

Make Visible the INVISIBLE

Sound management of chemicals and wastes

SIDE EVENT

“Mercury in products: Integrated approaches and innovative tools for a sustainable waste management”

Organized by the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

Wednesday 7 May 2025, 6:15 pm – 7:45 pm CEST

CICG, Exhibition Area & ONLINE on Teams



BRS COPs
BASEL | ROTTERDAM | STOCKHOLM
CONVENTIONS



UN
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programme



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APRIL 28 - MAY 09, 2025

Smooth running of the meeting - Few tips



All online participants are muted.



Participants can use the “Chat” to ask technical questions or share views with panelists and participants. Participants may raise their hand to ask for the floor, and unmute themselves once allowed.



The meeting will be recorded

AGENDA

Opening remarks and scene setting (6:15 pm – 6:25pm)

Malgorzata Stylo, UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

Panel discussion 1: Joining forces in tackling the sound management of waste for Hg containing products at global level (6:25 pm – 7:00 pm)

- Key collaborations with relevant bodies and recommendations in treating Hg wastes – [Eisaku Toda](#), *Secretariat of the Minamata Convention*
- Guiding parties in implementing requirements of the Basel convention: insights and recommendations – [Agustin Harte](#), *Secretariat of the Basel Convention*
- Sound management of mercury waste: inclusive approach in developing recent and upcoming tools – [Kishor Parajuli](#), *Waste Management Area*
- Managing mercury waste in health care facilities: needs and effective, practical actions from countries and partners – [Margaret Montgomery](#), *World Health Organization*

Questions & Answers

Panel discussion 2: Solutions and lessons learned from the countries and experts (7:00 pm – 7:35 pm)

- Treating Hg wastes: shedding light on key steps, from collection to final disposal, [David Hunter](#), *BATREC*
- Phasing out Mercury Measuring Devices and resulting wastes in healthcare: key progress, needs and way forward, [Anne Nakafeero](#), *National Environment Management Authority, Uganda*
- Key successes, challenges and next steps in managing mercury containing medical devices, [Christopher Kanema](#), *Ministry of Environment, Zambia*
- Supporting collaboration for a durable management of mercury containing wastes: key lessons learned and needs, [Jashaf Shamir Lorenzo](#), *BanToxics*

Questions & Answers

Closing remarks (7:35 pm – 7:45 pm) [Grace Halla](#), *GEF Chemicals and Waste Unit, UNEP*



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OPENING REMARKS

Malgorzata Stylo

Global Mercury Partnership, Chemicals and Health Branch, UNEP





- ✓ Support implementation of the Minamata Convention
- ✓ Provide knowledge and science on mercury
- ✓ Deliver outreach and awareness raising towards global action

Nearly 300 partners from: Governments, IGOs, NGOs, Industry /private sector, academia and the scientific community **from around the world**

The Partnership is structured around eight areas:

Artisanal and small-scale gold mining

Mercury cell chlor-alkali production

Mercury air transport and fate research

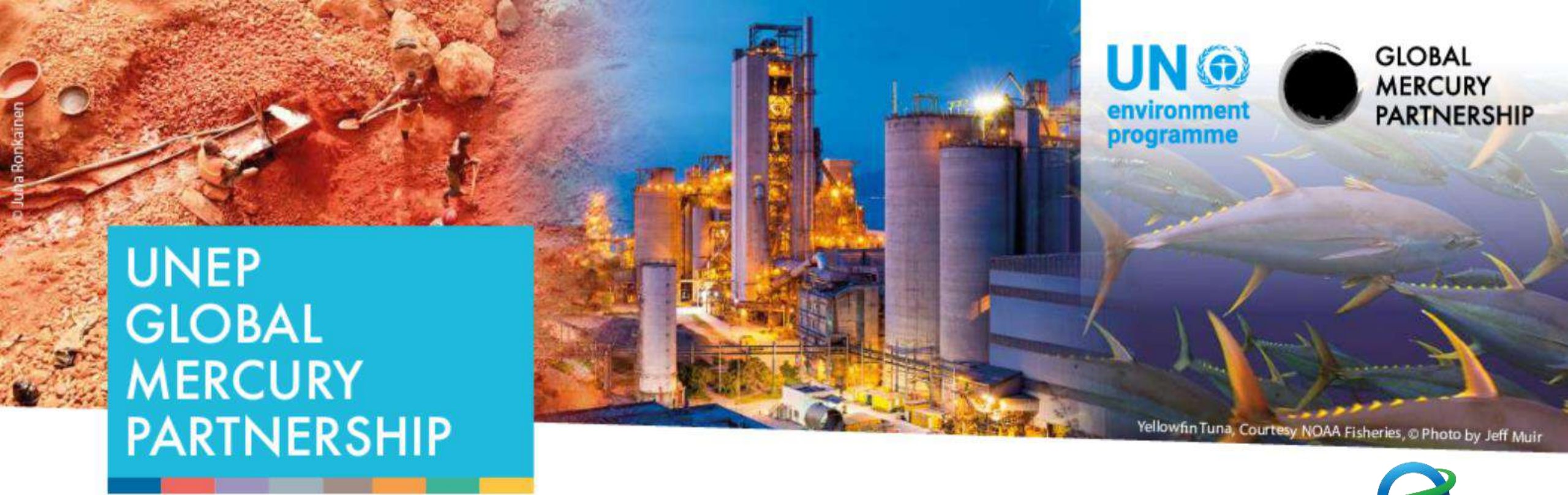
Mercury in products

Mercury releases from coal combustion

Mercury waste management

Mercury supply and storage

Mercury releases from the cement industry



Waste management - sample activities (through GEF funded projects)



