UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

2ND WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA MEETING 2020

GLOBAL MERCURY PARTNERSHIP

環境省
Ministry of the Environment

8th March 2021

Opening

- Opening remark from Area Leads
- Overview of the 2020 Meeting and adoption of the meeting agenda

Overview of the 2020 Meetings

Mercury Waste Management Area Meeting 2020:

- consists of two segments
  - 1st meeting - on 27th November 2020
  - 2nd meeting – on 8th March 2021

Objectives:

- To review ongoing WMA activities and consider activities to be further developed
- To identify (1) technologies and services for mercury waste management that Partners can provide (Seeds) and (2) challenges on mercury waste management that countries have faced with (Needs), and consider ways for matchmaking
- To develop WMA activity plan

Adoption of the meeting agenda

Session 1: Identification of the needs for mercury waste management technologies and services

- Overview of the questionnaire survey to identify the needs for technologies and services on mercury waste management
- Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey
- Potential activities based on the result

Session 2: Development of the WMA Activity Plan

- Rationale and Structure of the WMA Activity Plan

Session 1:
Identification of the needs for mercury waste management technologies and services

Session 1
Overview of the questionnaire survey

- **The questionnaire survey to identify the needs for technologies and services on mercury waste management** was conducted.
- The objective of the questionnaire is to identify:
  I. stakeholders, regions and countries whose have challenges on the management of mercury waste;
  II. specific types or treatment processes of mercury waste which require enhanced actions for the ESM;
  III. needs on information and services that the WMA can provide.
- The information will be used to explore WMA's future activities.

Date	Proposed actions
Early Nov	The lead developed very early draft
Nov 27	1st WMA meeting (discuss formats etc.)
Dec	The lead will revise and finalize
Jan-Feb	Information collection through online questionnaire
Mar 8	2nd WMA meeting (result will be shared)

Session 1
Overview of the questionnaire survey

- Structure of the survey

I. **General information**

1. Name
2. E-mail address
3. Organization
4. Type of organization
5. Participation in UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

II. **Challenges related to mercury waste management**

6. Situation
7. Country/region
8. Category of mercury waste

Wastes consisting of mercury or mercury compounds

9. Source of waste
10. Amount
11. Operation and processes
12. Challenges for the ESM

Wastes containing mercury or mercury compounds and Wastes contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds

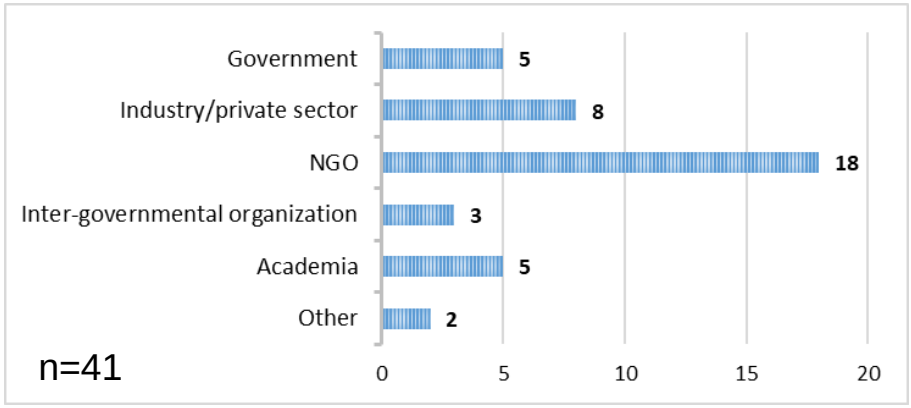
9. Type of waste
10. Amount
11. Operation and processes
12. Challenges for the ESM

