



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME CHEMICALS



Overview and Summary of Outcomes from GEF-MSP Sub-regional Workshops on Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs Working Groups



Global Environment Facility



INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
A cooperative agreement among UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR and OECD



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The **Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)**, was established in 1995 by UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO and OECD (Participating Organizations), following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen cooperation and increase coordination in the field of chemical safety. In January 1998, UNITAR formally joined the IOMC as a Participating Organization. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote coordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organizations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

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INTRODUCTION

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted by 127 governments at the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries held in Stockholm, Sweden 22-23 May 2001. Since its adoption it has gathered 151 signatories and 33 Parties (as of 6 June 2003). The Convention will enter into force once 50 countries have ratified it.

Countries will need to determine whether they will ratify the Convention and, if so, begin taking the legal, administrative and other steps necessary to ratify. The early development of national implementation plans (NIPs) as required by Article 7 of the Convention will help in this process and will enable countries to meet their obligations under the Convention.

It is highly desirable that the Convention becomes operational quickly. Early ratification by countries is the key. It is thus essential that all countries become familiar with the Convention, its benefits, and sources of support for its implementation as quickly as is possible. Early coverage of all regions is also necessary to ensure equitable access to the interim financial mechanism and other funding sources.

To satisfy those needs, the GEF Medium Sized Project on “Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant (POPs)” was initiated with generous co-funding from the Governments of Sweden, Canada and Switzerland. A series of sub-regional workshops was held in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address issues relating to the obligations under the Stockholm Convention and to promote early signature, ratification/accession and implementation of the Convention.

The purpose of the workshops was to make country officials familiar with the Stockholm Convention, its benefits and sources of support for its implementation in order for their countries to ratify the Convention and take early action on POPs.

The objectives were:

- To improve Government understanding of the Stockholm Convention, and the benefits of and the need to become a Party;
- Improve understanding of the nature of the problems caused by POPs;
- Help countries understand what their obligations are under the Stockholm Convention;
- Encourage and facilitate early ratification;
- Identify legislative, capacity building, investment and other infrastructural measures needed to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and related instruments;
- Facilitate eligible countries’ access to GEF resources for enabling activities, National Implementation Plan (NIP) development and the implementation of the Convention and help them to begin the process of developing a NIP and other implementation/enabling activities under the Convention;

- Encourage co-operative partnerships among different sectors and stakeholders for the implementation of the Convention; and
- Report on the current situation in countries of the sub-region with regard to existing and planned measures for control and management of toxic substances, including plans to implement action on POPs and other toxic chemicals and to ratify the Stockholm Convention and related instruments.

Several workshops were organized in collaboration with the respective Basel Regional Training and Transfer of Technology Centres, providing an opportunity for improved coordination and synergies between chemicals-related conventions at national and sub-regional levels.

The workshops were organized within the framework of UNEP Chemicals' capacity building program and were also aimed at providing assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in strengthening their national chemicals management programs with regard to other related instruments, *e.g.*, the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes.

The participants were senior government managers and decision-makers from ministries of environment and other government authorities together with representatives from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Workshops were held in Manama, Bahrain; Bangkok, Thailand; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; Montevideo, Uruguay; Bratislava, Slovak Republic; Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago; Kiev, Ukraine; Livingstone, Zambia; and St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda. A pilot workshop with a similar content was held prior to the MSP workshops in September 2001 in Accra, Ghana. A total of 141 countries participated in the 10 workshops.

Each workshop started with a series of overview presentations on the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, followed by country presentations on their current situation with regard to POPs. The obligations of the Stockholm Convention with regard to intentionally produced POPs, unintentionally produced POPs, stockpiles and waste and general issues were presented in some detail. The GEF and its role as the interim financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention was also presented. The participants were split into working groups to discuss intentional POPs, unintentional POPs and the financial mechanism. The workshop proceedings contain the programme, the participants list, the outcome of the working groups, the presentations and the country reports. All proceedings are available in hardcopy and on CD-ROM and may also be found on the Stockholm Convention website <http://www.pops.int/documents/implementation/gef/>.

The focus/scope of this report is to give an overview of the working group discussions from all the above workshops with regard to the obligations of the Stockholm Convention and its interim financial mechanism and to draw some general conclusions on the status and needs of countries and regions. In addition, a brief comparison is made between the earlier workshops and the final two in Livingstone, Zambia and St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda.

Summary of Discussions from the Working Groups on Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides

Legal and/or Administrative Measures

Most countries have some legislation on pesticides and industrial chemicals, which in some cases does not specifically address POPs. It was the general view of participating countries at these workshops that national and regional legislation specific to POPs and targeted at addressing and monitoring import and export, production, use and illegal trade must be developed. It was also agreed that proper enforcement of legislation was needed as well as periodic review of the legislation. The need to develop inventories on waste was also recognized.

Country Specific Exemptions for substances in Annex A and B

In some of the regions, country specific exemptions would be required for some POPs in annex A and B. Some countries inquired about the possibility of requesting exemptions after their ratification of the Convention. According to Article 4, paragraph 3, a country may register for one or more specific exemptions on becoming a Party, but there are no provisions for doing this later.

Implementation of Trade Measures

Illegal traffic in POPs is of immense concern in some regions, especially when countries are not Parties to the other conventions that try to control and restrict these activities (e.g., Basel and Rotterdam). Capacities to enforce laws are weak and border controls in some regions are non-existent. Emphasis must be placed on information about POPs, proper labelling and stringent legislation. It was noted that more inspections and training of officials together with the encouragement of bi-partisan agreements between Parties and Non-parties would limit illegal activities.

Implementation of PCB and DDT regimes

In most regions, production of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment has stopped. However, PCB is still used in most countries in electric transformers, capacitors and other equipment. PCB is also found in stockpiles of old equipment. Concerns were raised about illegal transfer of PCB oil from old transformers to new ones, which complicates the identification and inventory process. There was general support for an active participation of the industrial sector as a mechanism to promote inventory development and facilitate the phase-out period. Periodical reporting and review of existing legislation was also considered necessary.

DDT is used in some regions for vector control against malaria, but also illegally for agricultural purposes. In other regions, DDT is present in obsolete stocks. It was recommended to adopt a multistakeholder approach to address illegal trade and non-permitted use by controls on importation and labelling, promotion of compliance, and information exchange on research and development of alternatives.

Assessment Programmes for New and Existing Chemicals

Most countries referred to lack of funding for establishing and carrying out such assessment programmes. It was also acknowledged that existing programmes in general do not specifically address POPs. New programmes for POPs should be developed and integrated with programmes for the assessment of new and existing chemicals. In relation to such programmes, UNEP and other IGOs were requested to assist with the strengthening of existing infrastructures, in particular laboratories for monitoring POPs.

Provisions for Stockpiles and Waste

There are problems with identifying and managing stockpiles and wastes in most regions *e.g.*, with identification of contaminated sites, financing of new technologies for safe disposal, and availability of guidelines for handling stockpiles and wastes.

General Provisions

In all workshops, issues such as financial resources, information exchange, education, public awareness-raising initiatives, and identification of a National Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention were thought to be of paramount importance. Sharing of country experience and regional partnership or joint efforts could serve to complement national actions. Early ratification of the Convention might also be promoted through greater involvement from regional and sub-regional institutions. It was also proposed to promote synergies through proactive collaboration and support from the Basel Regional Training and Technology Centres without having to create new bodies.

Needs

- Review of existing legislation and the introduction of new measures to restrict and eliminate POPs
- Education and training of personnel for monitoring and enforcement activities
- Inventories of existing stockpiles and identification of new sources
- Information exchange, awareness-raising programmes and the involvement of stakeholders
- Research for alternative means of vector control applicable in developing countries
- Financial support for the identification, managing and disposal of POPs
- Infrastructural assistance in developing functional laboratories and support for capacity building

Summary of Discussions from the Working Groups on Unintentionally Produced POPs

Legal and Administrative Measures

In most regions, there is no specific legislation or legal instrument dealing specifically with unintentionally produced POPs. An exception is the CEE region where legislative provisions are available, which allow for the evaluation of emissions against emission standards. Countries in this region also have most of their legislation harmonised with the EU regulations. However, a number of countries stressed that there is a need to complement and enforce existing legislation to comply with the demands of the Stockholm Convention.

Countries noted that their ability to develop action plans on unintentionally produced POPs would depend on a number of issues such as training, technical assistance, education, awareness raising, inventory of sources, access to data, monitoring systems and funding to develop local and regional capacities. Developing action plans within two years can be achieved if some of these requirements were met. The UNEP Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases was found to be very useful in developing national strategies.

Provisions for Identified Sources

Countries stressed the need for development of guidance on Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP). When this is defined, countries expressed that BAT and BEP would be introduced to new and existing sources.

Provisions for Wastes

Most participating countries were Parties to the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and have developed regulatory mechanisms for environmentally sound management (ESM) of waste, including collection, handling, transportation and disposal.

Countries stressed that strategies must be developed for waste assessment and disposal with the possible use of alternative technologies, which in turn should not produce unintentional POPs.

