

**UNEP Global Mercury Partnership
Waste Management Partnership Area Meeting
Chair's Summary
13 March 2009**

1. The 1st Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area meeting was held in Tokyo on 12-13 March 2009 in order to promote effective Partnership through exchanging information on relevant activities and discussing future strategies. Twenty participants attended the meeting from eight countries, four international organizations and one NGO along with six observers from the public and private sectors in Japan (see attached participants list). Professor Masaru Tanaka of Tottori University of Environmental Studies, the lead of the Waste Management Partnership Area, chaired the meeting.
2. In Opening Session, Dr. Norihisa Hara, Director General of Environmental Health Department, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) warmly welcomed the participants and delivered the opening address in which he stressed the importance to take actions to reduce mercury releases from waste management while a legally-binding instrument to manage mercury to reduce risks to human health and the environment are discussed at the Open-Ended Working Group and the intergovernmental negotiating committee to be established by the decision of the 25th UNEP Governing Council (GC25). Ms. Keiko Segawa, Deputy Director of Environmental Health and Safety Division, MOEJ explained the objectives of the meeting as 1) 1st face-to-face meeting, 2) sharing information about activities under the Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area, 3) finalize the partnership area business plan and define indicators, and 4) getting inputs to the Advisory Group meeting. Agenda was adopted as proposed.
3. Session 1 (Activities for the Reduction of Mercury Releases from Waste Management) started with the presentation by Dr. Heidelore Fiedler, Scientific Affairs Officer of UNEP Chemicals. She briefed on mandates for mercury work, overall goal and current status (6 partnerships and two are proposed) of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, and decision to start discussions on the establishment of a legally-binding instrument on mercury by GC 25 held in Nairobi, Kenya on 16-20 February 2009. She emphasized the GC 25 decision strengthens the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership and the partnership can make contributions to the intergovernmental negotiating committee process. Then Mr. Ibrahim Shafii, Programme Officer of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention outlined mercury waste related activities under the Basel Convention; he listed development of technical guidelines on environmentally sound management of mercury waste and implementation of pilot projects on ESM technologies and awareness raising regarding avoidance, use and disposal of mercury and its waste, development of capacity building

and technical programmes to reduce and prevent pollution from mercury waste. Mr. Thomas Groeneveld, Environmental Protection Specialist of USEPA presented the activities under the Mercury-Containing Products Partnership. He suggested dealing with used products after identification and collection is a possible cooperation area between the Product Partnership Area and the Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area since activities under the Product Partnership Area are product specific and focus on the development of plans to identify mercury-containing products. Mr. Yoshihiro Mizutani, Deputy Director of Waste Management and Recycling Department, MOEJ introduced Japan's efforts in management of mercury waste and briefed on the JICA training course on hazardous waste management offered to participants from countries faced to the problems of hazardous waste including mercury waste. In Japan, collection and recycling costs are borne by waste generators through general taxes for municipal solid waste and waste treatment fee for industrial waste.

4. In the second half of Session 1, representatives of Parques Nacionales Panamá Group / Zero Pollution Alliance (Panama), Costa Rica, India, Nigeria, UNIDO, UNITAR and Kyrgyzstan gave presentations on their activities listed in the business plan of the Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area. Objectives, outcomes, involved parties are summarized in the Annex 1. Germany introduced EU regulations on mercury (export ban, underground disposal) and experiences and practices of underground disposal of mercury using salt mines in Germany. It revealed through the presentations that 1) involvement of private sector in the projects are important in order to take advantage of their experiences and resources, 2) waste solution is needed for the projects involved in identification and collection of used products containing mercury and 3) results of pilot projects should be incorporated into policy planning.
5. During the first half of Session 2 (Mercury Waste Management Partnership Program), Dr. Fiedler of UNEP Chemicals introduced their project in mercury waste management. Its objective is to increase the technical capacity to manage mercury waste in an environmentally sound manner, and five countries (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Chile) are participating in the project. Mr. Renato Cruz, Officer-in-Charge, Environmental Quality Division, Environmental Management Bureau of the Philippines further provided information on how such project is being implemented in the Philippines. Mr. Shafii of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention also presented on the development of capacity building and technical assistance programme to reduce and prevent pollution from mercury in Latin America and Caribbean (details are summarized in Annex 1). During the discussion, participants agreed that it is a good idea to prepare a list of resource persons in the field of mercury waste management across organizations.

