

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity of government officials for planning hazardous waste management policies 	
	UNEP Chemicals	Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Waste	Mercury waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	

	Presented by	Project Title	Target Waste	Project Objective	Project Period	Involved Parties	Project Cost	Expected Outcome/Outcome	Success Factors/Lessons Learnt
	UNIDO	Global Mercury Project	Small-scale gold mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

2. Indicators of progress

The Following indicators to measure progress of the Partnership Area are agreed

<Overall Objective>

- Estimated amount of mercury diverted from waste stream by the implementation of the projects under the Partnership (including estimates of impacts of pilot projects implemented in a country)
- Number of Partners

<Priority Action a>

- Available information on identification and characterization of mercury contained in waste streams
- Completion of BAT/BEP Guidance Document that supplements the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on the ESM of Mercury Waste
- Number of national projects on ESM of mercury waste implemented

<Priority Action b>

- Number of countries that prepared national inventory of mercury waste, if possible, mercury release estimation from waste treatment and waste dumping

<Priority Action c>

- Number of projects to promote awareness and education regarding mercury waste

3. Ways to increase Partners

The following efforts are planned in order to increase Partners:

- UNEP Chemicals will send Chair's summary of the 1st Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area meeting to the other UNEP Global Mercury Partnership Areas
- Lead country will send the said summary to potential Partners, e.g. EU Countries, each project owner in the Business Plan of the Mercury Waste Management Partnership, participating countries in UNEP mercury program such as Toolkit for inventory development and pilot project of Waste.
- Partners will make efforts to disseminate information about the Mercury Waste Management Partnership to encourage entities in their countries to become a Partner.

**Business Plan of the
Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area
- 13 March 2009 -**

This Business Plan describes the activities of the Mercury Waste Management partnership area of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) Global Mercury Partnership. It serves as a planning and communication vehicle both for Partners and others.

The purpose of the business plan is to provide a framework for developing and implementing projects. The business plan is to serve as a resource for providing a common, cohesive structure for implementing the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

Through UNEP Governing Council Decision 24/3, UNEP is requested, working in consultation with Governments and other stakeholders, to strengthen the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership. The Government of Japan initiated this partnership area in early 2008 as a means of strengthening the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

The partnership is open for government and stakeholder participation. In UNEP Governing Council Decision 24/3 part IV paragraph 27, UNEP is tasked with working in consultation with Governments and stakeholders to strengthen the UNEP Global Mercury Partnerships. New activities and partners are encouraged within the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

I. Summary of the Issue

Products containing mercury are not readily identifiable; they enter the waste stream along with other municipal, medical and industrial waste. Therefore, the mercury concentrations in most waste streams are directly related to the amount of mercury in the products.

This partnership aims to support the objectives of Overall Goal of Partnership; minimize and, where feasible, eliminate unintentional mercury releases to air, water and land from waste containing mercury and mercury compounds by following a lifecycle management approach. The partnership area puts priorities in such actions:

- Identify environmentally sound collection, disposal and treatment techniques for mercury waste following a lifecycle management approach, including:
- Assess environmental impacts of current waste management practices and processes, including providing support to countries to assess their national situation and needs.
- Promote awareness and education of issues related to mercury waste.

II. Objective of the Partnership Area

The overall goal of the UNEP 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 objective of this mercury waste management partnership area is:

- Minimize and, where feasible, eliminate unintentional mercury releases to air, water and land from mercury waste¹ by following a lifecycle management approach.

Part of the overall approach to achieve the objective above is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to effectively deal with mercury waste.

In order to achieve the objective, sound management of mercury-containing wastes should be implemented in the treatment process; reduction of atmospheric emissions of mercury from incineration, environmentally sound disposal of mercury waste including landfilling or recycling and recover operations. Awareness raising and training to increase knowledge and implementation of effective mercury waste treatment methods will be included as well.