Curate options for management of mercury waste



Develop best practices guide, document pilot project experiences

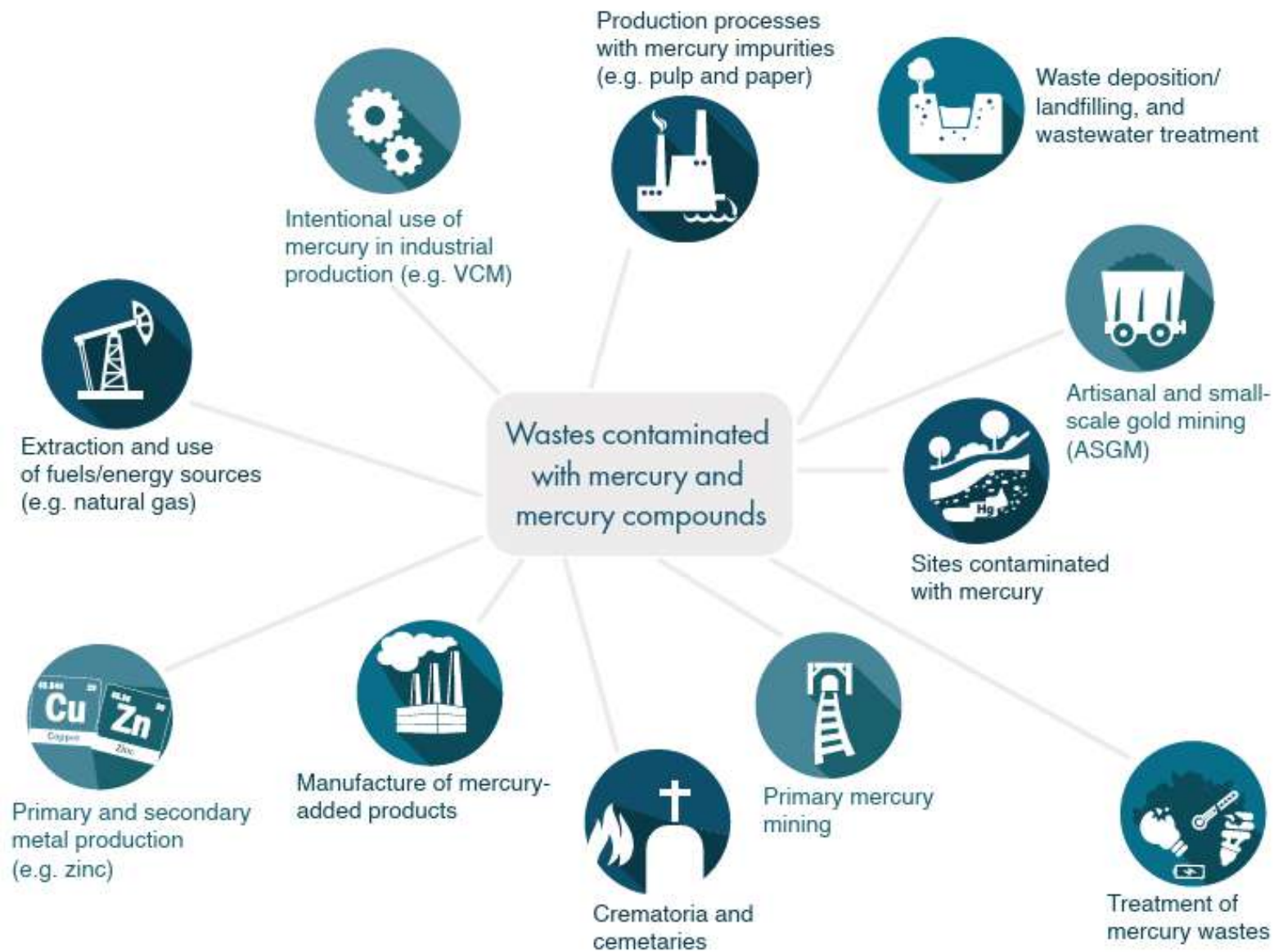


In-country technical support



Disseminate globally

Mercury waste streams



Mercury waste streams





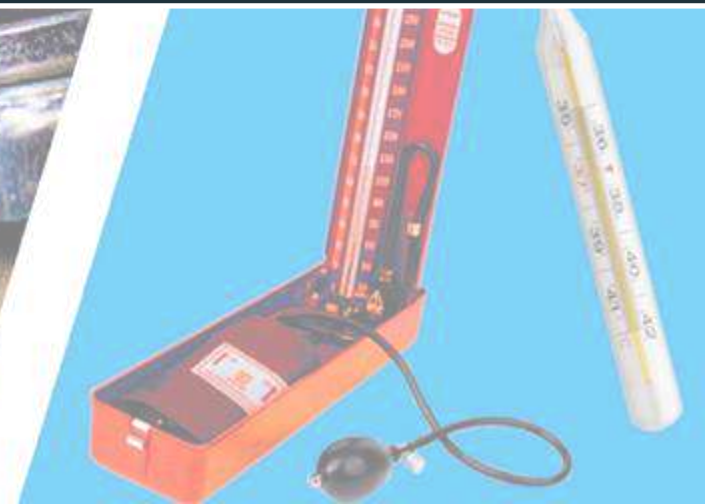
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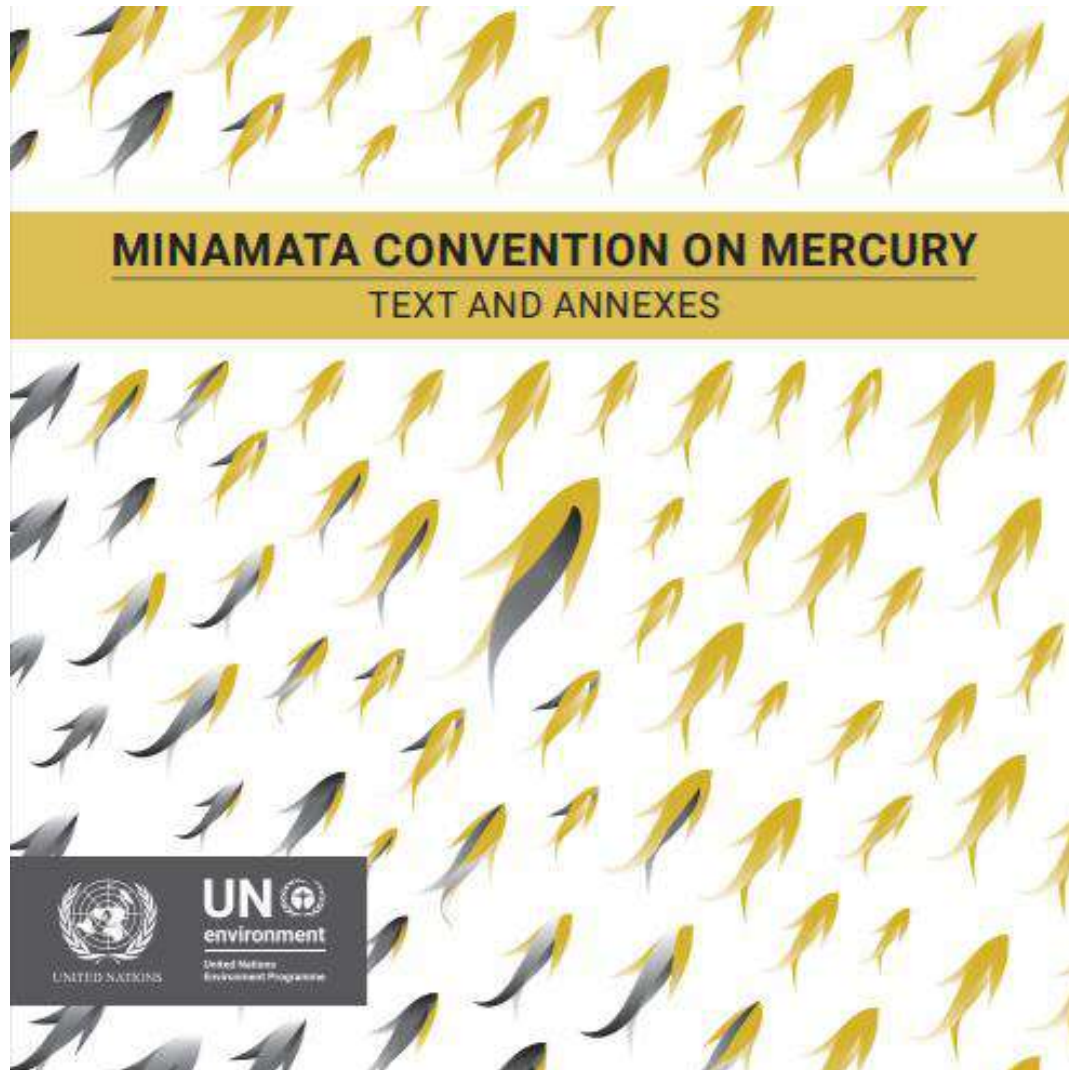


Panel discussion 1

Joining forces in tackling the sound management of waste for
Hg containing products at global level

Facilitated by Benoit Varenne, Oral Health Programme, WHO





1. The relevant **definitions of the Basel Convention** shall apply to wastes covered under this Convention for Parties to the **Basel Convention**...
2. For the purposes of this Convention, mercury wastes means substances or objects... consisting of ... containing ... or contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds in a quantity above the relevant **thresholds** defined by the Conference of the Parties, in collaboration with the relevant bodies of the **Basel Convention**...
3. Each Party shall take appropriate measures so that mercury waste is
 - (a) managed in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account the **guidelines developed under the Basel Convention** ...
 - (c) For Parties to the **Basel Convention**, not **transported across international boundaries** except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal...
4. The Conference of the Parties shall seek to cooperate closely with the relevant bodies of the **Basel Convention** in the review and update ... of the guidelines...