General Provisions

Most Signatories and Parties to the Stockholm Convention have identified their National Focal Points. It was recognized that public information and education programmes would contribute greatly towards meeting the Convention obligations. The participants encouraged the development of infrastructure for research, as well as interim co-location of possible Stockholm Convention centres with the Basel regional centres. This would further encourage synergies between the two conventions.

Several countries recommended strengthening of the National Focal Point through an aggressive communication strategy and provision of reports on the progress of their National Implementation Plans.

Needs

- Technical and Financial assistance in surveying and monitoring existing and potential problems.
- Developing and distributing guidelines for standard laboratory support procedures in the area of sampling and analysis.
- Initiating the development of a global information database on unintentionally produced POPs with the setting up of a directory of experts available for consulting.
- Organizing national, sub-regional and regional training seminars or workshops on more technical and specific issues of POPs to stakeholders, *e.g.*, workshops for implementing the UNEP Toolkit on Dioxins and Furans.
- Sensitizing and mobilizing the public through awareness raising and dissemination of information through media, education and training.
- Provision of assistance to strengthen infrastructure and institutional arrangements within sub-regions.
- Introduction of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices with the encouragement of technology transfer between the developed and developing countries at affordable cost.

Summary of Discussions from the Working Groups on the Financial Mechanism for the Stockholm Convention

Working Group discussions were primarily concerned with steps that countries would need to take to access GEF funding for the preparation of the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and additional assistance, which might be required from the GEF.

The GEF Guidelines for Enabling Activities

The guidelines were generally thought to be adequate, clear and comprehensive with a number of countries already familiar with the text of the document. Participants raised a number of suggestions such as that the Guidelines for Enabling Activities should be more precise on specific areas *e.g.*, NIPs related issues, funds available and the time frame allowed for NIPs preparation.

Suggestions to improve the guidelines also included:

- a detailed model for a project proposal,
- a flowchart of the application and approval process,
- an example of an application, and
- a stepwise procedure available electronically *e.g.* on a CD.

Process of accessing GEF funding for NIPs

The general view was that the process was an effective approach that involves all stakeholders in the development and approval of country proposals for the NIP. Some considered that the process for accessing GEF funding was long and cumbersome.

Delegates called for assistance with project development, training for executing priority areas of the NIPs and for increased information and communication with the implementing agencies.

The GEF

Participants stressed that presentations had increased their understanding of the GEF and answered their questions with the respect to working with the GEF in order to meet their obligations under the Stockholm convention.

Countries would like to see the GEF more involved in infrastructural development of existing regional centres, training of customs and excise duties officers for monitoring and effective control at borders or ports, development of test laboratories, etc.

Assistance other than NIPs at the regional/sub-regional level

There was a need for public awareness and education campaigns in all regions as well as training for stakeholders. Capacity-building initiatives, with a view to the possible establishment of POPs regional centres, were also thought to be essential in helping countries move forward under the Convention. Introduction of short-term certificate courses on hazardous chemicals assessment and pesticide control in educational institutions can be useful tools for countries as well as support for the development of a common strategy for action plans at sub-regional level.

Other efforts at sub-regional level

It was noted that greater involvement of the public sector would create and promote an enabling environment for better implementation of the Convention. The delegates also proposed greater cooperation amongst existing IGO's *e.g.*, through their respective regional offices showing commitment and support for regional activities.

Needs

- Capacity building at all levels for development and coordination of National Implementation Plan activities.
- Improved communication between the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) and stakeholders.
- Organisation of more regional and sub-regional workshops to discuss progress and drawbacks in the development of National Implementation Plans thereby creating an opportunity for expert advice on specific areas.
- Financial assistance to support existing research centres and laboratories for sampling and analysis in meeting obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
- Support and assistance to countries with respect to communication and information exchange to strengthen public awareness on existing or planned projects through the media.
- Providing incentives for greater participation and involvement of the private sector in the NIP.

Compare and Contrast: the Livingstone and Antigua Workshops as Case Studies

Background

At the Accra and all subsequent workshops, country representatives were introduced to the benefits of the Convention, the GEF, and to other sources of support. They were briefed on how to access GEF funding and the required steps for the purpose of developing their NIPs.

Since September 2001, a total of 107 of the Signatory countries have identified their National Focal Point (NFP). Most developing countries and countries with economies in transition have selected an Implementing Agency (IA) to assist them in drafting a NIPs project proposal and developing their NIP. More than 80 countries have already had their NIP proposals approved and have commenced work.

The last two workshops, for Anglophone Africa in Livingstone, Zambia and for the Alliance Of Small Island States (AOSIS) countries in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, provided an opportunity to see how far countries had come with respect to implementation of the Stockholm Convention and the development of their National Implementation Plans (NIP) since the first workshop in Accra, Ghana more than a year earlier.

They also brought to light problems encountered in the early stages of project development, pressing issues that need to be addressed and an opportunity for the sharing of experience amongst countries with useful remarks and contributions provided by participating IGOs.

The Livingstone and Antigua workshops focused to a lesser extent on awareness-raising and more on the status of actual implementation of the Stockholm Convention through the development of NIPs. This can be attributed to the remarkable increase in activities with regards to implementation of the Convention since the Accra workshop. There was a greatly increased level of awareness of the obligations of the Convention and a strong commitment to the implementation phase providing interactive discussion sessions. There was also a focus on recent events such as the outcomes of the sixth session of the POPs Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-6) in June 2002 and the GEF Assembly in October 2002.

The presence of the Zambian NIPs Team at the Livingstone workshop sharing their experience so far on an active NIP project was a further stimulus for discussions in that workshop.

Development and Implementation of National Implementation Plans

Working group discussions focused on the problems faced during NIP development. Countries expressed disappointment at the poor cooperation received from some stakeholders. In some cases the stakeholders were not familiar with the issues at hand. Communication and coordination provisions necessary for the development and success of the project were not easily identified. Industries and government alike were reluctant

to provide useful information. A common trend stressed during discussions was the situation whereby nominated representatives from stakeholders did not have the authority to take action or release information when needed because they were not empowered to do so.

Some countries indicated that financial problems sometimes hamper meeting specific targets set out under their projects. However there were also opportunities in *e.g.*, using existing structures instead of forming new ones. Countries that have yet to make a decision regarding their Implementing Agency were advised to do so based on what contribution from the IA they felt would be most beneficial to their priorities.

It was proposed to identify an appropriate National Focal Point (NFP), familiar with the Convention and with the technical capacity and legal machinery of the state to work with the Implementing agency in the activities of the NIP. Participants stressed that although the involvement of all stakeholders was important to the success of the project, the process must be applied with caution in order to ensure the full participation of core stakeholders. The involvement of the media at all levels of the NIP process was agreed to be of significant importance. This would help to sensitize the public on activities related to the NIP and encourage greater public awareness.

With respect to funding beyond the enabling activities, participants stressed the need for funds to carry out research on action plans as well as for monitoring mechanisms and enforcement capabilities, basic functional laboratories, inventory development and disposal of stockpiles, and introduction of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP).

Opportunities for Sub- regional, Regional and inter-regional Co-operation

NIPs development was seen as a useful tool in fostering sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation when actively pursued. It could bring about tremendous opportunities for development and cooperation in the region or sub-region. The need to promote and encourage information exchange networks was underlined as well as the need for more meetings in the region or sub-region in the future. The availability and use of the Internet could prove to be very significant as most of the countries lack effective telecommunication infrastructure. There were suggestions to set up discussion forums at sub-regional and inter-regional level via the Internet. Likewise, there was agreement on the need for a harmonized administrative and legislative framework to address priority issues in regions.

It was noted that opportunities for sub-regional and inter-regional co-operation on specific issues of the NIPs, such as intentional and unintentional POPs, pesticides and industrial chemicals, are dependent on countries ratifying the Convention. There should also be a strengthening of communication between government and industry. Other topics suggested for sub-regional or regional co-operation were: capacity building for development of BAT requirements for new and existing sources; promotion of BEP for new and existing sources; identification of alternatives to PCB; training of personnel on DDT programmes; active research into alternatives for malaria control; guidelines on developing inventories of stockpiles; labeling and packaging of chemicals; involvement of stakeholders; aggressive awareness raising campaigns utilizing all forms of media; and the development of an appropriate policy framework within the regions.

Integration of activities under the Stockholm Convention and other related instruments

It was suggested that countries who had not already done so become Parties to the Rotterdam and Basel Conventions in order to achieve an integration of activities under these conventions with those of the Stockholm Convention. Countries should realize the relationship and interconnectivity between the Stockholm Convention and other related international treaties, which could be used to strengthen their national programmes.

There should be improved communication and information exchange between the National Focal Points for the different conventions and consistent review of legislation at national, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels as it applies to existing and new conventions. It was also suggested that countries introduce an environmental unit in their organizations or institutions to cater for emerging demands.

Country representatives subscribed to greater support for the Basel Regional Training and Technology Transfer Centres (BRTTC) and stressed the need to avoid duplication of efforts in the creation of similar or alternative institutions. In addition, delegates suggested that there should be improved regional cooperation amongst expert and research bodies with the hope of bringing together institutions with common aims and objectives.