¹ Throughout this document “mercury waste” refers to obsolete mercury, waste containing or contaminated with mercury

III. Priority Actions

The partnership area has the following priority actions:

- a. Identify environmentally sound collection, disposal and treatment techniques for mercury waste following a lifecycle management approach, including:
 - o Identify and characterize mercury contained in waste streams by taking into account contamination level and waste volumes.
 - o Facilitate activities contributing to the finalization of the Draft Basel Convention Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury Waste. Ensure coordination between Secretariat of the Basel Convention and its respective subsidiary bodies.
 - o Implement national projects on ESM of mercury waste that can be used as case studies/demonstration projects.
- b. Assess environmental impacts of current waste management practices and processes, including providing support to countries to assess their national situation and needs.
- c. Promote awareness and education regarding mercury waste.

IV. Partner Efforts and Timelines

This is a proposed new partnership area. There are currently no activities directly implemented through the partnership area.

National governments, international organization and NGO are conducting and will plan various activities related to the mercury waste management. In the future, this section might be separated in accordance with the players.

On-going current efforts on mercury waste management:

1. Several Basel Convention Technical Guidelines of relevance have been developed and adopted by the Parties to the Basel Convention, namely: the technical guidelines on environmentally sound management of household waste; technical guidelines on the incineration on land; and technical guidelines on specially engineered landfills.
2. Cooperation on mercury waste between UNEP Chemicals and the Basel Convention is on-going. The eighth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention included a new

Strategic Plan focus area on mercury wastes in the 2007-08 biennium. Currently there are two main work area components being conducted by the Basel Convention Secretariat, in cooperation with UNEP Chemicals.

- **Component I:** draft of the technical guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of mercury wastes;
 - **Component II:** a capacity-building and technical assistance programme to reduce risk and prevent pollution from mercury.
 - In order to contribute to the finalization of the draft guidelines on the ESM of mercury waste, country projects in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are under way. The projects which will test the applicability and usefulness of said guidelines will be funded by UNEP Chemicals and the SBC, respectively, in parallel. Proposed activities include: prioritization of mercury waste sources from the mercury inventory results; planning for national mercury waste management; application of the guidelines through training and awareness raising; human and environmental sampling analysis; and an evaluation of the guidelines by key stakeholders.
3. The World Health Organization Department of Health Security and Environment is currently finalising a revised edition of the “Health Care Waste Management Manual”. This guidance document describes the elements on the ESM of waste from health care facilities, including wastes containing mercury.
 4. A UNDP-GEF project on “Demonstrating and promoting BAT/BEP for reducing health-care waste to avoid environmental releases of dioxins and mercury” is also underway in 8 countries (Argentina, Philippines, Lebanon, Latvia, Vietnam, India, Senegal and Tanzania). This project is aimed at promoting environmentally sound technologies, demonstrating alternatives, and implementing waste management programs related to dioxin and mercury in the health sector.
 5. Going beyond waste management, cost benefit analysis is being addressed in a UNEP Chemicals’ project on “Technical/chemical and economic assessment of mercury-containing and Hg-contaminated tailings from the mining sector in developing countries” together with the governments of Chile and Ghana. The project aims for a feasibility study on the options that the mercury or the precious metal content in tailings – as a sellable product – will pay for the environmentally sound remediation of such sites. Period is 1/12/2008-31/12/2009; Grant is USD 200,000.

6. Each country has related projects that are underway or have been completed. Some countries and organizations that have given the examples cited in this paper (below) responded to a call for the information through the partnership.

MULTILATERAL

JICA Training Course Hazardous Waste Management and Appropriate Disposal for Asia:

Aim of the project: To assist officials of national and local governments in Asian countries enhancing capacities for planning hazardous waste management policies suitable to their conditions through providing them with basic knowledge and Japan's experiences in hazardous waste management

Partners: Asian countries, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan Environmental Sanitation Center

Projected Completion Dates: 2009

Phase or Stage of Project: This training course has been provided once every year since 2007.

Contact: Japan Environmental Sanitation Center +81-44-288-4895

Development of BAT/BEP technical guidance for implementation of important part of Basel Guideline for sound management of waste containing mercury

Aim of the project: 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.

Partners: Japan and others (tbd)

Projected Completion Dates: 2010

Phase or Stage of Project: Draft outline is developed and discussed at the Mercury Waste Management Partnership Area meeting in March 2009.