Side event - Mercury in products: Integrated approaches and innovative tools for a sustainable waste management

Environmentally sound Management of mercury waste under the Basel Convention

Agustin Harte

Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions Secretariat

7 May 2025

<https://www.basel.int/Implementation/MercuryWastes/Overview/tabid/3890/Default.aspx>

Cooperation and coordination between the secretariats of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions



- **Outreach, communication and event coordination**
 - Awareness raising activities
 - Joint preparatory meetings
 - Contributions to biodiversity
- **Financial resources**
 - Financial mechanism
- **Implementation and compliance**
 - Compliance committees
 - Illegal traffic
- **Technical assistance (including regional centres)**
 - UNEP Global Mercury Partnership and the Mercury Waste Management Partnership
 - Trainings of potential chairs and negotiators

- **Gender**
- **Trade control of elemental mercury**
 - Mercury compounds listed
 - Listing of elemental mercury RC
- **Mercury waste**
 - Technical guidelines
- **Effectiveness evaluation and global monitoring**
 - Global Monitoring Plan (GMP)
- **Knowledge and information management**
- **Secretariat Services**

UNEP/CHW.17/INF/54

UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.12/INF/25

UNEP/POPS/COP.12/INF/44

Technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of elemental mercury and wastes containing or contaminated with mercury

Developed by the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in coordination with the Basel Convention

Management of mercury wastes under the Minamata and Basel Conventions

Capacity-building material for implementing the measures to manage mercury waste in an environmentally sound manner



By decision **BC-12/4 (2015)**, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Basel Convention adopted the technical guidelines

Decision **BC-15/9 (2022)**: updated the technical guidelines and requested the Secretariat to:

- (a) To disseminate the technical guidelines
- (b) To undertake technical assistance activities
- (c) To prepare a short document that explains how the technical guidelines can be used at the national level

New Decision BC.17/xx (2025):

To develop consequential amendments to address:

- New thresholds adopted under the Minamata Convention
- The E-waste amendment

Mercury waste transboundary movements (2020)

150,000 metric tons

REPORTS DASHBOARD



- Andorra
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- Ireland
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- Italy
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Malta
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Peru
- Poland
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- Romania
- Serbia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Trinidad and Tobago
- UK



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- Belgium
- Canada
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- Italy
- Latvia
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Poland
- Romania
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- UK

Metallic mercury (160307)
partly stabilised mercury (190308)
Inorganic wastes containing hazardous substances (160303)

batteries and accumulators and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries (20 01 33)
discarded equipment containing hazardous components (16021)
discarded electrical and electronic equipment (200135)
fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste (200121)
wastes containing mercury (05 07 01 and 060404)

amalgam waste from dental care (180110)

construction and demolition wastes containing mercury (170901)

activated carbon from chlorine production (06 0702)
waste from gas cleaning containing mercury (101401)
aqueous liquid wastes containing hazardous substances (161001)

- A1010 - Metal wastes
- A1030 - Waste constituted or containing mercury
- A1170 – unsorted batteries
- A1180 – E-waste
- A1190 – waste metal cables
- A4160 – spent activated carbon

Agustin Harte (agustin.harte@un.org)

<https://www.basel.int/Implementation/MercuryWastes/Overview/tabid/3890/Default.aspx>

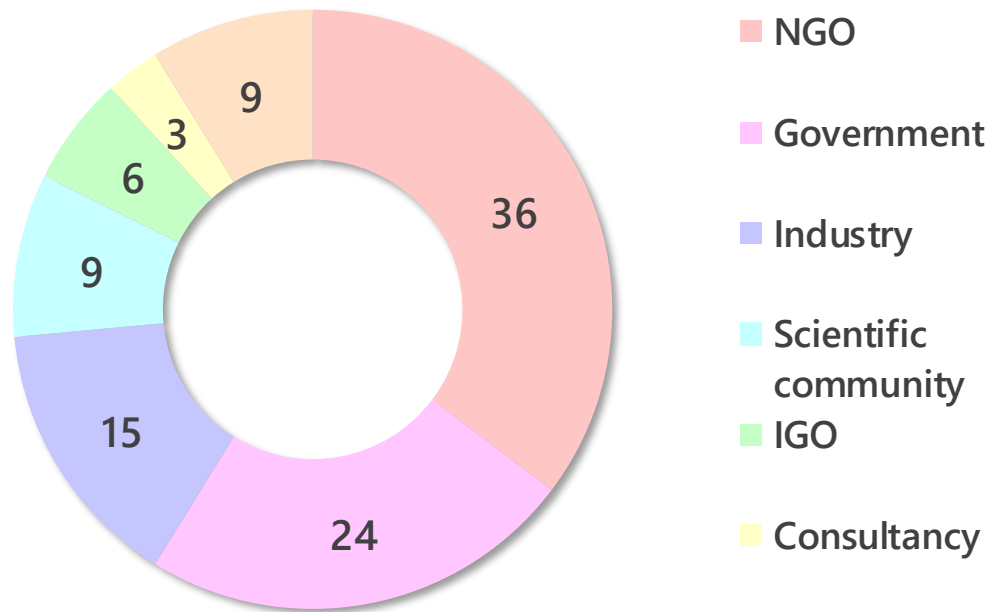
Overview of the Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area (WMA)

**Kishor Parajuli
EX Research Institute Ltd.**

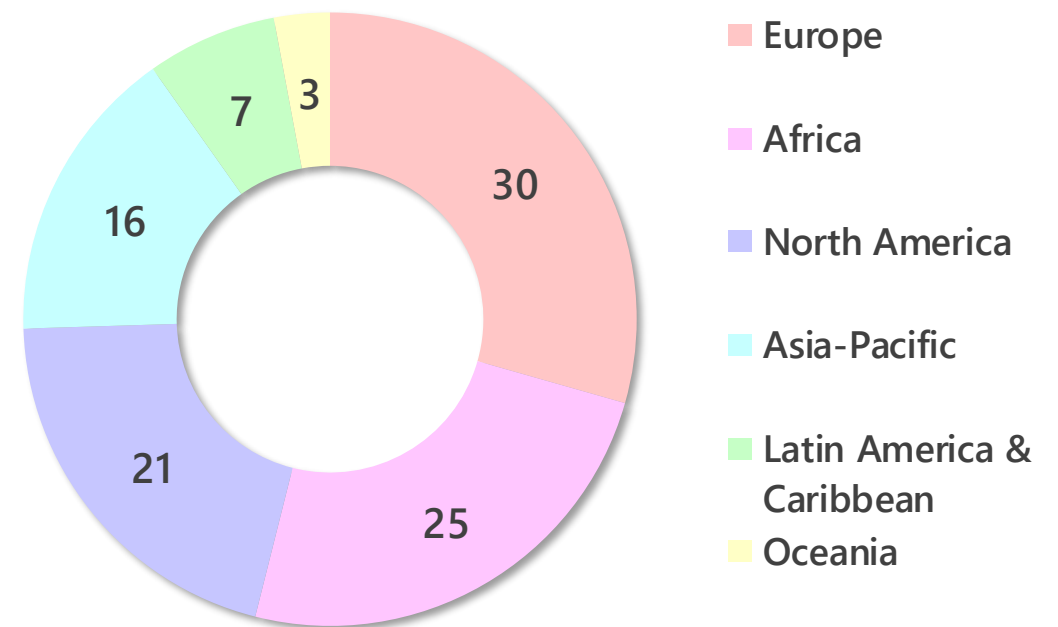
**Mercury in products: Integrated approaches and innovative tools for a sustainable waste management
(May 7, 2025)**

Overview of the Waste Management Area

- The GMP is a voluntary partnership established in 2005. The area dedicated to the ESM of mercury is the Waste Management Area (WMA). WMA is Led by Dr. Misuzu Asari (Professor, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature) and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (supported by EXRI – WMA Secretariat).
- Largest number of Partners among the Global Mercury Partnership areas (approx. 120).
- Voluntary Initiative. Multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partners from different regions.



Types of stakeholders



Geographic balance

Some of the activities of the WMA

Preparation of Catalogue of technologies and services on mercury waste

- Contains information on technologies, products and services related to mercury waste management owned by WMA partners. Updated annually and available online.

Preparation of Factsheets on specific waste streams

- Factsheet provides practical information that is common to specific mercury waste streams at different stages of waste management (separation, storage, transport, treatment and disposal).
- Factsheet for Non-Electronic Measuring Devices (NEMD) and Oil and gas sectors have been prepared.
- Looking to add new waste streams.



Example of factsheets (non-electronic measuring devices)

- Classification under Basel Convention, Handling and Separation ,Collection, Packaging, Labelling and transport, Storage, Treatment and Final Disposal

01

- Waste Management Area of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

Factsheets for the non-electronic measuring devices

As of March 2025

About this product

Non-electronic measuring devices (NEMDs) are types of mercury-added products where mercury is under its elemental form (liquid). Parties to the Minamata Convention shall take measures not to allow the manufacture, import or export of the following NEMDs (except NEMDs installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available):

- barometers;
- hygrometers;
- Manometers;
- Thermometers;
- Sphygmomanometers.