13. Type of support that the WMA could provide

Session 1
Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

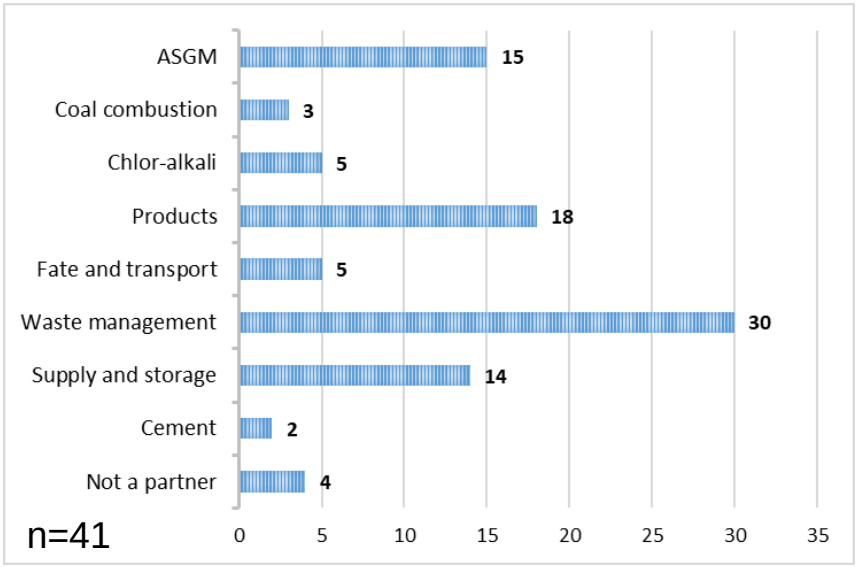
Ⅰ. General Information

- **41 respondents** provided information on **60 cases** in total.
- Respondents are from government, industry, NGOs, IGOs, academia and others.



- Respondents are not only WMA partners but partners of other partnership areas and a few non-partners.

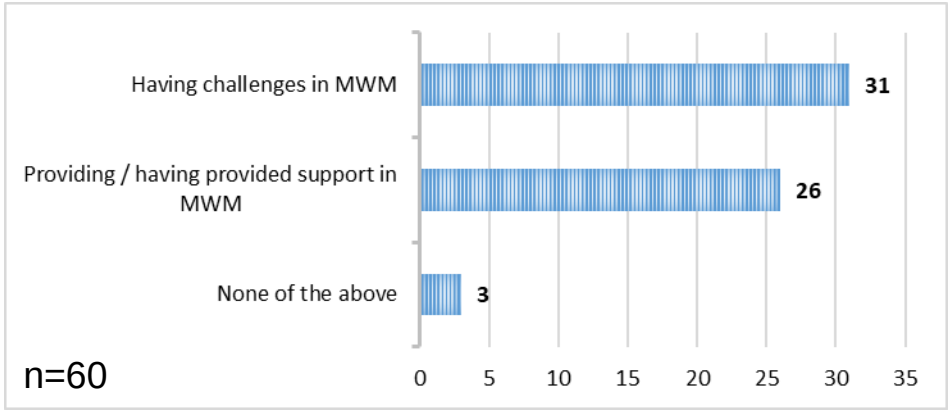
*There are some duplication.



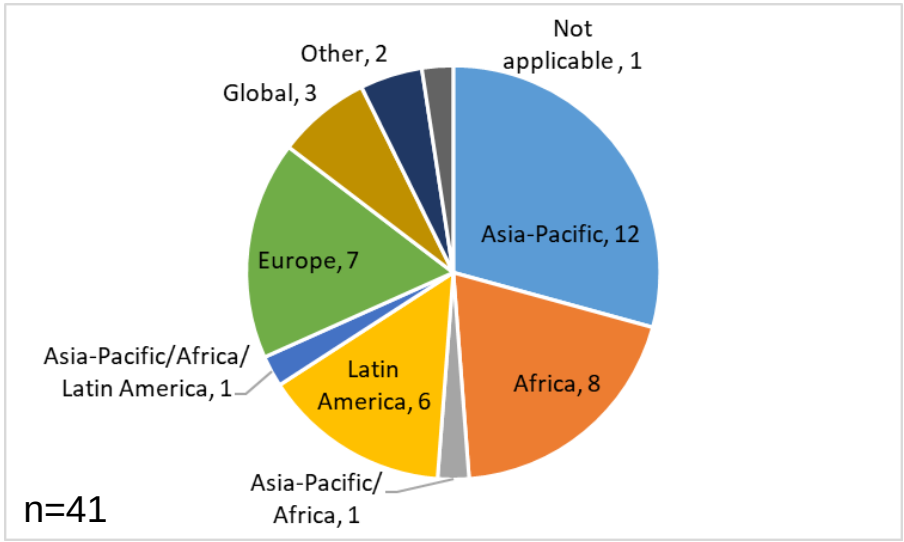
Session 1
Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ. Challenges related to mercury waste management (MWM)

- Many of responds are about challenges of MWM that the respondents are facing.
- There are also submissions from respondents who are providing/ have provided supports in MWM.
- “None of the above” are mainly for information sharing on MWM that specific country/region is facing.



