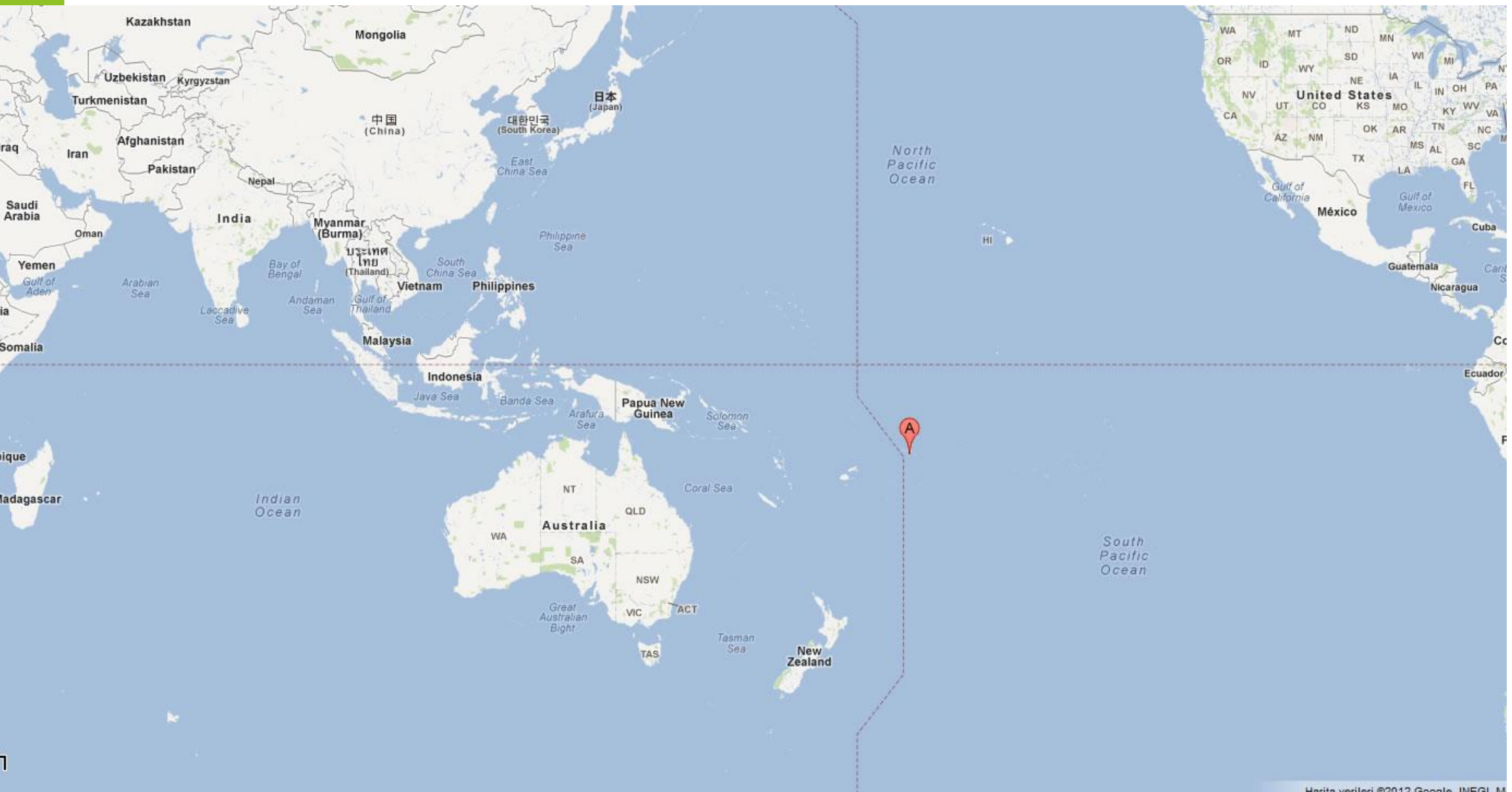


MINAMATA INITIAL ASSESSMENT SAMOA





MAIN FINDINGS OF THE MIA- SAMOA



LEGAL

- ▶ Samoa signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on October 10th, 2013 and ratified it on 24 September 2015
- ▶ No legislation on mercury management
- ▶ Ban to mercury products as of 2020
- ▶ Inclusion of mercury priorities in the National plans to ensure the compliance of the Convention



Mercury inventory

- ▶ Most emissions and releases come from **waste management**
- ▶ 50 kg of mercury per year
 - Use and disposal of other products;
 - the application, use and disposal of dental amalgam fillings.



Action plans!

- ▶ Replacement of all mercury containing instruments from the health system
- ▶ Comprehensive plan to improve dental health and incorporating a phasedown in the use of dental amalgam
- ▶ Combining mercury reduction and energy efficiency objectives to accelerate the phase-out of mercury added lighting in particular from public services and institutions



Way forward

- ▶ Ongoing financing local Research into deleterious effects of Mercury on Environment and Health;
- ▶ Finalize the legislative process and ensure implementation;
- ▶ Integrated Inter-Agency database providing data and Information on the use of Mercury Products throughout its life cycle.

WHAT'S
NEXT





CHALLENGES

- ▶ Lack of national data
- ▶ The MIA template was officially issued after the consultants started to work on the deliverables which lead to additional work from both sides
- ▶ Inter-ministerial communication
- ▶ Lack of human resources



Conclusion

What can we learn from the MIA in Samoa?

- ▶ Ratification accelerates the compliance process
 - ▶ Partnerships are key on the implementation of the Convention
 - ▶ Commitment to further research and development is fundamental
 - ▶ Make mercury part of the national priorities
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