Contact: Ministry of the Environment, Japan (and private consultant) +81-3-5521-8260

BILATERAL

Arkhangelsk

Bilateral project between Arkhangelsk and Norway.

Aim of the project: To reduce generation of hazardous waste containing mercury. Particular attention is given to fluorescent tubes and energy saving light bulbs as these contain up to ten times more mercury than in Europe. Collection of hazardous waste, particularly from the wood processing industry, is also addressed.

Partners: County Administration of Arkhangelsk, The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority and The

County Governor of Hordaland in Norway.

Projected Completion Dates: 2008

Cost: Approx. 50,000 USD

Phase or stage of project: Three workshops are carried out, two in Arkhangelsk and one in Norway.

Contact: Mr. Håkon Oen, Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, Tel: + 47 22573400

Russia

Multilateral projects between Russia, Denmark, USA and Norway.

Aim of the project: To reduce mercury releases from waste in Russia. These projects are conducted under ACAP (Arctic Contaminants Action Program). The projects cover: Handling of hazardous waste containing mercury, installing carbon filter/mercury cleaning at a coal plant and Partnership for the phase out of mercury in chlor-alkali industry.

Dates of completion: The projects are running from 1999 to 2008 with economic support from Norway, Denmark and USA.

Partners: Norwegian Pollution Control Authority,

Projected Completion Dates: 2008

Cost: Norwegian funds; Approx. 10,000 USD.

Phase or stage of projects: TO BE ADDED

Contact: Ms. Bente Sleire, Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, Tel: +47 22573400

South Africa

Bilateral project between South Africa and Norway.

Aim of the project:

To develop a national strategy on reduction of, handling and disposal of hazardous waste

Partners: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)

Projected Completion Dates: 2010

Cost: Approx. 320,000 USD

Phase or stage of project: under planning

Contact: Ms. Barbro Thomsen, Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, Tel: + 47 22573400

NATIONAL

Nigeria

Environmentally Sound Implementation of Healthcare Waste Management Plan in Nigeria.

Nigeria has carried out an inventory on Healthcare Waste and has developed an Action Plan,

Guidelines, and Policy / Bill for healthcare waste management including healthcare wastes containing mercury.

Cross Reference

Under the mercury in products partnership area, work is underway to address mercury waste resulting from the phase out of mercury in hospitals and health care facilities in selected pilot projects as follows (see details in the Mercury – Containing Products Partnership Area Business Plan).

China Hospitals Project: Demonstration programs at two Beijing hospitals to significantly reduce mercury containing products and waste.

Partners: China (Beijing), United States, Healthcare Without Harm (HCWH)

Projected Completion Dates: September 2007

Phase or stage of project: Completed

Contact: Shen Yingwa, SEPA, shenyw@crc-sepa.org.cn

Basel Mercury Waste Capacity Building from Products Partnerships: Development of a cooperative agreement that will help build capacity and best management practices for addressing mercury waste collected from health care products and other sectors addressing mercury in products.

Partners: Product Partnership countries needing assistance with building capacity for managing mercury waste, United States, Basel Convention Secretariat,

Projected Completion Dates: Cooperative Agreement – August 2008; Ongoing through 2012.

Contact: Vincent Jugault, Vincent.JUGAULT@unep.ch

Buenos Aires Hospital Project: Support Healthcare Without Harm's efforts to assist the Buenos Aires City Government to deliver mercury-free training for all city-run hospitals and to complete mercury elimination for two hospitals and fourteen neo-national units. Training of health workers and the procurement of mercury alternative medical devices is underway. UNEP provided technical support in the conduct of the project.

Partners: Buenos Aires, United States, Healthcare without Harm, UNEP

Projected Completion Dates: January 2008

Costs: Project was funded from the UNEP Mercury Trust Fund at \$95,000 USD.

Phase or stage of project: Nearing completion of preliminary report

Contact: Josh Karliner, HCHW, josh@hcwh.org

Chile Hospitals Assessment Project: Develop and implement hospitals

assessment and reduction/elimination of mercury-containing products Chile.