- Responses from a wide range of regions.
- This result may just represent <u>respondents’ address and/or place of activities</u>.

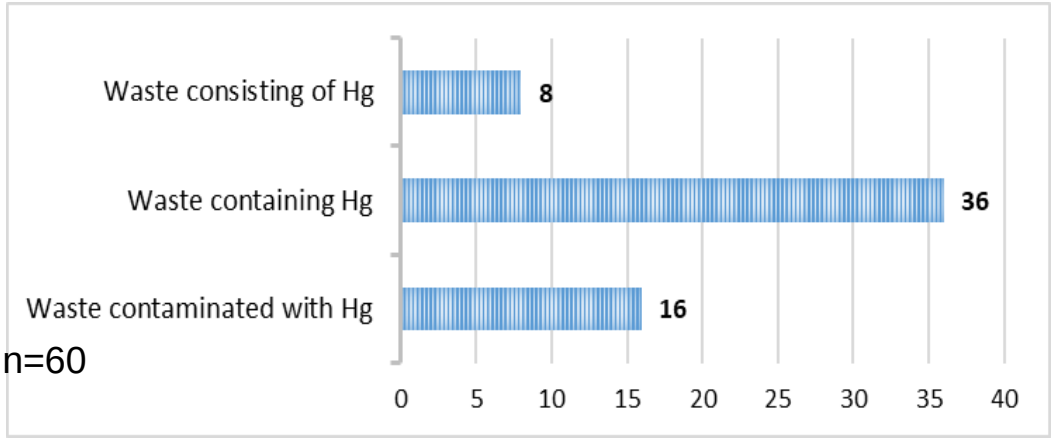


Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ. Challenges related to mercury waste management (MWM)

Category of mercury waste to be address (single choice but can choose three times)

- Many entities have problems on waste containing mercury .

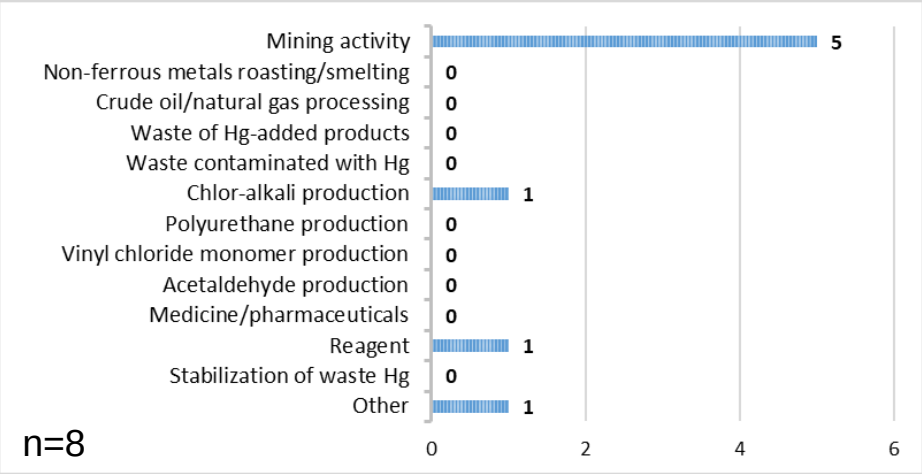


Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ-1. Waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds (n=8)