The quantity of mercury used varies depending on types of product, as well as places where these products are used and stored.

Product	Application (example)	Hg-content (g)
Thermometers	Measuring temperature, industrial application	0.61 - 2.25
Barometers and vacuum gauges	Measuring atmospheric pressure, weather monitoring purpose and farming application	300 - 600
Flowmeters	Measuring the rate of flow in water, etc.	Up 5,000
Hydrometers	Measuring the gravity and density of a liquid, etc.	0.002 - 1
Hygrometers/psychrometers	Measuring the moisture content in air	3 - 7
Manometers	Measuring air, water and gas pressure, etc.	100 - 500
Pyrometers	Measuring extremely hot materials,	5 - 10
Thermostat probes	Preventing gas leakages	1
Sphygmomanometer	Measuring blood pressure	20 - 60

Factsheets for the non-electronic measuring devices

Classification

Based on the Annexes to the Basel Convention, wastes of NEMDs and mercury are classified under the following codes. Wastes of NEMDs are generally considered as hazardous wastes due to their mercury content and their hazardous characteristics.

Waste of NEMDs	A1030 (Annex VIII): Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following Mercury; mercury compounds
Mercury and mercury compounds	Y29 (Annex I): Mercury and mercury compounds

Hazardous characteristics of NEMDs

Basel Convention (Annex III)	Globally Harmonized System
H6.1: Poisonous (Acute)	H330: Acute Toxic 2
H11: Toxic (Delayed or chronic)	H372: STOT RE 1
H12: Ecotoxic	H400: Aquatic Acute 1
	H410 Aquatic Chronic 1
	H360D: Repr 1B

Handling and separation

In general, care should be taken when handling NEMDs as they contain liquid mercury. Waste of NEMDs should be handled separately from other wastes and in a manner that prevents any breakage or damage.

In the event of breakage, consult the United States Environmental Protection Agency [website](#) for information on what to do if a mercury thermometer breaks and follow the instructions. The website generally states,

- Wear gloves, pick up any broken pieces of glass or sharp objects, locate any visible mercury with a squeegee or cardboard, use the pipette to collect the mercury and squeeze it onto a damp paper towel, place the paper towel in a zip-lock bag, label the bags as directed by your local health or fire department, and contact the appropriate authorities to dispose of them in accordance with local laws and regulations.

On the other hand, the website states that following should NEVER be done after a mercury spill.

- Never use a vacuum cleaner to clean up mercury.
- Never use a broom to clean up mercury.
- Never pour mercury down a drain.
- Never walk around if your shoes might be contaminated with mercury.

Factsheets for the non-electronic measuring devices

Collection

The modalities of collection may vary according to the types of NEMDs, the waste generators (households, hospitals, industrial facilities...) as well as other conditions (legal, economic, social). In any case, the establishment of a legal basis that requiring the separate collection of wastes of NEMDs is a crucial to ensure the environmentally sound management.

In the case of household collection, the following options can be consulted. **Note that the following collection methods can be applied to wastes of all mercury-added products discarded from households.** The collection rate will be further improved if take-back collection programs (substitution by digital devices) are in place.

Station collection	Wastes of NEMDs are separated and discarded by residents at the existing waste station on the day of recyclable waste collection. - Highly convenient for residents, allowing collection close to their homes. - Cost-effective if they can be collected at the same time as other wastes. - Handling at the point of discard largely depends on the awareness of the residents.
Hub collection	Residents bring wastes of NEMDs to collection points set up by the relevant authorities. Authorities can set up collection points at advertised locations (e.g., electronics shops, pharmacies or public places) on pre-determined dates. - Effective publicity is essential for successful collection. - Strategic placement of collection points within the community is necessary.
Collection at house	Licensed collectors go directly to residents' homes to collect wastes of NEMDs. Wastes can be safely collected but this can be resource intensive.
Collection programs	Licensed NGOs or others implement the relevant collection programs. This is more likely to be collection campaigns with education/training than recurrent collection. In developing countries, waste pickers may be involved in this type of initiative.



Station collection



Collection hub (store)

Photo: Guidelines for the segregation and collection of wastes of mercury-added products discarded from households (Japanese)

Operationalization of an online consultation desk

- A system to handle inquiries where WMA partners may be able to offer support, facilitating potential match-making opportunities.
- Relevant stakeholders can request any assistance to the WMA's email address. The WMA secretariat will share such requests with relevant WMA partners to identify potential approaches to address them.
- Currently compiling biodata of interested partners.



Other activities

- Compilation of case studies on the TBM of mercury waste, with the aim to provide practical information on TBM of mercury waste
 - Experiences
 - Challenges
 - necessary procedures
 - lessons learned
- WMA partners provided input to the capacity-building material on mercury waste management prepared by the MC secretariat
- Collaboration with other Partnership Areas on organizing webinars
- Meeting twice a year (online)

wastemanagement@exri.co.jp



Background & About this document

- Article 11 of the Minamata Convention on mercury require parties to take appropriate measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner, and for parties to the Basel Convention, not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal.
- However, recognizing that there are only a limited number of facilities capable of treating mercury wastes in an environmentally sound manner even at the international level, one of the plausible options for countries that do not have such facilities is to conduct transboundary movement of mercury wastes in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Basel Convention.
- This document is a compilation of case studies on the transboundary movement of mercury wastes developed by the Waste Management Area (WMA) of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership. The aim is to provide practical information on challenges, experiences, necessary procedures and lessons learned on the actual cases of the transboundary movement in which WMA partners have been involved.
- It should be noted that this document is only a compilation of past cases and does not guarantee that future cases of transboundary movement will take place under the same circumstances and conditions.

Managing mercury waste in health care facilities: needs and effective, practical actions from countries and partners

