process as a whole needs Indigenous involvement, when it comes to Indigenous Peoples. The
commitment of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Platform on Change

MPC supports most of the proposed methods and recommendations from the expert panel on change

which the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Platform on Change

mechanism of implementation can be taken from other United Nations Conventions and Agreements

and implementation of effectiveness monitoring guidelines and protocols. Examples of such
play a broader role in the Mercury Convention as a whole and particularly in the development