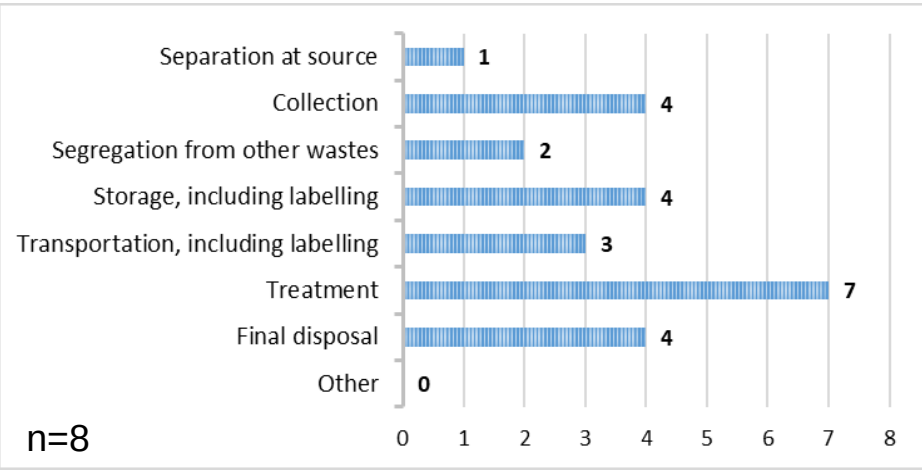
Source (single choice)

- “Mining activity” is the most chosen source of waste consisting of mercury.



Operation and processes to be improved/developed (multiple)

- Proper treatment is the prominent process to be improved. Collection, proper storage including labelling, and final disposal are also significant.

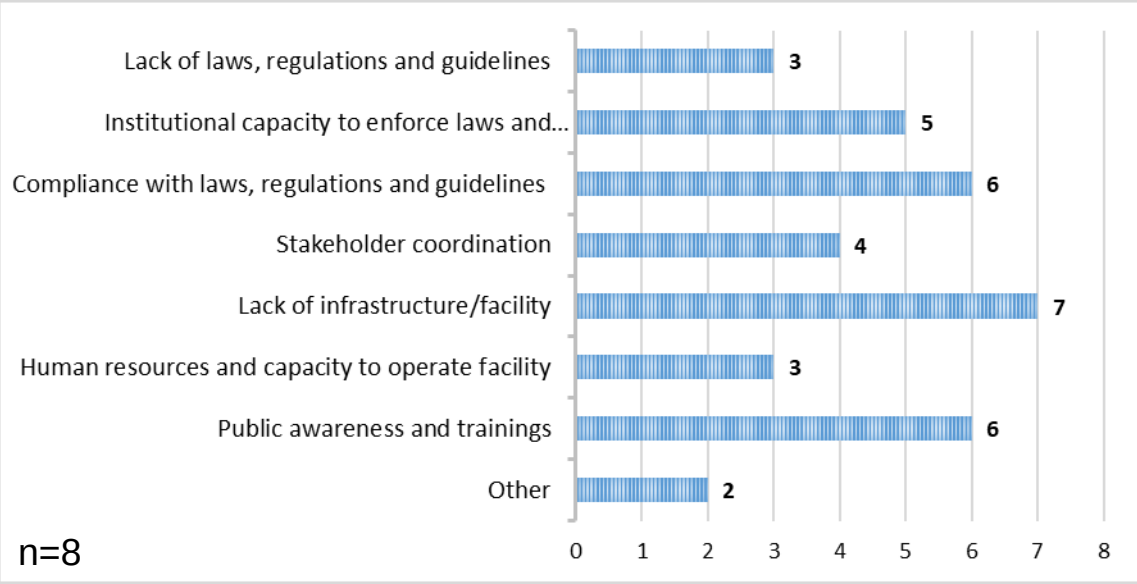


Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ-1. Waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds (n=8)

Challenges for the environmentally sound management (multiple)

- There are several challenges for the ESM of the waste consisting of mercury, but “Lack of Infrastructure/facility” is the most common challenge.
- “Other” includes financial resources.