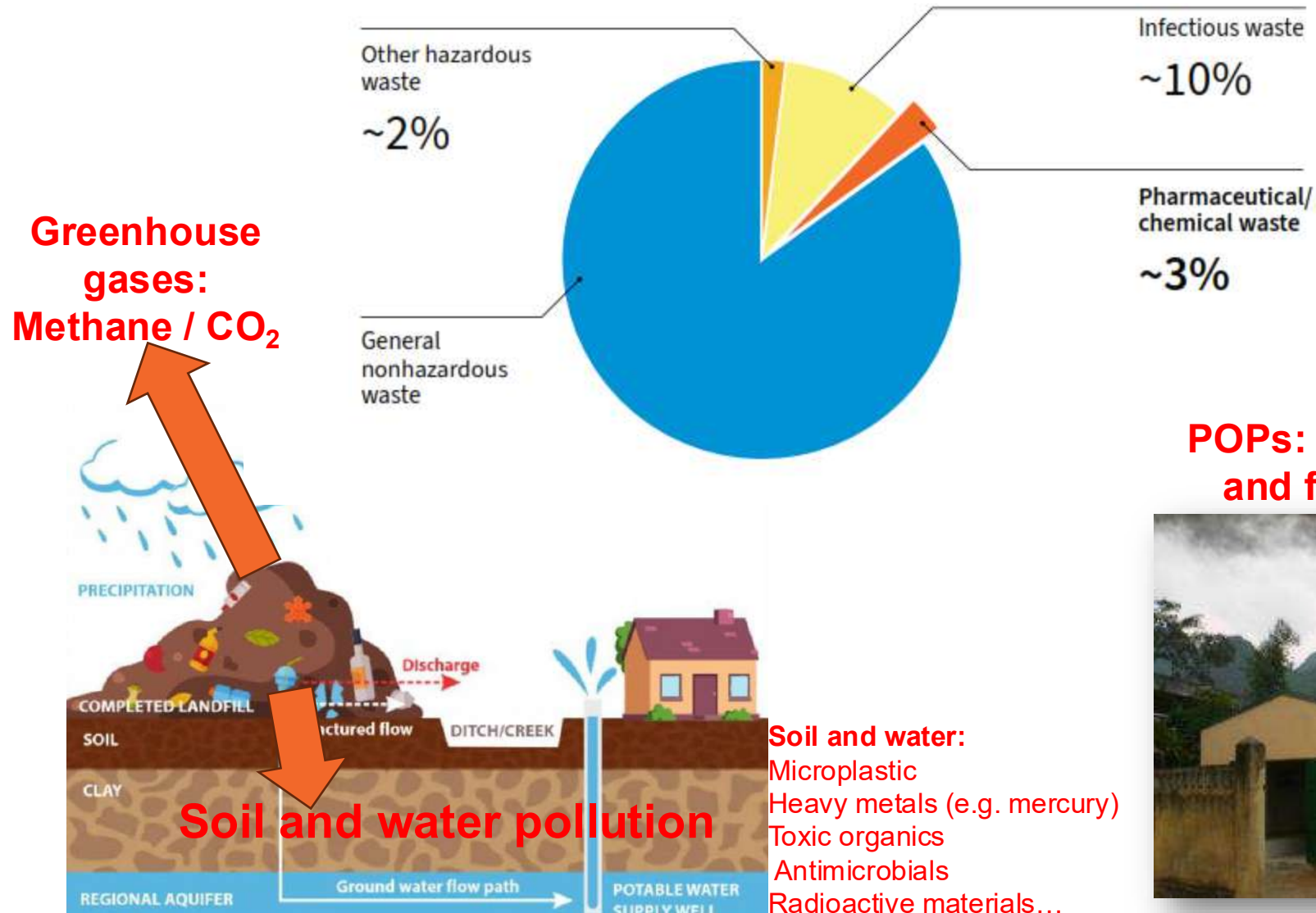


Mercury in products: integrated approaches and innovative tools

UNEP/GMP Side Event, 7 May 2025

Dr Maggie Montgomery, WHO HQ

Environmental and human health impact from health care waste substantial and growing



Meanwhile, major gaps in health care waste services

- Globally, nearly **1 in 3 health care facilities** lack materials for waste segregation
- In fragile contexts, **3 in 4 health care facilities** lack basic health care waste services
- Countries that have reached basic, working for safer, more sustainable waste services

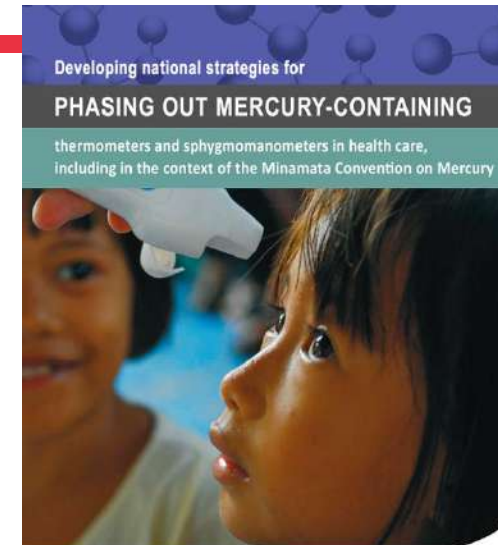


Source: WHO/UNICEF, 2024. WASH in health care facilities 2023 data update.
<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2024-wash-hcf>

Guidance on phasing out mercury

- Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy
- Conduct a situational assessment and inventory
- Strategy development and implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

Example inventory checklist



KEY CONSIDERATIONS AND STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE

Questions	2021	2024/2025
How many thermometers of different types do you estimate to be there in your establishment?	936	1165
How many Mercury Thermometers are estimated to be in your establishment? Please take into account thermometers in use, new thermometers yet to be issued, old thermometers that are yet to be discarded	23	93 (69 are used in laboratories)
How many Mercury Thermometers are in use?	13	24
How many Mercury Thermometers are new yet to be issued?	6	0
How many Mercury Thermometers are old that are yet to be discarded?	4	32
What is the typical lifespan of a Mercury Thermometer at your establishment?	several months to several years	
How many non-mercury Thermometers do you have in your establishment?	893	1074
Do you directly procure mercury thermometers for your facility directly from manufacturers/suppliers?	no longer procure mercury thermometers	

Lessons Learned from Country Implementation

Challenge: Poor quality control

Solution: Establish quality control system, train procurement staff onsite, provide guidance on validation and calibration

Challenge: Understanding existing equipment and ownership

Solution: For exchange, identify final recipients, provide mercury free devices in accordance with need

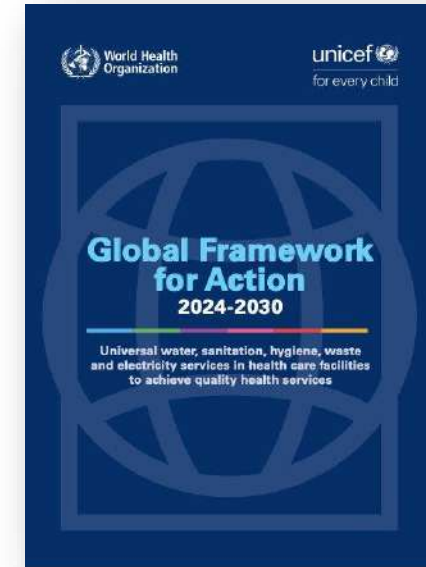
Challenge: Lack of knowledge and systems to support operation and maintenance

Solution: Hands on training with new equipment, establish a maintenance system and spare parts



Way forward, collaboration and integration

- Need holistic national mercury waste strategies (address mercury waste across sectors, not just health)
- Need sustainable financing for ongoing collection, storage, treatment
- Address gaps in hazardous waste storage/treatment disposal; large costs and highly technical
- Greater joint advocacy and leadership across WASH, waste and chemical communities
- Continue to sensitize stakeholders to risks; consumers, health care users, health care workers all have a role to play