Issues for consideration at the POPs INC-7

The following additional items were raised at the Antigua workshop as issues for consideration at the INC7.

- POPs projects should be designed with long term financial, human and technological resource sustainability in mind.
- BAT/BEP should be suited to the regions where it would be applied.
- The private sector should be encouraged to be actively involved in POPs projects and activities.
- Basel Regional Centres should be strengthened to also serve the role of Regional Centres for the Stockholm Convention, where appropriate.

Usefulness of UNEP activities and other related activities in the subregion.

There was ample recognition of the usefulness of UNEP's activities and programmes with respect to size, scope and capacity in meeting the needs of the sub-region. References were made to *e.g.*, the Accra workshop in September 2001 and the joint USEPA/UNEP Chemicals Information and Exchange Network (CIEN) project that promotes chemical information access, exchange and development of technical infrastructure by providing computers and specialized training. Also identified was the support from UNEP in the execution of country projects serving as a bridge between countries and donors.

CONCLUSIONS

Since September 2001 when the first workshop was held in Accra, Ghana, the increasing rate of country activities, *e.g.*, signing and ratifying or acceding to the Stockholm Convention, the number of NIPs and their stage of development and the improved understanding of the GEF as brought out by reports from the working groups from all workshops, indicate that the objectives of the project have been fully met.

The GEF MSP project on Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants can be said to be instrumental in helping governments with implementing the Convention and making key decisions on how best to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The workshops also provided countries in sub-regions with an opportunity to discuss critical issues as they affect their region with respect to the Convention and with a forum to seek assistance from the GEF and other Implementing Agencies.

During this period, *i.e.*, between the first and the last workshop, most countries have identified their Stockholm Convention National Focal Points and also nominated Implementing Agencies to assist them with development of their National Implementation Plans.

The workshops brought problems encountered by countries to the fore and also identified specific needs. There were many similar problems in all regions. Topics such as legislation, expertise, communication, public awareness, education, finance, local habits and political will and commitment were noted as critical.

Countries are taking steps to address the problems but a lot more still needs to be done. In confronting these problems, countries have stressed support for developing new legislation or harmonizing existing legislation to address POPs and other related conventions *e.g.*, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions.

Countries also require assistance with the training of personnel and officials on enforcement, transporting, labeling and handling procedures and other activities. Participating countries called for urgent assistance with capacity building to strengthen national institutions and existing infrastructure for NIPs development and monitoring programs.

The workshops created new opportunities for regional networks and have also strengthened existing regional cooperation. Countries have expressed deep interest in working closer and exchanging information with possible transfer of technology and expertise when available. The workshops have presented countries of a sub-region with an avenue to meet and discuss common issues on specific POPs.

There were also some suggestions on future activities for UNEP and others to consider as follows:

- Encouraging greater sub-regional and regional cooperation with regard to NIP implementation
- Development of a legal and institutional framework to cater for an effective management of POPs by countries
- Country participation and active involvement in activities such as the Chemicals Information and Exchange Network (CIEN) project, the POPs Global Monitoring Programme, international negotiations and other existing programs e.g., the African Stockpile Program (ASP)
- Research into the use of alternatives and encouraging technological transfer
- Follow-up workshops aimed at monitoring mechanisms and enforcement capacity

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

**Accra, Ghana
24th–28th September, 2001**

User

INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

1/29/2003

1

Introduction

■ LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

- ◆ Review current legislation
- ◆ Develop legislation/include in national legislation
- ◆ Take inventory on use & source of origin
- ◆ Make provision to prohibit production with special emphasis on
 - * use of pesticides
 - * Industrial chemicals

1/29/2003

2

EXEMPTIONS

- **QUESTION RAISED:**
 - ◆ Whether specific exemptions can be requested **AFTER** RATIFICATION.

1/29/2003

3

REPORTING

- **COP to provide format for reporting**

1/29/2003

4

IMPLEMENTATION OF PCB REGIME TO ACHIEVE MAIN GOALS

- INVENTORY
- MECHANISM TO PHASE OUT PCBs
- REPORTING EVERY 5 YEARS & REVIEW BY COP
- COORDINATE WITH INDUSTRY

1/29/2003

5

IMPLEMENTATION OF DDT MECHANISM TO ACHIEVE GOALS

- Coordinate with other Ministries
- Multi-stakeholder approach
- Develop DDT action plans as part the NIP
- To address
 - ◆ Non-permitted use
 - ◆ Illegal trade
 - ◆ Importation & labeling (Trade names)
- Promotion of compliance
- Research and development (for alternatives)
- Information exchange

1/29/2003

6

ASSESSMENT OF NEW & EXISTING CHEMICALS

- Programs that exist for assessing new & existing chemicals do not specifically address POPs
 - ◆ Need to include POPs
 - ◆ Need to develop capacity(chemical, toxicological expertise) to evaluate env./health impacts
- Need for infrastructural assistance (accredited laboratories)

1/29/2003

7

PROVISIONS FOR STOCKPILES & WASTE

- Identification of contaminated sites
- Technical capacity/ resources for inventories
- Technical assistance to develop guidelines on handling stockpiles & wastes

- Need financial resources to identify & manage stockpiles
- Need to identify focal points

1/29/2003

8

PROVISIONS...

- Financial resources needed for identification of contaminated sites should be included in National implementation Plan

CONCERN RAISED:

Once countries have identified contaminated sites, financial resources should be made available for clean-up

1/29/2003

9

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- INFORMATION EXCHANGE
 - ◆ Information & documentation centres
 - ◆ Nomination of national focal points
- PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS & EDUCATION
 - ◆ Programs to include POPs, & should suite target groups
 - ◆ Training of trainers
 - ◆ Sharing country expeirences (success/failure)
 - ◆ Use of all media (radio, TV, internet, 10
ingles

1/29/2003

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- FORMAT

DEVELOPMENT OF NIP

- Political commitment
- Financial / technical assistance & human resource
- Develop an action plan to identify
 - ◆Priority elements of the NIP
 - Inventories
 - Needs assessment

1/29/2003

11

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

Kihumba F.N,	(Kenya) - Chairman
Anne N. Magashi,	(Tanzania) - Rapporteur
Othieno Andrew	Uganda
MomOdoh A Ceesay	Gambia
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Mboni Dlamini	Swaziland
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Sheils Barra	Seychelles
Paul Kijazi	Tanzania
Cliff Ngwatia	Zambia
Tjela makhiba	Lesotho
A.K Bayero	Nigeria
Sytephene S.J Jusu	Sierra Leone
Mohammed I Ibrahim	Egypt
Nomphelo Daniels	South Africa
Richard Johnson	Ghana

Item 1: Legal or Administrative Measures to Control Unintentionally Produced Pops

Observations:

Only one country (Egypt) reported having legislation in place, which specifically addresses all the un-intentionally produced pops (UNPPOPS).
Most of the other countries except Guinea Bissau and Lesotho reported having framework legislation that provides for the hazardousness of UNPPOPs in either scattered pieces of legislation or in a framework environmental law
Many countries are in the process of reforming their laws and will take into consideration the provisions of this convention to include domestic legislation on UNPPOPs therefore development of the POPs convention is timely for them.

Recommendations/conclusions

Most countries need help in developing standards and will find the toolkit on Dioxins and furans most useful

Ability to develop action plans.

Given the enabling environment under the GEF most countries have the ability to develop action plans.

Ability to implement Action Plan

It is expected that under the activities leading and contained in the GEF assistance for Enabling Activities, an implementable action plan on UPPOPs will be developed since the action plan will have been endorsed by stakeholders anyway.

Existing or planned inventories/estimates of releases.

No policy or legislation on this in most countries

Generally no existing inventories in most of the countries
South Africa has started work on developing inventory on PCBs
Tanzania has a preliminary inventory on PCBs
Countries (Nigeria, Tanzania and S Africa) are planning for inventories of UNPPOPs
Other countries indicated interest to plan for them

Release Reduction Vs Source Elimination.

Members indicated that no specific source reduction policy/legislation.
However it was reported that EIA, EA and EEAs are increasingly being used as environmental management systems to minimize pollutants in general and could be used to reduce UNPPOPs.
10 countries have a legal requirement for EIA.
Other countries are promoting EIA in the development activities
South Africa is planning to incorporate CP in its industrial policy
3 countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt, Zambia) have operational cleaner production Centers, which could be used for dissemination of information on release reduction and elimination in industrial activities. Some have cleaner production requirement in policies and legislation. (Tanzania, Kenya has a CP provision in their industrial and environmental policies that generally can be adopted to include UNPPOPs)

It was recognized that there are other source reduction policies especially in municipal waste management. In this regard some countries have landfill policies (Ghana, Nigeria, Egypt) and these could be adopted to incorporate UNPPOPs

Substitution or modification of materials products or processes.

One country reported that it has a provision in her industrial policy, which promotes substitution, or modification of material, products and processes for example PCBs are no longer used in transformers in that country.