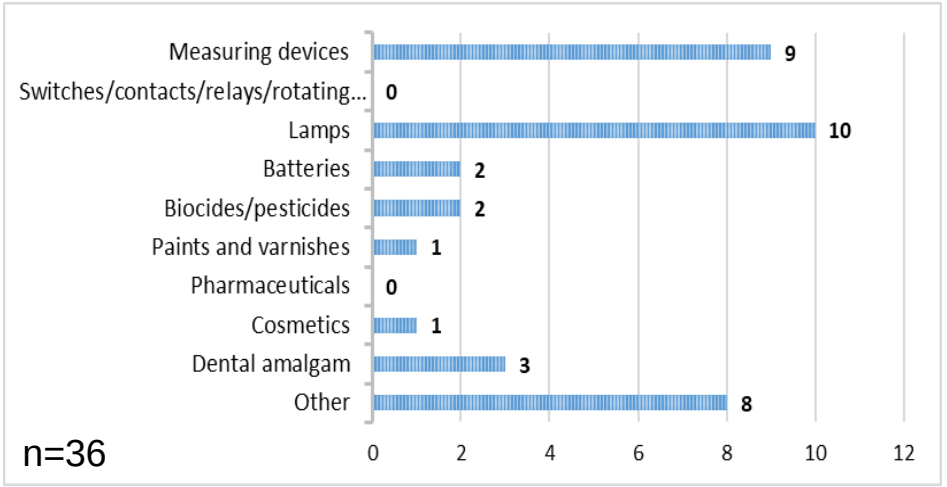
Session 1

Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ-2. Waste containing mercury or mercury compounds (n=36)

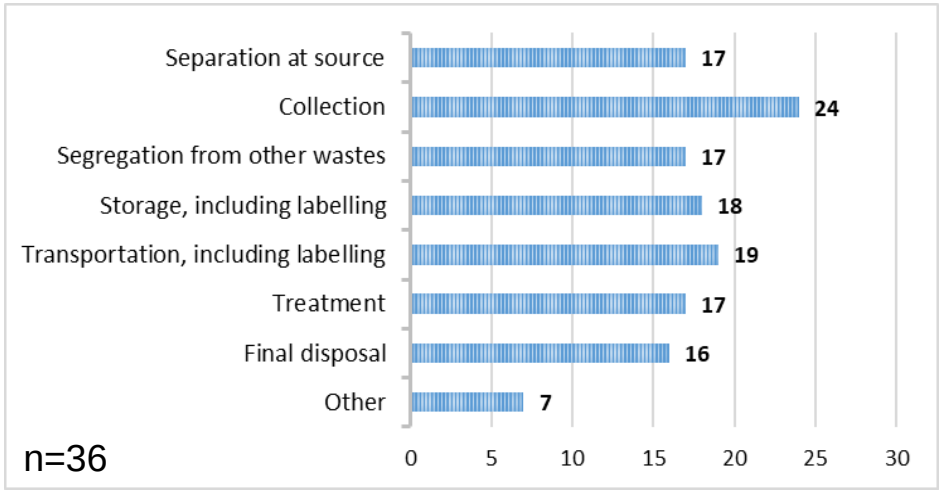
Types of waste (single choice)

- Lamps and measuring devices are of great concern.
- “Other” includes municipal waste and “most of the above”, etc.



Operation and processes to be improved/developed (multiple)

- Several challenges are identified for waste containing mercury.
- “Collection” is the most common operation and processes to be improved/developed.