2023 UN General Assembly
Resolution on WASH, waste and
electricity in health care facilities



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Panel discussion 2

Solutions and lessons learned from the countries and experts

Facilitated by Benoit Varenne, Oral Health Programme, WHO

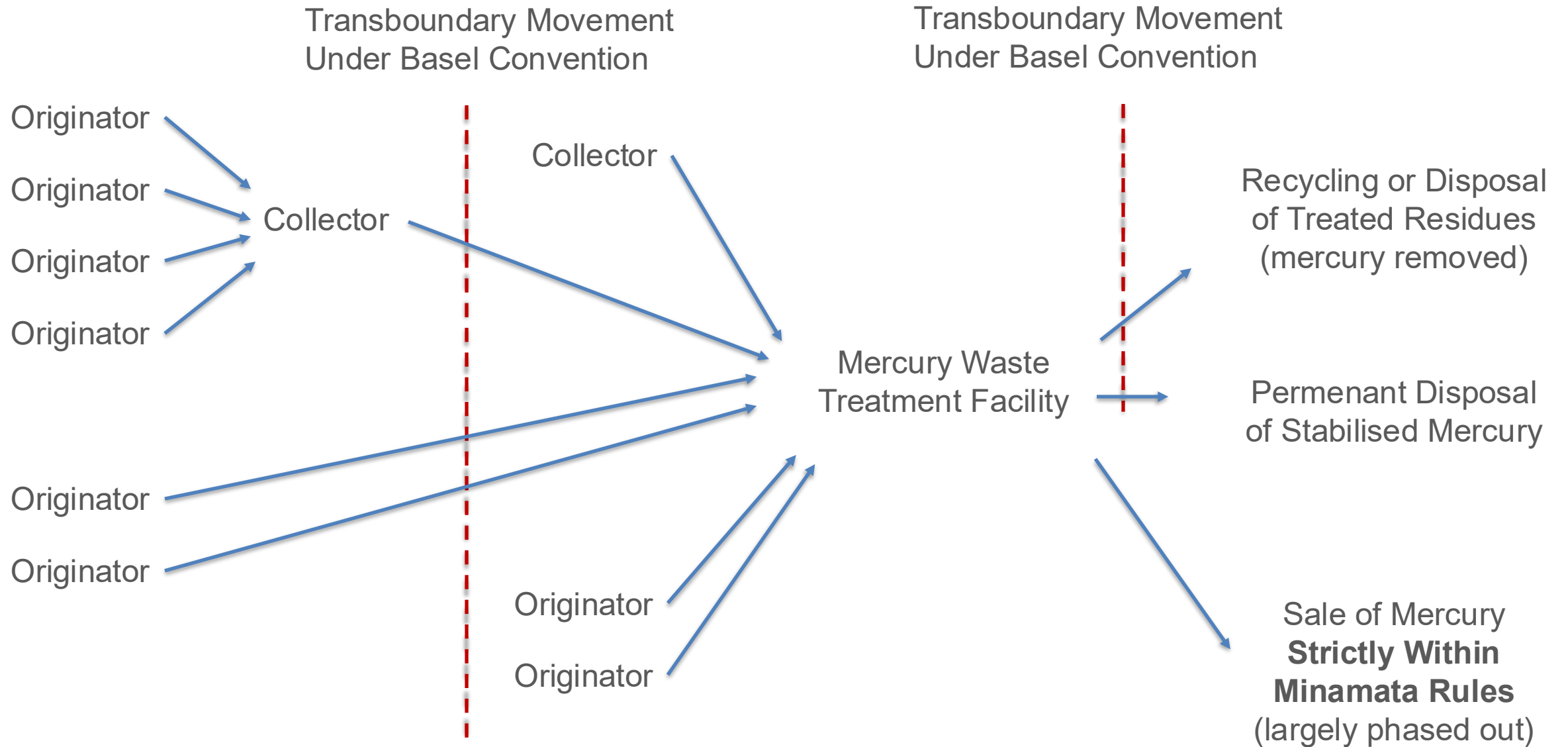


BRS COP side event – 7th May, 2025

BATREC's experience in Mercury Waste Management
Dental Amalgam and Medical Devices

David Hunter, *Mercury in Industry Specialist*

Mercury waste - Collection and transport



Wastes from the Medical Industry

Dental Waste (Biological Risk):

- Used Dental Amalgam
- Sealed dental filters
- Unused amalgam capsules



Wastes from the Medical Industry

Medical Equipment (non-biological):

- Thermometers
- Barometers
- Sphygmomanometers
- Liquid Mercury
- etc.



Mercury Safety – build knowledge & ask an expert

Safety e.g.:

- Risk Assessment & Training
- Mercury Vapour Assessment
- Biomonitoring of workers

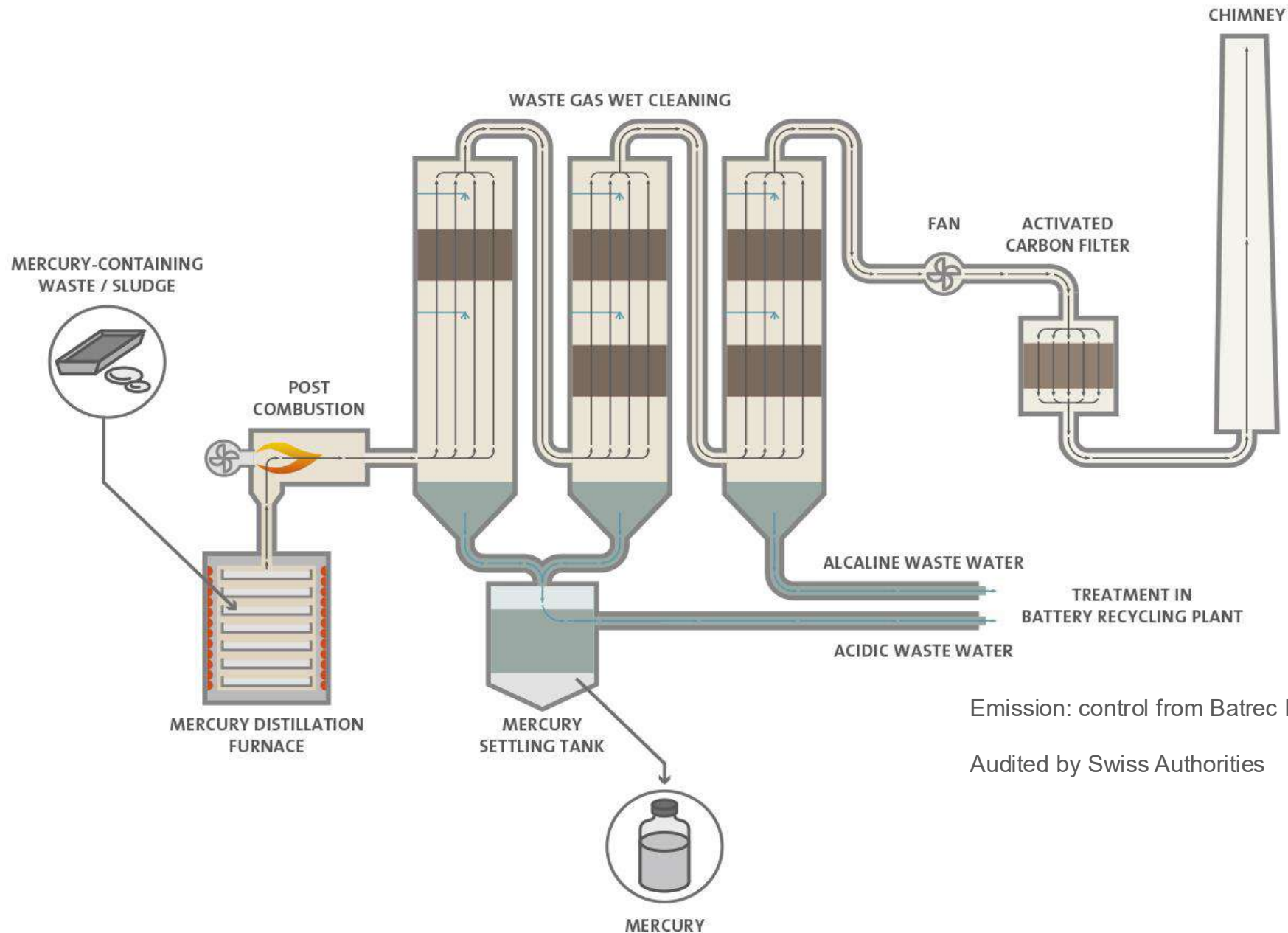


Personnal Protection Equipment e.g.:

- Gloves
- Chemical suit
- Rubber boots
- Clean air supply /ventilation
- Full Mask or Hood
- Wearable Hg Monitor