6. During the second half of Session 2, the Meeting Secretariat gave a presentation on the report of the Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area. The participants discussed what information should be supplemented as the report of this Partnership area and agreed on the timelines of the partnership, indicators to measure progress of the partnership, and ways to increase Partners as shown in Annex 2. The participants adopted the business plan that reflected these changes as in Annex 3.
7. During Session 3 (Draft Outline of BAT/BEP Guidance Document for the Reduction of Mercury Releases from Waste Combustion), the Meeting Secretariat gave a presentation on background, objective, scope, preparation way, organization and information collection format of the BAT/BEP guidance document. Since the time was limited, participants agreed to keep discussing. Japan will discuss the issue with Partners and related international organizations first and seek wider comments later.
8. In the closing session, Chair thanked all the participants for their contributions and efforts that led to the success of this meeting. Participants agreed to circulate the chair's summary to the Partnership Advisory Group meeting.

Annex 1: Summary of Projects Presented at the First Meeting of Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area

	Presented by	Project Title	Target Waste	Project Objective	Project Period	Involved Parties	Project Cost	Expected Outcome/Outcome	Success Factors/Lessons Learnt
Multilateral	Japan	JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Training on Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste including mercury waste	To assist officials of national and local governments in Asian countries enhancing capacities for planning hazardous waste management policies suitable to their countries through providing them with basic knowledge and Japan's experiences in hazardous waste management	2007-2009	<u>Asian countries</u> : participation in the training <u>JICA</u> : selection of trainees, logistical arrangements <u>Japan Environmental Sanitation Center</u> : curriculum development, lectures	Funded by JICA	Enhanced capacity of government officials for planning hazardous waste management policies	
	UNEP Chemicals	Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Waste	Mercury waste	- To increase the technical capacity of selected countries and other stakeholders in assessing, managing and reducing the risks to human health and the environment posed by mercury and mercury-containing waste - To test the applicability of the Draft Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury Waste	November 2008 – Mid 2010	Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Pakistan, Philippines (, Chile) UNEP Chemicals For the Philippines: Implemented by Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	USD 500,000 (funding from Norway through UNEP Chemicals) and USD50,000 from Mercury Trust Fund Of these, USD 50,000 for the Philippines	- Enhanced Draft Technical Guidelines on the ESM of Mercury Waste - Sector/source-specific mercury waste issues prioritized - National and Source/sector-specific mercury waste management plans developed - Training and capacity-building programs involving specific sources or sectors on ESM of mercury waste undertaken - Awareness of policymakers, regulators and stakeholders on the importance of proper management of Mercury Wastes; and possible promulgation of local or source/sector specific regulations raised	
	UNEP Chemicals	Regional Projects on Storage of Excess Mercury in Asia and Latin America	Mercury waste	To establish an agreed plan in the Asian and Latin American regions for development of environmentally sound storage facilities for mercury taken out of the supply chain			Funded by Norway (USD 377,000) The Asian Mercury Storage Inception Workshop was funded by Japan (USD 19,000)	- Establishment of regional advisory committee - Options for mercury storage - Feasibility of implementing options	