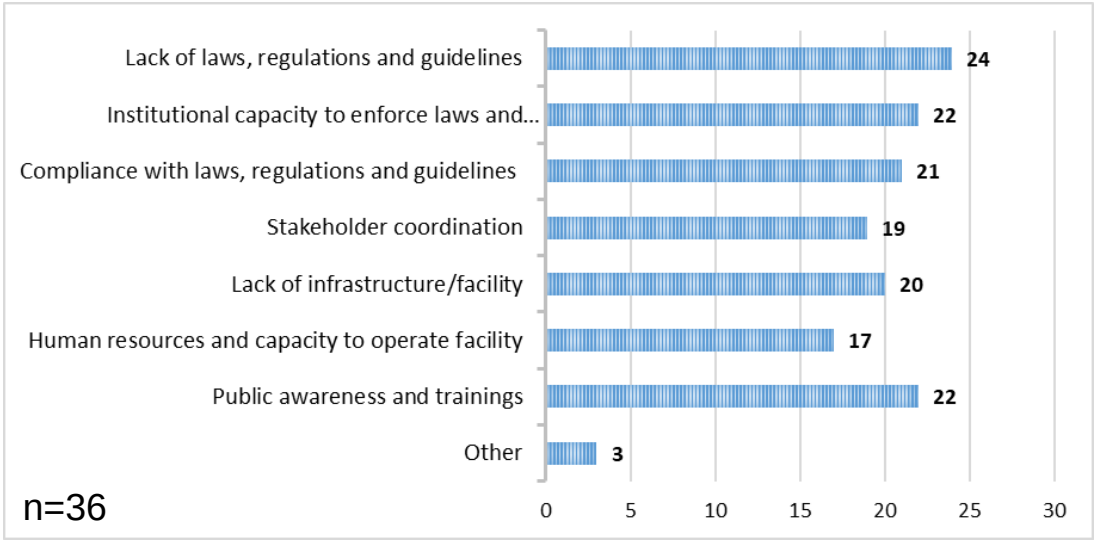


Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ-2. Waste containing mercury or mercury compounds (n=36)

Challenges for the environmentally sound management (multiple choices)

- There are several challenges for the ESM of the waste containing mercury, but “Lack of Infrastructure/facility” is the most common challenge.
- “Institutional capacity to enforce laws and regulations” and “Public awareness and trainings” are also identified as challenges.
- “Other” includes financial resources.

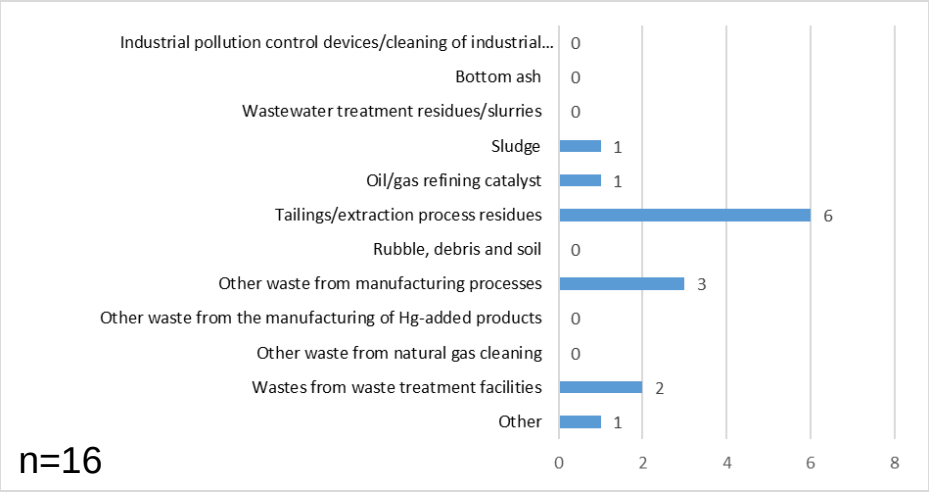


Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

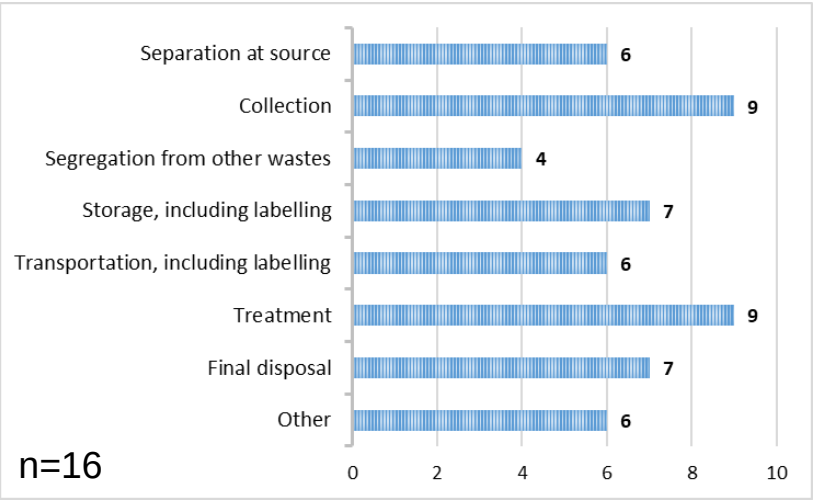
Ⅱ-3. Waste contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds (n=16)

Types of waste (single choice)

- “Tailings/extraction process residues” is of most concern.
- “Other” is “mercury from large scale gold mine crushing plants.”