Mercury wastes distillation: Process Flow Diagram



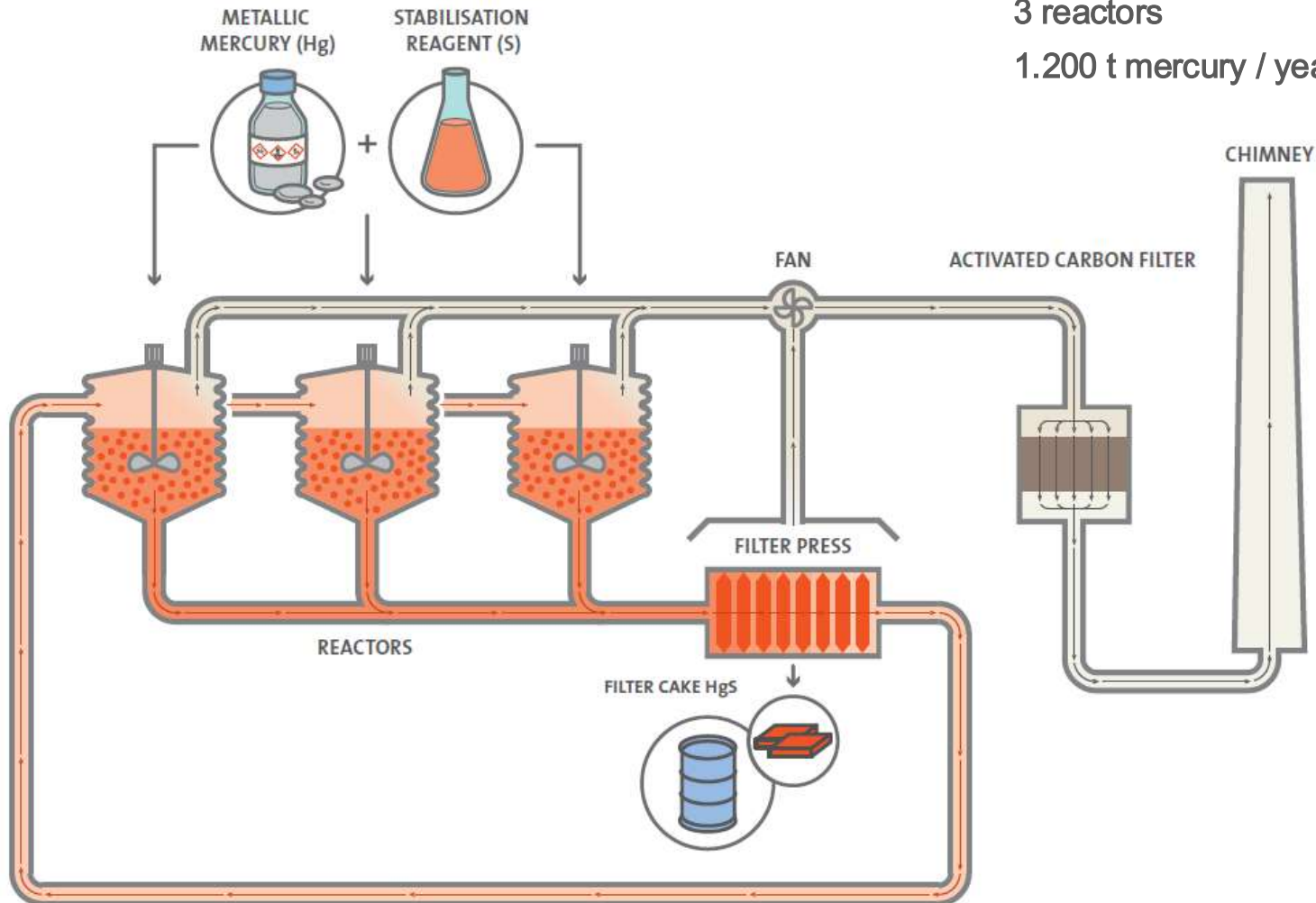
Online Monitoring
Emission and
Immission control

Audited by Swiss
Authorities

Emission: control from Batrec Laboratory

Audited by Swiss Authorities

Mercury Stabilisation



Capacity:

625 kg mercury / batch

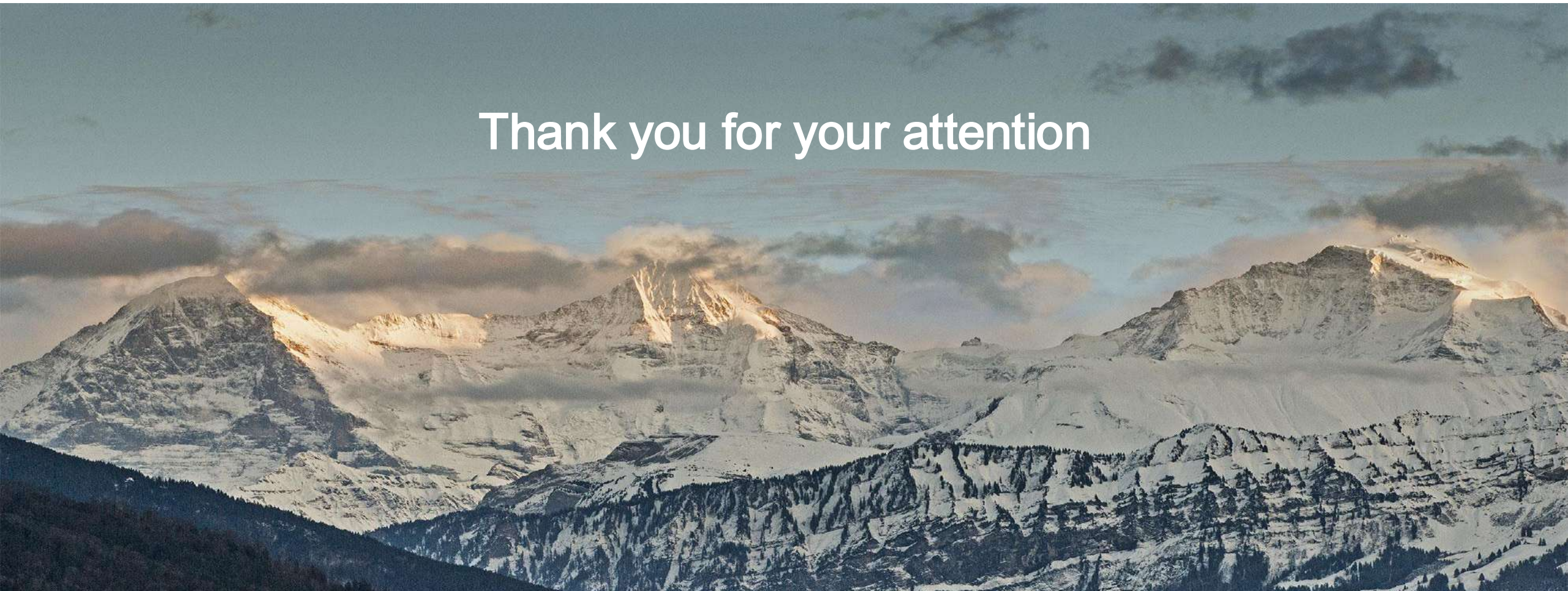
3 reactors

1.200 t mercury / year



Process characteristics

- ✓ batch process
- ✓ wet process at low temperatures in a closed circuit limits the risk of Hg emissions
- ✓ no gaseous Hg in the process
- ✓ stabilisation solution is regenerated
→ *zero effluents produced*
- ✓ simple reactants



Thank you for your attention

Mercury in products: Key successes, challenges and next steps in managing mercury containing medical devices

Presentations by:

Christopher Kanema

Acting Director Licensing and Compliance
Services,

Zambia Environmental Management Agency

Wednesday, 7 May

18:15 PM

Exhibition Area



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Make Visible
the **INVISIBLE**
Sound management of chemicals and wastes

Information about Zambia



PROVINCES



- ☐ **Geographical Location:** Southern Africa
- ☐ **Neighbours:** Malawi, Tanzania, DR Congo, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique
- ☐ **Total Area:** 752, 614 sq km
- ☐ **Population:** around 19 Million People
- ☐ **Capital:** Lusaka
- ☐ **Main exports:** Copper, Cobalt, gold, tobacco and Sugar