Partners: Chile, Health Care without Harm, United States, Basel Convention Secretariat

Projected Completions Dates: On-site visit – TBD; Project completion – TBD

Phase or stage of project: Project under development – will be similar in scope to Costa Rica Hospitals Assignment

Contact: Thomas Groeneveld, U.S. EPA, groeneveld.thomas@epa.gov

Costa Rica Hospitals Assessment Project: Develop and implement hospitals assessment and reduction/elimination of mercury-containing products in Hospital Nacional de Ninos in San Jose, including an pilot project with the Basel Convention Secretariat to reduce and manage mercury waste in hospitals in Costa Rica.

Partners: Costa Rica, United States, Basel Convention Secretariat

Projected Completions Dates: On-site visit – December 2007; Project completion – June 2009

Phase or stage of project: On-site visit and preliminary report completed; implementation phase initiated

Contact: Thomas Groeneveld, U.S. EPA, groeneveld.thomas@epa.gov

Mexico Healthcare Project: Develop a healthcare facility pilot project in Mexico to establish a template for mercury reduction initiatives in other healthcare facilities. Expected to begin in 2007.

Partners: Mexico, United States, Healthcare without Harm, North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC)

Projected Completion Date: January 2008

Phase or stage of project: Project completed December 2007; NACEC-funded project to communicate with most other hospitals in Mexico is approved for 2008

Contact: Luke Trip, Program Manager, NACEC, ltrip@cec.org and Alfonso Flores Ramirez, CENICA-INE-SEMARNAT, alfonso.flores@semarnat.gob.mx

Regional Workshops on Elimination of Mercury in Health Care: Organize four regional workshops in South East Asia, Latin America, Southern Africa and South Asia to promote alternatives to mercury in the health care sector in developing countries.

Partners: Health Care Without Harm and UNEP with sponsorship and/or participation in each workshop from national ministries of health and environment, WHO and health care professionals associations.

Projected Completion Dates: December 2008.

Phase or Stage of project: Three of four workshops completed(South East Asia, Latin America,

Southern Africa) with the fourth (South Asia) to take place in December 2008. All three events achieved their stated objectives and have resulted in significant, tangible movement toward the phase-out of mercury in the health care sector in host countries and broader regions.

Contact: Josh Karliner, International Team Coordinator, Health Care Without Harm, josh@hcwh.org

Under the ASGM partnership area, UNIDO conducts the Global Mercury Project (GMP) which began in August 2002. The GMP will demonstrate ways of overcoming barriers to the adoption of best practices and pollution prevention measures that limit the mercury contamination of international waters from artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Appropriate waste treatment will contribute to reduce the wastewater which contains mercury. (see details in Business plan of the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Partnership Area).

With the support of the Government of Switzerland and USA(EPA), UNITAR (in cooperation with UNEP Chemicals and UNEP GRID-Arendal) is working with the Government of Kyrgyzstan to assist with assessing and taking action regarding the world's last remaining known primary mercury mine. The project, which is advised by an international group of advisors and a national steering committee (to be formed), starts in 2008 and aims to regularly report progress under the supply partnership.

US (EPA) conduct related projects as follows.

- Partnership with Russian Association of Chlorine Industry to implement a project on environmentally-safe management of mercury waste, as described in the chlor-alkali business plan.
- Activities with Arctic Contaminants Action Program of the Arctic Council to develop an Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Strategy. Regulations for safe storage of mercury surplus and mercury waste (e.g. pesticides) are being developed under this program.
- A project in Kazakhstan titled: "Bio-remediation monitoring of mercury contamination at Pavlodar Chemical plant."

V. Opportunities:

This section addresses areas where the partnership has the potential to become active. Since the partnership is just starting, there are not yet ongoing activities but the following opportunities have been identified so far. New activities will be included as they are being identified.

Priority action a): Identify environmentally sound collection, disposal and treatment techniques for mercury waste following a lifecycle management approach.

- Develop a training manual for countries to apply the Draft Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste, including sector specific guidance.
- Review available information on existing Best Available Techniques (BAT) / Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for mercury waste management. In doing so, cooperate with other partnership areas.
- Gather and share existing information on good practices (both institutional and technical) starting initially with the segregation of waste containing mercury from others and sound recovery of mercury from waste.
- Target pilot projects on mercury waste management in cooperation with other institutions or organizations (*e.g.*, the Basel Convention). Such projects may include waste collection and transport, separation, segregation or recovery technologies and may address air emissions, landfill design and operation including evaporation and seepage water, and use of appropriate stabilization/solidification technologies.