Changes needed to implement and ratify the Stockholm Convention

Most countries need assistance to review the existing legislations to fit the requirements of the Convention

Needs for assistance from UNEP / other IGOs for developing national legislations

Most countries indicated the need for:

Technical assistance in developing air quality standards

Capacity building for drafting legislations for POPs

Technical and financial assistance for reviewing the existing legislations

Needs for infrastructure changes

Members recommended the following changes:

Expertise in institutional changes/ arrangements

Technical means for measuring dioxins and furans

Laboratories and equipment for measuring dioxins and furans

Item 2: Legal Provisions for Identified Sources

Observations

One country (Uganda) has a requirement for environmental audits

Most countries reported to have provisions for promotion of BAT and BEP in relevant policies and legislations

Most countries identify BAT through EIA and EA

Conclusions/Recommendations

Needs for assistance from UNEP / other IGOs

UNEP to compile a compendium for BAT and BEP

Developing guidelines on BAT & BEP

Changes needed to implement and ratify the Stockholm Convention

Members agreed to discuss this during INC 6 especially BAT and BEP

Needs for infrastructure changes

It was recognized that there is a need to:

Improve financial flows

Provide govt. incentives

Create awareness at company level

Facilitate technology transfer

Item 3: Provisions for Wastes

Observations

Most countries have legislations except SA, Tanzania, Guinea Bissau

Few countries have national strategies but majority are planning to have

No country has strategy for identifying contaminated sites

Remedial measures for contaminated sites not included in the Convention

No country has legislation or policy on remedial measures for contaminated sites

Recommendations/ Conclusions

Members recognized the need to discuss remedial measures on contaminated sites during the coming INC

Most countries require assistance from UNEP and other IGOs for:

Developing national legislations and strategies (financial and/or technical), at different levels Identifying contaminated sites

Drafting legislations for remedial measures to make industries accountable

Members recognized the need for further consultations among the stakeholders in their countries to identify needs for infrastructure changes

General Provisions

Observations

Most countries have established focal points
Some countries (e.g. Egypt, Kenya) have started awareness programmes
No strategy for reporting, to be discussed in the coming INC
Research institutions have limited capability, but could do more given the enabling environment (e.g. equipment, finance)

Recommendations/ Conclusions

Most countries recommended the need to:

Develop information database on unintentionally produced POPs This will require both technical and financial assistance

Establish a regional information exchange (electronic)

Facilitate exchange of expertise within the region

Have a representative in the region for coordination purposes

Establish a directory of experts on UNPOPs

Take the following steps to develop National Implementations

Sign the Convention (Most have signed, 5 are going to sign soon)

Apply for GEF funds

Develop National Implementation Plans (NIP)

Implement the NIP

INITIAL GUIDELINES FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES ON POPs

GROUP WORK

1/29/2003

OBJECTIVE

- ◆ A concern was raised by Malawi that SIGNING should not be made a condition for accessing GEF funding
- ◆ Commitment to sign is already declared by these countries

1/29/2003

ARE THE GUIDELINES ADEQUATE ?

- ◆ NEED FOR CLARIFICATION & SIMPLIFICATION OF GUIDELINES
- ◆ NEED FOR EXECUTING AGENCY (EA) & IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY(IA) TO PROVIDE CONSULTANCY & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

GUIDELINES...

- ◆ NEED FOR
 - ◆ CAPACITYBUILDING FOR CONDUCTING INVENTORY
 - ◆ DEVELOPING PROPOSALS
 - ◆ FUNDS FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MEETING
 - ◆ ANOTHER WORKSHOP FOR AWARENESS RAISING

GUIDELINES...

- ◆ YES, BASIC QUESTIONS ARE COVERED ADEQUATELY BY THE GUIDELINES
- ◆ QUESTION WHETHER GEF CAN FUND AN INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IPM) ON THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES ? (GAMBIA)

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL CENTRES ?

- ◆ USE OF EXISTING CENTRES TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING
- ◆ NEED TO IDENTIFY RELEVANT COURSES
- ◆ IDENTIFY PRIORITY COURSES
- ◆ USE CENTRES IN ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA, ZIMBABWE, NIGERIA, MOZAMBIQUE, SENEGAL, EGYPT, SOUTH AFRICA,
- ◆ ALSO USE OF CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRES (UGANDA, ZAMBIA IN THE PIPELINE)

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES...

- ◆ IT MAKES SENSE FOR SUBREGIONAL LEVEL FIRST THEN NATIONAL LEVEL
- ◆ REGIONAL ACTIONS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED
- ◆ REGIONAL ACTIONS TO INCLUDE:
 - ◆ INFORMATION EXCHANGE
 - ◆ CAPACITY BUILDING ON ECO/TOXICOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL & OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE
 - ◆ TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON BOTH MATERIAL & TRAINED HUMAN RESOURCES
 - ◆ REGIONALLY-BASED ASSESSMENT, MONITORING & EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

OTHER ACTIVITIES...

- ◆ EMPHASIS ON IPM/IVM
- ◆ PRODUCTION OF AWARENESS-RAISING MATERIALS BY GEF
- ◆ FACILITATION OF PROGRAMS BY GIVING THE SECRETARIAT THE AUTHORITY TO DISPERSE FUNDS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING
- ◆ SUGGEST THAT MORE THAN 15% (SAY 50%) SHOULD BE DISPERSED UPON SIGNING FOR START-UP ACTIVITIES (POINT 34)

1/29/2003

LABORATORIES

- ◆ IDENTIFY AND REVIEW LABORATORY FACILITIES IN REGIONAL CLEAN-UP CENTRES
 - ◆ TAKE INVENTORIES OF THEIR CAPABILITIES
 - ◆ GIVE SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT, IN DEALING WITH POPs

1/29/2003

DISPOSAL FACILITIES

- ◆ NEED TO ESTABLISH REGIONAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES
 - ◆ CONCERN MADE THAT IT'S A SENSITIVE MATTER AS IT MAY BE VIEWED AS "DUMPING" OF WASTE IN THAT COUNTRY
 - ◆ REGIONAL CENTRES USED FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
 - ◆ STRENGTHENING CLEANER TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITIES WITHIN THE COUNTRIES

1/29/2003

ADDITIONAL INFO FROM UNEP...

- ◆ UNEP TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FOCAL POINTS TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY
- ◆ TO FACILITATE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CONVENTION

1/29/2003

THANK YOU

1/29/2003

Manama, Bahrain
11th-15th November, 2001

1. Legal and administrative measures to control intentionally produced POPs

2. Exemptions

Country	Pesticides		Industrial chem.				Pesticides		Industrial chem.		exemptions
	Legal	Administrative	Legal		Administrative		Control of Production	Control of Use	Control of Production	Control of Use	
			HC B	PCBs	HC B	PCBs					
Algeria	√ B	√	√ B	√ B	√	√	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Bahrain	√ B	√	√ B	√ B	√	√	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Iran	√ B	√	√ B	√ B	√	√	No produc.	yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Iraq	√ B, DDT Chlordane, no inf on 6	√	No inf	No inf	No inf	√	No product.	yes	No produc.	PCBs	
Jordan	√ B	√	√ B	No inf	√	No inf	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Kuwait	√ B	√	√ B	√ B	√	√	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Lebanon	√ B		-	-	-	-	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	One, not known
Libya	√ B	√	√ B	√	√	√	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Morocco	√ B	√	-	-	-	-	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Oman	√ B	√	√ B	√ B	√	√	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	
Saudi Arabia	√ B	√	No inf	√ B	No inf	√	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Syria	√ B	√	√ B	-	√	-	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Yemen	√ B	√	√ B	-	√	-	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.

B: Banned

R: Restricted

√: There is

3.) Implementation of trade measures:

There is consistency among the group members that the secretariat has to clarify this point especially the trade measures in respect of the non-parties.

4.) a.) The members of the group agreed that it is necessary to phase out PCBs, but under the condition that the developed countries have to assist and support the developing countries financially and technically and the secretariat has to take this into consideration.

b.) Before starting phasing out the PCBs every country needs to carry out projects of inventory to collect information and data regarding PCBs.

5.) The countries that still use DDT either for agricultural or vector purposes need support to develop action plans and programs.

6.) Assessment of new and existing chemicals and pesticides:

Every country need assistance and support to promote the already existing plans for pesticides and to develop new plans for new substances.

Rotterdam Convention:

Country	Signing	Ratification	DNA	Ban or Severe Reduction	Proposal of Severely Hazard. Pesticide Formulations	Import decisions	Import and export control
Algeria	no	no	no				
Bahrain	no	no	No				
Iran	yes	no		no	no	Under the related committee	
Iraq	no	no					
Jordan	yes	yes	yes			yes	yes
Kuwait	yes	no	yes	yes		yes	yes
Lebanon	no	no	no			yes	yes
Libya	no	no	no			yes	yes
Morocco	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Oman	yes	no	yes			yes	yes
Saudi Arabia	yes	no	Yes				
Syria	yes	no	yes	yes			
Yemen	no	no	no	no		yes	Yes

Chair: Mr. Imed Fadhel, Tunisia

Rapporteur: Mr. Sulaiman Al-Zaben, Saudi Arabia

Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate generation and release of these POPs

A matrix should be developed.