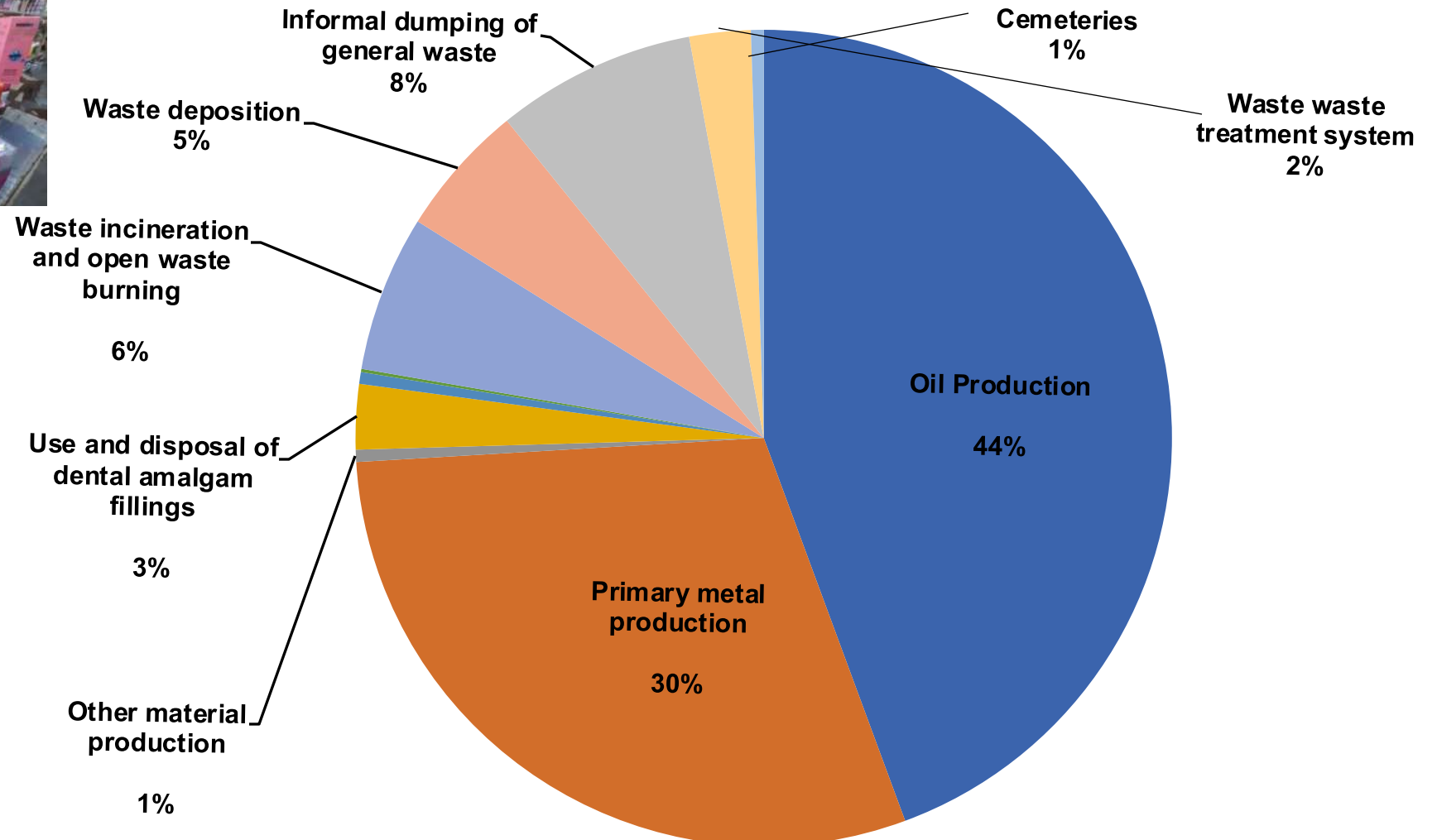


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Make Visible
the **INVISIBLE**
Sound management of chemicals and wastes

Key successes

Several initiatives have been undertaken towards phasing out and managing mercury-added products in Zambia



Key successes

Withdraw of mercury added products in the health sector



Interim storage of mercury products from the health sector

Challenges

Environmentally sound disposal of mercury waste remains inadequate in many parts of the world and unregulated use of Hg in ASGM

Indiscriminate disposal of mercury in products



Inadequate interim storage facilities



Lack of sorting mechanism for mercury waste

Next steps in managing mercury containing medical devices

Complete Phase-Out and Substitution

Accelerate the removal of remaining mercury-based devices (e.g., thermometers, sphygmomanometers) in healthcare facilities.

- ❖ *Adopt mercury-free alternatives such as digital thermometers and aneroid blood pressure monitors.*

Regulatory Strengthening and Enforcement

- *Fully domesticate the Minamata Convention, particularly Annex A (Part I) which requires phase-out of specified devices by 2020.*
- *Promote national procurement policies that ban the purchase of mercury-containing devices.*

Safe Collection, Storage, and Disposal

- ❖ *Ensure environmentally sound disposal of mercury waste as hazardous waste*

THANK YOU!



Mercury in products: Integrated approaches and innovative tools for a sustainable waste management

Jashaf Shamir Lorenzo

jlorenzo@bantoxics.org

BANTOXICS

Experiences in Managing Mercury Wastes



**Understanding
the Problem**

**Identifying
Interventions**



**Multi-Stakeholder
Cooperations**

**Environmentally
Sound
Management**



EXPERIENCES IN MANAGING MERCURY WASTES

Development of Capacity for the Substitution and the ESM of Mercury-Containing Medical Devices (MCMMDS)



Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund

- Funding and Project Development



Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines

- Coordination and logistics
- Policy development



Department of Health – Philippines

- Policy development



BAN TOXICS - Philippines

- Community engagement and awareness-raising
- Research development and policy analysis



Asian Institute of Technology - Thailand

- Technical guidance and expertise in research development
- Review and publication

Mercury Material Flow Project



Ministry of the Environment - Japan

- Funding and Project Development
- Technical guidance and capacity-building through the EX Research Institute



Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines

- Coordination and logistics
- Policy development



BAN TOXICS - Philippines

- Community engagement and awareness-raising
- Research development and policy analysis

Support for the Implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the Philippines



Zero Mercury Working Group

- Funding and Project Development
- Technical guidance
- Network-building



Philippine Government Agencies

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Bureau of Customs, Department of Health, etc.
- Policy development
- Participant – capacity-building activities



BAN TOXICS - Philippines

- Community engagement and awareness-raising
- Research development and policy analysis
- Capacity-building

Philippine Healthcare and Mercury Wastes Management Project (GEF-UNIDO)



Ministry of the Environment - Japan

- Co-Financing
- Technical guidance and capacity-building through the EX Research Institute



Nomura Kohsan

- Capacity-building and training



Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines

- Coordination and logistics
- Policy development
- Objective setting and guidance



BAN TOXICS - Philippines

- Project execution
- Community engagement and awareness-raising
- Research development and policy analysis

BAN TOXICS

**Mercury-free
alternatives in
the Philippines:**
batteries, lamps, and
medical measuring devices

Situation
Assessment of
**Mercury-Containing
Medical Measuring
Devices** in the Philippines



- In Pictures:
 - Research publications on mercury management
 - Data-collection activities on mercury stockpiles
 - Awareness-raising activities in partnership with the Philippine Government

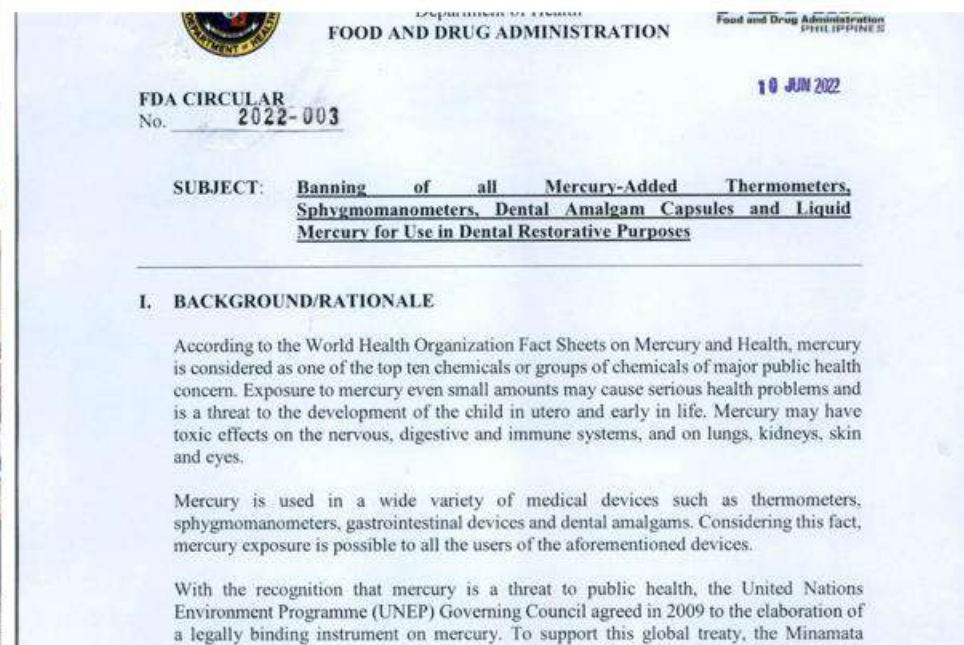


- In Pictures:

- Department of Health policy on mercury use in dental institutions (MCMMD project)
- Training workshop with Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Ministry of the Environment – Japan on mercury material flows
- Policy workshop with PH government agencies with European Environmental Bureau and Australian Competition and Consumer Commission on controlling illicit SLPs
- Stakeholder consultation workshops for the Philippine Healthcare and Mercury Wastes Management project including on final disposal of mercury wastes in partner healthcare facilities



National Workshop Marks Implementation of Healthcare Waste Project 5-Year Plan





Thank you!

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CLOSING REMARKS

Grace Halla

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