	Presented by	Project Title	Target Waste	Project Objective	Project Period	Involved Parties	Project Cost	Expected Outcome/Outcome	Success Factors/Lessons Learnt
	Secretariat of Basel Convention (SBC)	Development of Capacity Building and Technical Assistance programme to reduce and prevent pollution from Mercury in Latin America and Caribbean	Mercury waste	- To provide adequate TA to national authorities for national inventory of Hg waste in healthcare and other sectors - To provide of expert advise on the development of national approach for ESM of Hg wastes - To facilitate collaboration between health and other relevant national authorities regarding the ESM of mercury and its wastes - To improve knowledge and training of decision makers, WM operators and other professionals in ESM of Hg wastes - To develop decision supportive tools and awareness raising materials based on needs	4 years from September 2008	<u>Argentina:</u> <u>Costa Rica:</u> <u>Uruguay:</u> <u>SBC:</u> <u>Basel Convention Coordinating Center - Uruguay:</u> coordination of the project, technical support	Funded by USA (USD 2 million), Norway (USD30,000), and SBC (USD31,000)	- Training Manual for the preparation of environmentally sound management plans for mercury waste - National plans - Diffusion of results through BCRC, WHO, and COP meetings	
	Japan	Development of BAT/BEP Guidance Document on Reduction of Mercury Releases from Waste Combustion	Mercury waste	To review available information on existing Best Available Techniques (BAT) / Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for relevant sources, and to develop specific mercury guidance as technical guidance for implementation of several parts of Basel Guideline	January 2009 – March 2010	<u>Japan:</u> to prepare a draft BAT/BEP Guidance and finalize the draft based on comments from Japanese experts and Partners <u>Japanese experts:</u> to provide relevant information, review draft BAT/BEP Guidance <u>Partners:</u> to provide relevant information, review draft BAT/BEP Guidance	Funded by Japan (USD200,000 including the 1 st Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area meeting)	BAT/BEP Guidance Document on Reduction of Mercury Releases	
	India	GEF/UNDP – Global India Project on Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and practices for reducing Health Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury	Healthcare waste	- To demonstrate and promote best practices and techniques for health-care waste management in order to minimize or eliminate releases of POPs and mercury to the environment - To help India to implement its National Implementation Plan (NIP) on POPs and meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention - To promote compliance with India's Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules and the Guidelines on Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities and Incinerators - To Strengthen India's health care delivery system.	4 years	<u>A National Project Steering Committee:</u> to approve the Annual Working Plans (AWPs) and also to review the progress and guide the project activities <u>A National Project Working Group:</u> to decide on work plans and supervise the project activities <u>A National Project Director:</u> to oversee the implementation of the project activities <u>A National Project Coordinator and two Project Consultants,</u> one each for Tamil Nadu and U.P.: coordination and implementation of the project activities	<Total> USD 24.022 million (GEF grant USD 10.327 million) <India's part> USD 1.28 million (GEF grant USD 800,000, India's Co-financing USD 480,555)	- Models of good health care waste management in a common treatment facility (CTF) and its service area in a State (Tamil Nadu) - Models of good health care waste management in a underserved State (Uttar Pradesh)	

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	UNIDO	Global Mercury Project	Small-scale gold mining	- To teach methods for mining without degrading the environment - To teach know-how to miners in order to avert mercury going into rivers	2002-2007 (pilot phase) *Second phase is planned.	<u>Brazil:</u> <u>Indonesia:</u> <u>Lao PDR:</u> <u>Sudan:</u> <u>Tanzania:</u> <u>Zimbabwe:</u> <u>UNIDO:</u>	USD 21.3 million (GEF Grant: USD 6.8 million, Co-finance: USD 14.5 million)		
Bilateral	Costa Rica	Pilot Project - Reduction of Mercury Use in Costa Rican Hospitals	Healthcare equipment containing mercury	To reduce the risk to staff, patients, and the environment associated with the use of mercury in hospitals	2007-2009	<u>Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social:</u> review and approval of the mercury handling plans <u>Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications:</u> coordinating participation of public and private entities	Funded by USA for professional support and equipment replacement	- Inventory of materials that contain mercury - Identification of conditions to be met by the storage - A plan for training and education in proper handling of mercury in hospitals - A plan for reduction and replacement of medical equipment - The general plan for storage	(Success factors) - Inter-institutional support and commitment - The involvement and commitment of people responsible for management of equipment containing mercury (result of the training developed in the pilot project) - Purchasing specifications have been rewritten (which enables gradual replacement of products and equipment containing mercury)
	Kyrgyzstan UNITAR	Development of an Action Plan to Address Primary Mercury Mining in Kyrgyzstan	Mercury mining and waste generated from the mercury mining and production	- To assess the mercury mine and smelter, including environmental, technical and socioeconomic aspects - To develop an action plan to address identified gaps and challenges including options to replace the present mercury mining operations in the area by environmentally less harmful initiatives		<u>Kyrgyzstan:</u> <u>UNITAR:</u> <u>UNEP Chemicals:</u> <u>GRID-Arendal:</u>	Funded by Switzerland and USEPA	- Formation of National Committee - Socio-economic assessment report - Action plan - Increase public awareness	
	UNIDO	SAICM Quick Start Programme in Uruguay	Mercury products	Ensure proper management and proper disposal of mercury containing products, in particular lamps		<u>Uruguay:</u> <u>UNIDO:</u>		- National sources inventory & quantification of Hg releases - National Hg lamps assessment, with a life cycle analysis - Report on life cycle analysis of lightning alternatives - Guideline of good practices in the management of Hg lamps, with a Cleaner Production approach - Proposal for a National Plan for the management of Hg lamps - Document outlining the findings of the regional survey on the management of products containing mercury, in particular mercury lamps - National and regional publication of the results of the project	