- **Operation and processes to be improved/developed (multiple)**
- Several challenges are identified for waste contaminated by mercury.
- “Collection” and “Treatment” are the most common operation and processes to be improved/developed.
- “Other” includes “monitoring” and “The need for a very large permanent sealed storage facility.”

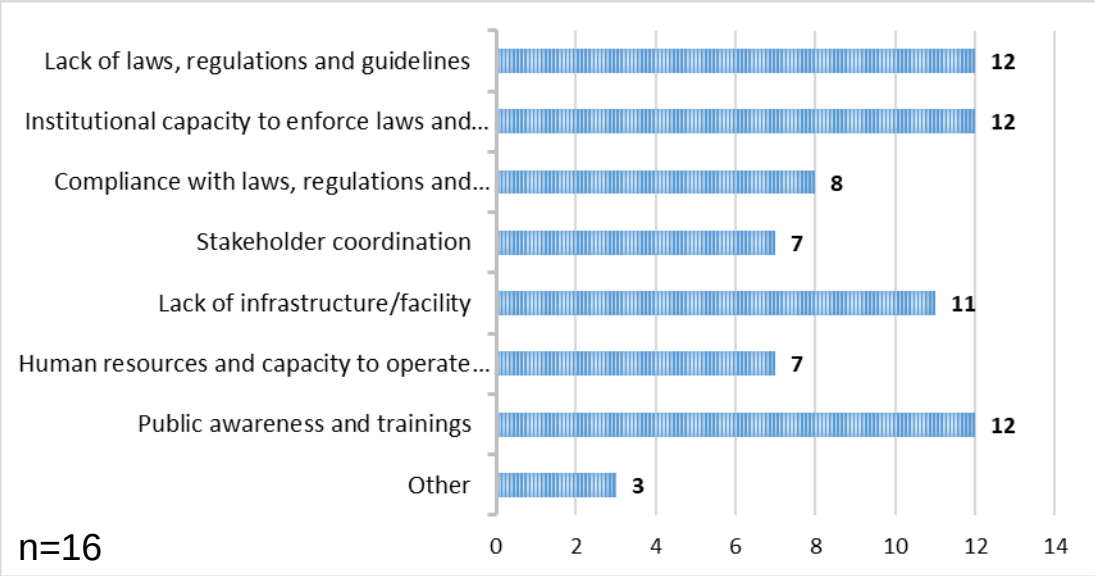


Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅱ-3. Waste contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds (n=16)

Challenges for the environmentally sound management (multiple choices)

- There are several challenges for the ESM of waste contaminated with mercury, but “Lack of Infrastructure/facility,” “Institutional capacity to enforce laws and regulations,” and “Public awareness and trainings” are the most common challenges.
- “Other” includes lack of reliable data and training handbooks.



Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅲ. Types of support

- Capacity building
  - Capacity building through trainings on resource mobilization for effective Mercury Waste Management
    - Human resource development to operate the facility
    - Formalization of miners and regulating industries for the coordination among stakeholders
  - Training on Material Flow Analysis including its tool (e.g. software/application)
  - Knowledge sharing
    - Knowledge transfer: Govt depts, dental operatives
    - Sharing success story and best practices on the management of ASGM tailings in the context of informal ASGM
    - Technical expertise on research and education

- Technical support
  - Technology transfer for final disposal and elimination of waste containing mercury
  - Support for safe storage, dismantling, and centralized treatment centers
  - Capacity to store and safely dispose of (or ship for disposal) mercury-added products that have replaced with alternatives

Session 1
Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Ⅲ. Types of support

- Legal structure
  - Development and implementation of national legislation for mercury wastes in line with the Minamata Convention
  - Expertise to develop regulations, laws and policy in response to import, storage, use and general management of mercury particularly in the ASGM industry
  - Development of policies and technical guidelines for environmentally sound collection, transport and storage of wastes containing mercury
  - Assistance to enforce law on tailings management for informal ASGM