The first issue: Ability to develop action plan within 2 years

Saudi Arabia: Legal – We have developed standards. Admin – controlling admissions from different sources. We have defined them. It takes time to enforce our regulations. Don't have financial capability. Financial assistance is needed. The situation in SA is different from other countries. 2 years is not enough for three reasons: Financial, technical, governmental procedures.

Iran: Yes and No. Our enabling ability is determined by and depends on financial, technical support. We need capacity building first.

Syria: No. Only if the following conditions are satisfied: technical / administrative / legal support or assistance, provided by international agency.

Bahrain: We have preliminary action plan, but needs to be reviewed. The 2 years need to be modified. Yes, with some conditions.

Morocco: Information is needed first. Needs to be comprehensible. Seems there is no concrete information. For a concrete plan it is important to have concrete information.

Yemen: Yes, but with some conditions. Similar to those mentioned earlier.

Kuwait: Yes, but with the same conditions i.e. technical assistance/expertise required.

Lebanon: Yes, but with conditions.

Jordan: Same response.

Egypt: We have a national action plan, with the help of UNEP and GEF. We need technical and financial assistance to do it within 2 years. If not, then maybe 5 years / 10 years.

Issue 2: Ability to implement action plan

Saudi Arabia: With the same conditions as mentioned earlier, then yes.

Iran: More or less the same response as above. We should call upon the transfer of knowledge / technical expertise from other countries.

Syria: Yes, but with conditions.

Morocco: It depends on the action plan that we have. We cannot say if we can implement an action plan at this stage. It depends on the situation.

Conclusion: The ability to implement will totally depend on the nature and size of the plan and will depend on the resources in the country / capacity building etc.

Issue 3: Existing or planned inventories/estimates of releases

Saudi Arabia: Already done some inventories of the sources. We have done the survey but not made measurements. Sources were identified but not qualified.

Iran: It is almost impossible to have a complete inventory without assistance. Also an exact inventory is not possible. Estimate, yes, but to what extent a country receives technical/financial assistance will be the determining factor.

Syria: The answer is no. Need technical / financial support.

Bahrain: Partial. If we had assistance to help us then we could calculate the estimates. Some of the sources have been identified.

Yemen: We have a plan for the sources. Within 6 months sources will be identified.

Kuwait: Don't have plan. But can be done with financial support.

Tunisia: There is no information. There are no incinerators in Tunisia

Lebanon: We don't have inventory at the moment, but we have plans.

Jordan: Similar response to Lebanon.

Issue 4: Release reduction vs. source elimination

Saudi Arabia: Until now no specific action undertaken. We actually have only one incinerator. We went to other technologies. We are changing the PCBs to other materials.

Iran: We decided to approve measures to have one central incinerator that should have high-level standards. This is recently established. It is prohibited for each individual hospital to have small low-level incinerators. There should be some technical and financial assistance though. We have problem in Tehran with the emissions from the cars.

Oman: Ministerial resolution that puts standards on the pollutants into the air.

Syria: We are trying to limit releases and eliminate sources as much as possible. But more is needed – not sufficient enough. Technical and financial support needed.

Bahrain: Centralising medical waste. But need assistance for more to be done.

Morocco: There is partnership between industries to eliminate waste. But we also export to other countries for disposal. We have in place measures to help industry reduce the releases.

Yemen: We are now planning for this.

Kuwait: There are 2 incinerators for 5 years now. From environmental perspective they haven't been studied yet. Control instrument to limit pollution have not been evaluated fully. When incinerators were delivered abilities to limit pollution were not assessed. Waste from hospitals has high level of toxins. Measures under way to eliminate level of emissions by having central incinerator, but not working yet.

Tunisia: There are no incinerators in Tunisia, domestic or otherwise. Land filling is the main method. Plans to have one incinerator next year. Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre is in planning stage. Also plan to avoid the use of chlorine in bleaching in paper industry, but project has stopped due to lack of financial support.

Lebanon: Some legislation in place.

Jordan: From legal point of view there are enough measures to limit and reduce emissions, but not enforced yet. We don't have incinerators. We will have special disposal sites.

Iraq: As far as incinerators for medical waste, there is environmental monitoring of these. However, there is a lack of maintenance. Reports have been done in last few years. There is no specialised monitoring of dioxins. We don't have instruments to analyse and enforce limits on these toxins. Needs comprehensive inventory to put together the legislation.

Egypt: We have legislation / national policy including several programs for hazardous waste. Labs exist specifically for measuring the toxins. International development agencies are aiding in this.

Conclusion: All countries have more or less the same situation. There is general need for financial / technical support or assistance.

Issue 5: Substitution or modification of materials, products and processes

Saudi Arabia: Cooperation between ministries to modify the process of industrial operations and to adopt clean technology as well, e.g. there has been a shift from leaded to unleaded gasoline. Takes long time to adapt a plan. We are modifying some of the refineries – for gaseous admissions / hazardous waste protection.

Iran: We have replaced leaded gasoline. Unleaded gasoline has gone from 40% to 90% use. Substitution of e.g. chlorine in pulp and paper production has been done. Reduction of the by-products in big factories is another benefit of the substitutions, but not the aim. Any substitution of materials needs money, technology and training. Another aspect is the socio-economic factors. It is not clear which technology from various countries is the best. Needs international standard on the best technology.

Oman: We are looking for ways in which to substitute harmful / polluting materials. For these plans to succeed we need technical/financial support.

Syria: Same story. Need to have feasibility studies first – without this we cannot modify / substitute.

Bahrain: Partially being done. We need support for it to be done fully. Substitution – there are examples and guides, for plastics etc.

Morocco: There is some industry that has started to reduce / eliminate releases.

Yemen: We are doing some modifying – PCBs. Trying to change and develop plans for future. Most cars in Yemen are old because the people are poor – so price in petrol is rising and people are changing their engines to diesel engines for cheaper price. We are trying to encourage the use of unleaded gasoline. Refineries: there are 2. Plans underway to modify them.

Kuwait: Leaded gasoline has been substituted by unleaded. One central incinerator has replaced all incinerators. Refineries have been modernised to meet environmental standards. Some substitution of harmful materials has taken place.

Tunisia: Waste management and disposal – industries have to develop cleaner process but measures have not been implemented. There is a lack of financial resources. Only one oil refinery in Tunisia – has changed its process to avoid pollutant.

Lebanon: We need technical / financial assistance for us to remove the materials.

Jordan: Have substituted some of the leaded gasoline, in accordance with the action plan we can do more.

Iraq: Leaded gasoline, there are laws and regulations for car exhaust systems. Plant emissions, there is strong environmental monitoring of these sources, as well as technologies to remove pollutants. Some health studies of impacts of lead on human health have been done, but no studies on toxins because we do not have the instruments.

Conclusion: There is a similar situation between countries, most only refer to leaded versus unleaded gasoline. The levels and standards for emissions should be approved after the ratification of the POPs.

Provisions for identified sources.

- New vs. existing
- BAT requirements for new sources
- Promotion of BAT for existing and some new sources
- Promotion of BEP for new and existing sources.

Iran: Whose technology is the best is an important issue. The best technology is expensive. Every country wants the best technology but do not have the money. Without money there can be no promise. For existing provisions – using BAT or BEP requires standards.

Provisions for wastes.

Strategies for wastes:

- for identification
- for ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
- for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (NB PCB regime)
- for ESM disposal

Strategies for identifying contaminated sites:

Saudi Arabia: Strategies for wastes – already have some for waste management. ESM - have good transport and collection of wastes. Meets the requirements of the Basel Convention. Also meeting requirements for trans-boundary movement – exporting to e.g. England in the past. But now we have facilities for disposal of wastes and projects.

Iran: Do not have quantitative inventory for by-products yet. If we could identify the products we would act, in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Oman: Don't have municipal plan.

Bahrain: We have identified our hazardous waste. But more needs to be done.

Morocco: There isn't identification, but as said we export wastes under the Basel Convention.

Yemen: There is no identification of sites. There are some measurements but not enough. We are starting project next year to identify substances. PCBs are still being used.

Tunisia: Needs technical and financial means in order to tackle the situation on wastes. Information exchange etc.

The need and importance of exchanging information on issues related to POPs was stressed by several countries, as well as the mechanisms needed to establish it. The role of the Secretariat in this regard to make information publicly available at the regional level was underlined.

Oman: There is a royal decree concerning the establishment of the chemicals management directorate, tasks and mandate, including the information exchange and research.

Bahrain: Two focal points for POPs are designated in the country. Limited resources are available for research.

Morocco: The ministry of environment has designated a Focal Point, and there are interactions with universities and research centres.

Yemen: Has a FP within the ministry to exchange information and increase public awareness, the programme has been initiated.

Kuwait: The EPA is the responsible agency, and the state is planning to comply with the SC. Policies and procedures regarding programmes and awareness are available, but there is a lack of resources.

Tunisia: Has designated FP for POPs and established a ministerial committee to tackle the issue.

Lebanon: The National Focal Point is within the MOE, for UNEP Chemicals & BC. Assistance needed for awareness, developing and monitoring under NIP.