	Presented by	Project Title	Target Waste	Project Objective	Project Period	Involved Parties	Project Cost	Expected Outcome/Outcome	Success Factors/Lessons Learnt
National	Nigeria	Implementation of Healthcare Waste Management Plan in Nigeria	Healthcare Waste	Provide an approach to the management of healthcare waste that is safe for HCFs, waste handlers, the public and the environment as well as being cost effective and practical	5 years	<u>National Steering Committee for Health Care Waste Management</u> is composed of relevant ministries, national institutions, and NGOs	To be funded by the federal government *Project coordinator will be mandated to source for funds from NGOs and cooperate organizations	- The administrative framework for the implementation of the National Action Plan - HCWM Legal and Regulatory Framework - Standardized Healthcare Waste Management Practices in all HC facilities and institutions - Strengthened Institutional Capacities of HCWM Stakeholders through training	The implementation of the Nigeria national healthcare waste management plan by the National steering committee is a strategy devised to counter bureaucratic bottle necks that may hinder or delay the implementation process
	Panama	Putt on the batteries with batteries	Batteries	To promote alternatives to dry battery use and collect & dispose properly used dry batteries	July 2009 – December 2010	<u>GPNP</u> : development, implementation, international results presentation <u>Ecologic, S.A.</u> : promotion and sales, implementation, media & PR, local results presentation	USD40,000 50%: bottling plants 30%: large companies 10%: media 10%: other	- Distribution of 20,000 plastic bottles for used batteries collection and recovery of 70 % of the bottles - Recovery of 0.05kg batteries per container (700kg) - Recovery of 224kg of mercury	

Annex 2: Supplementary Information for Reporting of Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area (UNEP(DTIE)/Hg/PAG.1/INF6)

1. Timelines of the Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area

The first three-year Partnership timelines are as follows:

<1st Meeting in 2009 March>

- Sharing information
- Discussion on significance of this area (strength and opportunity)
- Discussion on management style e.g. necessity of face-to-face meeting
- Finalization of Business Plan

<2nd Meeting in 2010>

- Clarifying of challenges of this area and discussion on how to address them (based on e.g. data, inventories and country case report)
- Review of business plan (for inputs to Partnership Advisory Group meeting)

<3rd Meeting in 2011>

- Strategy development for future solution
- Review of business plan
- Assignment of lead country

Meetings may be held in the following ways.

*Face-to-face meeting is held annually utilizing opportunities of related workshops and INC Process as well as with coordination with the Products Partnership for further cooperation

*Teleconference

*Videoconference (suggested by Costa Rica after the meeting)

In addition to the meeting, Internet base information exchange utilizing UNEP Chemicals website will be considered.

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_14161