- Tools/ guidance
  - Guidance on the best-suited ways for treatment of waste in SIDs
  - Guidance for disposal of mercury wastes generated from ASGM
  - Guidance on treatment, financing options, disposal options, Basel-related guidance for shipment of mercury to suitable disposal facilities
  - List of regionally and globally-accessible disposal facilities
  - General literature for public on the benefits of separating mercury-added products before disposal
  - Assessment of national situation (including improvement of inventory) to quantify the different categories of mercury wastes

Result and analysis of the questionnaire survey

Types of support

- Funding
  - Funding for project/technologies
    - Funding to assist in the programs directed to mercury waste management, supply and storage
    - Funding to assess new technologies for treatment of mercury contaminated sited and stabilization
  - Funding for final disposal including the transportation
    - Export fees to final disposal of waste containing mercury in developed countries
    - Transportation fees (exportation of waste containing mercury for final disposal and elimination in developed countries)
    - GEF funding for infrastructure development for toxic waste including waste containing mercury for the final disposal

- Cooperation with other Partnership areas
  - Supply and storage
    - Two areas should establish regional and/or national storage/disposal sites for countries not capable of solidifying elemental mercury
  - ASGM
    - Teaching ASGM in using mercury-free gold extraction
    - Guidance for disposal of mercury waste generated from ASGM
    - Technical assistance to enforce law on ASGM tailings management in the context of informal ASGM

Session 1

Discussion on potential activities based on the result

1. What are the existing resources available to address challenges that have identified through the survey?

- Available resources of WMA
  - Mailing list
  - Catalogue of Technologies and Services on MWM
  - Resource Persons List (RPL)
  - WMA meetings
- Available resources of UNEP-GMP
  - Mailing list
  - Partnership website
  - Newsletter
  - PAG and other relevant meetings
  - Guidance which other Partnership areas have developed
- Available resources of the Minamata and other Conventions
  - Guidance on ASGM, contaminated sites, etc.
  - Technical guidelines on the ESM of mercury waste under the Basel Convention
- Collaboration with other Partnership Areas
  - Chlor-Alkali Partnership:
    - A joint survey on technical needs assessment of chlor-alkali conversion & Hg waste management in South America.
  - Product Partnership:
    - Planed to jointly participated in the inception workshop of the “Project on ESM of the Mercury Medical Device” held in Indonesia and to provide technical inputs

Discussion on potential activities based on the result

2. What are the WMA's potential future activities?

- Ideas of potential future activities
  - Organizing online technical sessions
    - Series of webinars focusing on the ESM of different types of mercury waste
    - Online platform to exchange information on "Needs" and "Seeds" and to discuss matchmaking strategies
    - Possible joint-webinar with other Partnership Areas (e.g., with Chlor-alkali, Products, or Supply and Storage)
  - Organizing training/workshop for capacity building
    - Face-to-face trainings or workshops to build capacity in developing countries involved in the management of mercury wastes

Note: WMA may not be a best suited platform to provide financial/technical supports. Generally, the function of the WMA is to promote the information exchange and provide opportunities for the match-making between interested stakeholders.

Session 2: Development of the WMA Activity Plan

Rationale

- Needs in Mercury Waste Management (MWM) were identified by the questionnaire survey, and partners discussed activities that the WMA can possibly carry out.

  ⇨ Based on the discussion on possible activities, development of the **WMA Activity Plan** is proposed for WMA partners to collectively move forward.

Structure of the WMA Activity Plan

Section		Contents
1	Overview of the WMA	Objective/priorities of the WMA • Review of the current objective and priorities in the Business Plan
2	Review of its Activities	Review of activities and outputs (catalogue, RPL and others) • effectiveness of activities and usefulness of the tools developed (what worked, and what did not work)
3	Prospective Activities	• Method of identification –result of the questionnaire survey and further inputs from partners and others • Elaboration of prospective activities
4	Arrangement for Implementation	• Timeline of the Activity Plan • Resources

Discussion points

Structure of the WMA activity plan and elements to be considered for the development of the WMA Activity Plan

- Time frame (3, or 5 years or longer?)
- Planned global events (COP4, ICMGP, ISWA Congress)
- Available financial resources

Need ideas and information from partners

Closing