Priority action b): Assess environmental impacts of current waste management practices and processes, including providing support to countries to assess their national situation, interests and needs.

- Enhance information/knowledge, including improving release inventories (including the Mercury Toolkit , EMEP Guidebook and national/regional Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers) with an emphasis on mercury waste streams.
- Assess the importance of mercury waste in the national mercury inventories and make suggestions for the improvement of the UNEP Mercury Toolkit.
- Promote safe handling procedures for collection, transportation and management for the segregated mercury wastes and waste handling devices.

Priority action c): Promote awareness and education on mercury waste:.

- Develop and disseminate educational materials including practical and simple advice on steps to deal with current mercury waste issues of concern (*e.g.*, what to do with discarded mercury fever thermometers, sound temporary storage and safeguarding solutions).

VI. Evaluation

The partnership areas will report biennially to UNEP in accordance with the UNEP reporting format².

² UNEP will develop a systematic reporting format and timeline for the partnership areas to follow.

Reporting will include monitoring performance (tracking partnership activities and partner contributions) as well as assessing effectiveness (measuring the impact of partnership activities on target beneficiaries).

VII. Resource Mobilization

Partners are encouraged to contribute financially and also to offer in-kind assistance.

Partners can develop specific initiatives, work with non-partners, or pursue projects consistent with the partnership objectives. It is hoped that the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership will serve as a mechanism to consolidate and leverage funding for large, strategic projects.

Partners are encouraged to apply for funding to relevant funders and regional organizations. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition can submit requests for funding to UNEP under the UNEP Mercury Small Grants Program (*see www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/Overview-&-priorities.htm*). UNEP and other partner implementing agencies stand ready to assist countries to develop proposals addressing mercury issues under the SAICM Quick Start Programme (*see www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/qsp.htm*).

VIII. Business Planning Process

Business planning will take place annually for the partnership area. Business planning will be undertaken in close collaboration with the mercury in products partnership area.

The process in developing and reviewing business plans will be outlined in this section. Partnerships will take stock of efforts and test direction and productivity in moving forward and will adjust planning accordingly.

In accordance with Section 4 of the Overarching Framework for the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, the business plan will be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect progress in implementation and changing circumstances. The arrangements for Administrative and Management Support are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Administration and Management Support (will vary across the Partnerships)		Source of Support
Partnership Lead ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitation and support of the partnership. 	Japan (Prof. Dr. TANAKA)
Organization Point of Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing Business Plan. • Preparing for meetings. • Logging meeting notes, tracking action items. • Collaborating with partners to strategically link to overall partnership goals and objectives. 	Japan, Ministry of the Environment
UNEP Secretariat Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the clearinghouse/website. • Taking in funding from multiple sources to fund projects. • Developing activity proposals in collaboration with partners. • Assisting the lead in following up activities by partners. • Other tasks as requested. 	UNEP Chemicals
Face to face meetings	<p>Estimated one per year.</p> <p>All attempts will be made to host face to face meetings of the partnerships in the most cost effective way (e.g. back-to-back with other related meetings and have the ability to call in).</p>	<p>Japan, Ministry of the Environment hosts the meeting in the beginning of year (venue: tbd)</p> <p>UNEP will support some limited travel of developing countries/NGOs in face to face meetings, rest is in-kind support from partners for their own travel.</p>
Teleconferences	In case of necessity	Japan, Ministry of the Environment

IX. Linkages

- Artisanal and small scale gold mining
- Reductions from the Chlor-Alkali Sector
- Reduction of Mercury Release from Coal Combustion
- Mercury containing products
- Others (e.g. supply, longer-term storage)

X. Potential Partners (to be confirmed)

The partnership is open for intergovernmental organizations, governments, and non-governmental organizations. For update on partners, please visit the Webpage of UNEP Mercury Programme.

**UNEP Global Mercury Partnership
Waste Management Partnership Area Meeting
Participant List**

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