Iraq: POPs is under the Dept. of Safety in the Ministry of Health. There is a proposal underway. Dire needs for assistance and funds

**WORKING GROUP 1 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM
CONVENTION ON POPS**

Country	Adequacy of Guidelines	Clearance of required steps	Need for assistance	Type of assistance	Workshop cover of all basic questions
Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Iran	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Libya	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Morocco	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Oman	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Syria	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Yemen	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes

Notes:

- Only 4 countries have already signed the convention, at the time of the workshop namely Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon and Morocco.
- All countries need technical assistance by the developing of the proposals;
- The need for establishment of Action Plans at Regional or Sub-regional level will be discussed later.
- Regarding any other actions at regional or sub-regional level such as the establishment of laboratories, disposal facilities, etc. will be also discussed later by preparing the National Implementation Plans.

WORKING GROUP 2 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS

Chair: Mr. Mirjafar Ghaemieh, I.R. Iran

Rapporteur: Mr. Imed Fadhel, Tunisia

Within the group, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia have signed the Convention. Concern was expressed that those that have not signed have no experience and therefore cannot provide tangible comments.

Tunisia: Has prepared its proposal for GEF financial support on the basis of the GEF guidelines. Two Implementing Agencies proposed their services – UNEP and UNIDO. Chose UNEP, as they were the first to offer. Steering Committee chosen including Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, trade associations, 2 NGOs and academia. Currently waiting for response from GEF.

Iran: 2 weeks after Stockholm UNDP representative visited to explain the Convention and to offer to cooperate re. Enabling activities. Did not fully understand their interest at such an early stage. Used UNDP because no other UN agency of any strength based in Iran. UNDP prepared draft contract and provided GEF guidelines. Prepared formal letters to advise coordination with UNDP. Steering Committee appointed. Includes all Ministries affected directly/indirectly by the Stockholm Convention, NGOs and academia. Chose one overall manager and implementing agency within the country (Ministry of Environment). Has developed contract with UNDP.

Jordan: Not signed yet, but have prepared enabling activities and sent to GEF.

National implementing agency is the General Corporation for Environmental Protection. Partners include the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, municipalities, trade organisation and NGOs. The POPs Focal Point is the project coordinator.

Morocco: Started to prepare NIP. UNDP is the Implementing Agency. Still gathering information. Steering Committee appointed. Focal Point is the Department of Environment; partners are concerned ministries, NGOs and the Cleaner Production Centre. There is still a lot to do. Developed domestically. The Ministry of Environment will choose a consultant as identified by UNDP. There is a need for a national coordination committee to provide training on implementation.

Tunisia: Capacity Building is important.

GEF: The NIPs should include training provision and funding will be assigned.

Iran: Beyond the national plans there is a need for sub-regional and regional plans as some problems are common between countries because of shared issues, e.g. water resources. Sub-regional is more important than regional. Access to laboratories, equipment and technology is important to all countries. Disposal issues are also important, no country is going to volunteer to incinerate. Importance of information exchange networks.

A request was made by the group for GEF to provide a more detailed presentation on the steps to the development of the NIP.

GEF: Step One – Choose your agency, no right or wrong choice, depends on priority issues and previous working experience.

Step Two – Develop NIP, take time, work in cooperation with Implementing Agency

Step Three – Have NIP endorsed by Operational Focal Point. NIP submitted to GEF by Implementing Agency on behalf of country.

Iran: What happens if amendments to the project are needed after the GEF Secretariat has approved it?

GEF: If request for amendment made before submission, if budget doesn't change or amendment minor, can be done without Focal Point re-endorsing. All changes need to be carried out on a common sense basis. After approval by GEF Secretariat would mean changing project document. Changes again should be minor, but there is flexibility. Can include changes to budget lines, as long as same overall total, and if demonstrated that change required improves the overall project. Overall responsibility for managing amendments is the Implementing Agency.

Step Four – Approval by GEF Secretariat. Submission made to GEF and the other implementing agencies (i.e. FAO, UNIDO, UNDP etc.). Comments made and returned to Implementing Agency for finalisation in cooperation with the country within 2-3 weeks. Once amended returned to GEF and at that stage should be approved by GEF CEO.

Morocco: Is there a time limit on submission of original proposal and of amendments?

GEF: No, all proposals will be accepted by definition, may have some sections removed where they wouldn't be covered by GEF.

Iran: Developing countries have asked for quick approvals. Is there potential for delay due to technical requirements.

GEF: The technical requirements will never be overly complex. It should be information already known to the countries.

Step Five – Implementation, between Implementing Agency and country. In UNEP, take proposal as approved and attach UNEP project document front page, identifying project manager. Attach reporting requirements and put budget into UNEP format.

Bahrain: The NIP comes before or after the budget has been identified?

GEF: No country should have a consultant develop the plan entirely, should be country-based. At some point must address how many months of international consultants needed for pesticide inventory, for example, how many meetings. In this process there will be a little bit of trial and error, but should be able to plan how much work will be required.

Iran: Is there a mechanism where if there are difficulties between the countries and their Implementing Agencies GEF can be contacted directly? Need for constant training.

GEF: Day-to-day contact should be with the Implementing Agencies, but the GEF is always accessible if major difficulties. This is why GEF attending these meetings.

The GEF Secretariat has the main power in approval. Once approved and implementation starts, GEF's influence decreases. Maintained in overall review of projects.

Bangkok, Thailand
26th-30th November, 2001

WORKING GROUP 1 INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

Country	<i>Legislation and Regulation Party</i>			
	Pesticide	Industry	Chemicals	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bangladesh	➤			➤
Bhutan	➤			➤
Brunei	➤			➤
Cambodia	➤			➤
China	➤		➤	
India	➤		➤	
Indonesia	➤		➤	
Laos	➤			➤
Malaysia	➤			➤
Mongolia	➤	➤		
Myanmar	➤	➤		
Papua New Guinea	➤	➤		
Philippines	➤	➤		
Thailand	➤	➤		
Viet Nam	➤			➤

The countries in Working Group have banned practically 6 of the intentionally produced POPs, mainly the pesticides. However, in the case of DDT and PCBs, some countries have requested for exemptions pursuant to Article IV mainly for vector control programs while PCBs are used in some electrical equipment. The COP should settle the period of enforceability of exemptions.

The issue on whether or not, alternatives to PCBs and DDT may be acceptable to the countries in the Working Group, cannot be resolved in view of information that these alternatives might be more expensive and therefore uneconomically viable.

Trans-boundary movement of intentionally produced POPs in the sub region is one major issue discussed by the group. This is in view of the geographic locations of the countries thereby allowing illegal traffic of banned pesticides.

China: The management of pesticides requires licensing and inspection before distribution to consumers. Chlordane, however, continues to pose a threat to the environment, as it has no formal registration in accordance with acceptable environmental rules. Present regulations, however, cannot meet the requirement for POPs elimination, and China is stipulating a new law on Chemical Management.

India: a Central Insecticide Act governs the handling of pesticides. The present production is about 6,000 metric tons per annum entirely for malaria control. India has banned the production of Dieldrin, however its existing stock is allowed for use in the country. All other POPs are banned.

Thailand: The pesticide regulation is covered by 3 laws: the Factory act, Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act and the Hazardous Substance Act that controls the movement and production of any chemical.

Cambodia: The handling of pesticides is governed by regulation. Problems have been encountered with misuse of pesticides.

Brunei: Absence of specific legislation on toxic chemicals but Agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals are regulated through the Poison Act. All POPs pesticides have been banned. Brunei also does not produce nor manufacture any pesticides or chemicals.

Myanmar: No production of POPs pesticides. Laws and regulations to monitor and control the registration, importation, formulation, transportation, repacking and application of pesticides in place.

Mongolia: Indicates that they have legislation but has problem with enforcement.

Indonesia: Has both Pesticide and Industrial Chemicals regulation.

Laos: Legislation on pesticides has not been established, is only covered by Regulation. Industrial chemical Law is absent.

Bangladesh: Issues of a country that has produced DDT has been raised, whereby the production needs to be stopped, thus problem on stockpiles exist.

The production, import and use of POP Chemicals have been banned. The single DDT plant has been shut down a long ago. But approximate 500 tons of DDT stock remains. Small quantities are used for vector control. But DDTs found in the black market are coming from neighbouring country. There are also problems with the huge unemployed manpower of the layoff DDT plant and also with the dismantlement of the DDT plant.

PCB's are used in electric transformers. But there is no inventory or data about the amount of use and the final fate of discarded PCBs (from out of use transformers).

Bangladesh has no direct regulation Act to control the POPs. But there are pesticide rules and an Act to control the pesticide import, production and use. All pesticide and chemicals import, production and use are controlled and governed by the Environmental Conservation Act 1995 and Environmental Conservation rules 1997, above all the rules, regulation and Acts regarding any chemicals and pesticides.

Bhutan: Pesticide legislation has been passed since June 2000, but its implementation is not enforced. All pesticides are centrally controlled by a single organization. With regards to POPs, all POPs have been banned since 1990. There is no usage or production of POPs pesticides. On industrial Chemicals, there is no specific legislation at present. Baseline information needs to be collected to create a database.

PNG: Legislation exists but the only regulation in operation is the Pesticides Regulations. The regulation covering industrial chemicals has been in draft since 1995. Both need to be reviewed.

REQUESTS FOR EXEMPTIONS:

Bangladesh: No exemptions requested

Pakistan: Stocks of dieldrin are still available and a 2-yr exemption is requested.

India: Need exemption for DDT and for dieldrin; the existing stock is for a 2-year use.

Indonesia: Technical guidance is requested to control and minimize release to the environment.

Laos: Needs exemption for Chlordane.

Papua New Guinea: Needs exemption for vector control for DDT and heptachlor. Issues on controlling the chemical needs to be addressed.

Mongolia: Needs technical assistance for pesticides and chemicals and their control. POPs chemicals have been banned.

Brunei: Exemptions not applicable as all POPs chemicals have been banned.

Malaysia: All POPs pesticides have been banned. Based on the text & Annexes of Stockholm Convention, Annex A shows that chlordane is exempted as an insecticide, which is very general/broad, should be more specific i.e. termiticide.

Cambodia: Exemption needed for aldrin and for the industrial chemical PCB in electric transformers and capacitors. Requesting technical assistances for PCBs and for risk assessment and management of POPs.

China: DDT, Chlordane are requested to be exempted.

TRADE MEASURES.

Illegal traffic of pesticides is a concern. Measures such as information exchange are needed on the illegal transfer on banned pesticides. Information exchange with producer (exporting country) is crucial.

Bangladesh: Concerned about the illegal traffic of DDT and other POP chemicals from neighbouring country.

Cambodia: Raised issues on the absence of labelling on pesticide formulations illegally imported.

China: Notifications between the importing and exporting countries are needed.

Malaysia: Legislation is under review, so that even the user of illegal or banned pesticides could be penalized.

Papua New Guinea: Legislation is not fully operative, there is lack of manpower and lack of information exchange mechanisms between different agencies. These issues need to be raised in order to tackle the problem. Training of manpower in all relevant agencies is an urgent need. The only control on pesticides is for those where applications have been made for import permits.

Indonesia: Notification procedure and bilateral agreement for non-party and party needed.

Mongolia: Need for training of inspectors.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PCB REGIME TO MAIN GOALS.

Bangladesh: Still using PCB for electric transformers. But there is no inventory about the amount and impact of the PCBs.

Thailand: National Action Plan is done on inventorying PCB containing transformers. The phasing out of PCB is a problem and has not been completed.

Papua New Guinea: PCB use banned since 1980s. Survey done and a lot of PCB oil has been transferred from the old equipment to the new ones. Problems with disposal of PCB contaminated oil and equipment.

China: Identification of PCBs transformers and the technology to get rid of PCB are the problems encountered.

Philippines: Current PCB stocks are being exported for disposal to Europe.

Brunei: All PCBs containing equipment has been banned to be used and imported to Brunei since 1970. Problems are encountered to identify the old transformers whether they are containing PCBs or not.

Cambodia: Problems with PCB in old transformers where the oil is taken to the market for reuse.

A standardized protocol for the inventory of PCBs is requested from UNEP.

DDT REGIME TO ACHIEVE MAIN GOALS

China, India, Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh and the Philippines still use DDT for vector control against malaria.

India and China are the countries that still produce DDT

Papua New Guinea: An action plan is in place for DDT in the health sector however implementation needs to be checked. An inventory is done but recent information received indicates that not all stockpiles were included. Difficulties faced in preventing illegal use of DDT for agricultural purposes by farmers. No research and development plans though there is need for this.

Bangladesh: Still use DDT but under limited use, and has stopped production.

ASSESSMENT OF NEW AND EXISTING CHEMICAL AND PESTICIDES.

Bangladesh: IPM method has been tried for the last few years, but there is a lack of funds. Research facility is limited. Mainly depending on alternatives that are developed in other countries.

India: Developing pesticides that are biodegradable such as the use of substances from the neem tree. This is one of the actions taken. Additional funding is required for the continuation/extension of the project.

China: Stresses financial support to be provided from developed countries. China has difficulty in using the criteria in Annex D; lack of facilities to assess POPs because of laboratory requirements.

Philippines: Checks compliance with provisions into safe and environmental friendly pesticides, category 3 and 4. Big plantations use chemicals. Even with price balance plantations use active ingredients that are safe and environmental friendly.

It is suggested that the criteria be pre-tested to determine their efficiency in the respective areas or countries.

Papua New Guinea: Doesn't have the financial and technical capacity for testing and assessing new POPs. Need to rely on foreign generated data/results, which may not be relevant to the country's conditions.

Bhutan: Biochemical uses can be very difficult to assess. Needs the capability and manpower.

PROVISIONS FOR STOCKPILES AND WASTE.

Bangladesh: About 500 tons of DDT remain at the closed down DDT plant. As the present use is very limited, there is a problem with stockpiles and also with the plant machinery. No expertise or fund available to destroy the stockpiles. There is also a problem with the rehabilitation of the employees of the DDT plant.

China: Problems encountered; difficulties in identifying stockpiles of POPs lack of funding and technology to dispose of the stockpile, identifying and remediating areas polluted and the equipment that produced POPs in the past.

India: Dieldrin stocks are still there and sufficient for two years. As for contaminated sites for DDT, stores and storage buildings are a problem. There are no funds available to conduct a study to determine how big is the contamination in the country. Possible contaminated sites could be where DDT is produced or is stored.

Bhutan: A few tons of POPs pesticides await disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

Papua New Guinea: Need financial assistance for the Environmentally Sound Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of stockpiles and wastes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the general provisions, the funds are not just for the development of NIP. It should include other aspects in disposal, storage and transport and other aspects needed in the UNEP kit. For developed countries, their main issue is health care. If developed countries dump their wastes in developing countries, then the later should be compensated. Most POPs come from developed countries.

Countries need technical and logistical support from UNEP to cover NIPs for the convention. For intentional POPs financial assistance is needed for the inventory, transport and disposal of the POPs and also to the screening of new chemicals that enter our countries.

- Massive information dissemination will need funding. Both international bodies and our respective governments should provide the means to achieve the goals of the convention.
- Assistance in law enforcement and monitoring is needed.
- Training of manpower of all stakeholders is needed to come up with capability building activities for government and non-government, the vendors, end users etc.
- There is a need for subsidizing alternatives to POPs, require big multinationals to assist in the development of effective and economical, safe and environmental friendly alternatives.

- Need exchange of information at least in the subregion on how to produce and use alternatives. Containers need to be properly labelled political infrastructure must be in place and improve information mechanism.

- There is a liability of multinational companies to help fund the national programs.

- Concrete help is needed from UNEP to assist in including the other conventions that should be pushed for ratification.

WORKING GROUP 2 UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

Participants

- Bangladesh
- Brunei
- Myanmar
- Lao PDR
- India
- Papua New Guinea
- Malaysia
- Cambodia
- Philippines
- Indonesia
- Singapore
- Mongolia
- Republic of Korea
- Nepal
- DPR Korea
- Thailand
- Vietnam
- IUCN - Pakistan
- Basel Convention Regional Centre

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUB-REGION CHARACTERIZED BY:

- Lack of laboratories for sampling and analysis
- Lack of standardised procedures on sampling and analytical techniques for dioxins, furans, PCBs, Hexachlorobenzene
- Lack of inventories on dioxins, furans PCBs, Hexachlorobenzene
- Lack of specific legal instruments to deal with unintentional releases in most countries.
- Lack of baseline data and technical know-how.
- Lack of expertise within various sectors and levels.
- Lack of involvement and commitment among stakeholders.
- Lack of resources and infrastructure
- Lack of political will

IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS

- Regional and sub-regional centres for collection, exchange and sharing of information on legal instruments, standards, information on available facilities for treatment and disposal etc.
- Comprehensive training programmes including hands-on training required for sampling and analytical techniques for POPs
- Set up a list of inventory on sources of dioxins, furans, PCBs and HCBs
- Study on the impact on the economy to prioritise action plan based on emission sources of POPs.
- Existing regional centres for Basel Convention to be strengthened and upgraded to enable the enhancement of analytical capabilities
- Identification of control technologies for emission sources.
- Recognise the needs of developing countries for assistance in formulating action plans.
- Need for concerted efforts and coordination among the various stakeholders
- Expert assistance required in the preparation of the inventory.
- Provision of relevant software to assist in estimating the release.
- Need to assess and access suitable BAT and BEP
- New technologies to be provided at affordable cost.
- Technology transfer from developed countries.
- Encourage / Promote the development of indigenous technologies / alternatives.
- Capacity building programmes through workshops etc.
- Establishment of pilot centres to demonstrate new technologies for managing POPs emission in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

- In view of the serious impact of POPs, every country should develop its National Implementation Plan.
- Financial and technical assistance should be made available to all countries in the preparation of their national implementation plans.
- Bilateral assistance should be provided to activities identified under the National Implementation Plan.
- UNEP and other IGOs' assistance required in providing advice for developing and fine-tuning legislative instruments and administrative measures.
- Provide assistance for strengthening infrastructure and institutional arrangements within the region.
- Provide assistance in capacity building programmes.
- Legislation needs to be framed taking into consideration the economic, social and cultural impact of each country for proper implementation.
- Flexibility in the utilization of the GEF funding not only for preparation of NIPs, but also for funding activities identified under the NIPs.
- The two Basel Convention Regional Centers should be strengthened in the first phase. Subsequently, other relevant institutions could also be identified and developed for strengthening sub-regional and regional cooperation.
- Regional UNEP office could monitor the activities undertaken in the implementation of the NIPs within the region.
- Raising public awareness through dissemination of information through media, education and training.

WORKING GROUP 1 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS

Participants:

1. Bhutan
2. Bangladesh
3. China
4. Cambodia
5. India
6. Indonesia
7. Laos PDR
8. Malaysia
9. Mongolia
10. Myanmar
11. Papua New Guinea
12. The Philippines
13. Thailand
14. Viet Nam

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION:

1. Comments on Preparing NIPs

a. Issue:

Information is not clear on the flexibility of the Framework of the NIP.

Recommendation:

There should be information on the flexibility in the elements of the framework of the NIPs. There should be a procedure for making amendments to NIP guidelines to suit country situations.

b. Issue:

Countries are concerned over the financial implications of implementing NIPs

Recommendation:

Need overall comprehensive analyses of all issues/implications to the country (e.g. socio-economic situation, etc) that may result from implementing the NIP. These need to be included for decision makers to make informed decisions.

c. Issue:

Capacity building in particular training for implementing priority areas in NIPs need to be looked into at the early stage of the project

Recommendation:

NIP should identify training needs not only for developing NIP but also to some extent, beyond NIP (certain skills for implementation need to be developed from the beginning).

Other Recommendations:

- GEF needs to provide information on e.g. technology for alternatives in various countries
- Proposed / approved NIPs should be on the website.

2. Comments on Access to GEF Funds for the Preparation of NIPs

Guidelines are not easily readable/understandable (lengthy).

Recommendation:

Simplified (e.g. diagrammatic form) guidelines on procedures should be made readily available to all countries for obtaining GEF funding (can be used in country for informing decision makers).

Countries do not have access to information/profile on the EAs/IAs (e.g. areas of expertise) that can assist in their NIP. Need some information/parameters from GEF for assisting countries in selecting Implementing Agencies or Executing Agencies.

Recommendation: GEF provide information on each IA/EA, which will be readily available.

3. Additional Types of Assistance

- a. At Country Level
 - Support for Capacity Building should be given, parallel to NIP development.

- b. At Regional/Sub-regional Level
 - UNEP should carry out a study on the current status of laboratory and disposal capabilities in the region.
 - Support for strengthening the above capacity including the regional centres for excellence is needed.
 - Inclusion of other regional organizations as stakeholders in this programme at early stage of the project is important.
 - Guidelines on standard laboratory procedures etc. should be set up.
 - A mechanism for exchange of information between countries in the region should be set up.

WORKING GROUP 2 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS

MEMBERS:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. B. R. Palikhe, Chairman | Nepal |
| 2. Ms. A. Brabante, Rapporteur | Philippines |
| 3. Mrs. Haruki Agustina | Indonesia, Basel Regional Centre in Jakarta |
| 4. Ms. Martinanh Haji Tamit | Brunei Darussalam |
| 5. Mr. P. Vellayutham | Malaysia |
| 6. Ms. Rohaya Saharom | Singapore |
| 7. Mrs. D. Sodnom | Mongolia |
| 8. Ms. Khin La Pyi Won Soe Nyont | Myanmar |
| 9. Mr. Bernardo Severino | Philippines |
| 10. Mr. Nguen Khac Kinh | Vietnam |
| 11. Mr. Jang Chol Gun | DPR Korea |
| 12. Mr. N. H. Hosabettu | India |
| 13. Mr. S. H. Lee | R. Korea |
| 14. Ms. Pornpimon Chareonsong | Thailand |
| 15. Mr. Jinhui LI | Basel Regional Centre in Beijing |
| 16. Mr. Ahmad Saeed | IUCN-Pakistan |
| 17. Mr. Harry Kore | Papua New Guinea |
| 18. Mr. Pak Sokharavuth | Cambodia |
| 19. Mrs. Sisouphanh Luangrath | Lao P.D.R. |

1. The GEF Guidelines for enabling activities

- The GEF guidelines seem adequate for enabling activities. The countries in the region may refer to other guidelines taking into consideration their national requirements.
- Elements of action plan on POPs needed:
 - Management guidelines
 - Investment guidelines for strengthening and establishing laboratory facilities
 - Law enforcement guidelines
 - Supporting guidelines capacity building (training, education et al.), R&D on POPs and POPs alternatives.

2. Process of accessing GEF funding for NIP

- Steps required to access funding
 - 1 Sign the Convention
 - 2 Establishing rapport with the Executing/Implementing Agency for better understanding and fine-tuning the proposal
 - 3 Propose that GEF prepare a brief write-up on each Executing/Implementing Agency's experience in environmental-related projects to enable the country to make the right choice.
 - 4 Inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation to prepare and put forward the NIP to GEF important.
 - 5 A flow chart of the GEF funding process would facilitate an easy understanding of the various steps
- Need for assistance in developing a proposal / what types?

Technical assistance is required to formulate and to pilot the project proposal.

3. The GEF

- Questions about GEF. Are they mostly covered by the workshop?

Sufficient information is provided, but it would be better if a model proposal was prepared by the secretariat of the GEF as reference.
- What other type of information would you like to see?

More open communication with GEF is necessary

ADDITIONAL TYPE OF ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FROM GEF:

4. Assistance other than NIP at the regional/sub-regional level

- Clarification on the role of the Implementing Agency and Executing Agency at the regional/sub-regional level is needed.
- Providing hands-on training programs on more technical and specific issues of POPs to stakeholders (e.g. National operational agencies including Implementing Agency and Executing Agency)
- Transfer of Technology on BAT and BEP are needed.
- Promotion of R&D and use of cost-effective alternatives to POPs pesticides is needed.

5. Other efforts at the sub-regional level

- Clarification on the possibility of preparing action plan at sub-regional level
- Establishment of a regional/sub-regional network of “POPs Officers” (similar to the network of ODS officers) would be advantageous
- Propose strengthening the two Basel Regional Centres in the first phase. Subsequently, other relevant institutions could also be identified and developed for strengthening regional/sub-regional cooperation.

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
25th February-1st March, 2002

WORKING GROUP 1 INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

President: Mr Zadi Dakouri Raphaël

Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention (Ivory Coast)

Rapporteur: Mr Essobiyou Thiyu

Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention (Togo)

After discussion, group 1 retained the following points :

Legal aspects of industrial chemicals and pesticides
Changes required in view of implementing and ratifying the Stockholm Convention

1) Legal aspects

Present Situation

Existence in some States of legal texts covering industrial chemicals and pesticides in a broad manner

Existence of specific texts related to pesticides in certain countries.

Existence of specific texts concerning POPs (PCBs) in two countries (Algeria – Ivory Coast)

Need to reinforce national legislation on industrial chemicals and pesticides

Training of jurists with a view to developing legislative texts

Integration of the three conventions (Rotterdam, Basel, and Stockholm) into national legislation

Development of specific texts for each POP

Harmonisation of legislation at national, sub-regional and regional levels

Information, and awareness raising in the population concerned (Publication of the texts, etc.)

2) Strengthening of capacities in the infrastructures, and co-operation between states

Capacity building of technical infrastructures at the national or sub-regional and regional levels, of technical, scientific, administrative, and technical and financial assistance infrastructures, etc.

Co-operation between states, (exchange of information, exchange of experiences between States, etc.)

Changes Which Are Necessary For Applying And Ratifying The Stockholm Convention

Implementation of the Stockholm Convention

1) Development of enabling activities

Information and awareness-raising of political decision makers for the signature of the Convention

Choice of the implementing agencies

Development of the request for finance (approval by the GEF Focal Point)
Development of the National Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention
Adoption and implementation of the NIP

2) Capacity building in infrastructures :

Administrative
Technical
Technological
Scientific

3) Co-operation between States

Exchange of information
Exchange of experiences between States
Good use of the Sub-regional Training and Technology Transfer Centres, in particular the Dakar Centre

Ratification of the Stockholm Convention

Information and awareness raising of political decision makers and other national partners.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ratification, as soon as possible, of the Stockholm Convention by all countries (before May 2002)
Encouragement of the Focal Points to participate in all meetings concerning the Stockholm Convention
Integration of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions into all National, sub-regional and regional legislation
Involvement of the African organisations, (OAU, CEDEAO, etc.) in the implementation of the three Conventions
Participation of the private sector and of the civil community (NGOs) in the implementation of the three Conventions
Making maximum use of Regional Training and Technology Transfer Centres in the implementation of the three Conventions
Exchange of experiences between countries (PCB Project, etc.)

Existing legislation for Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals, including POPs

Country	Pesticides		Industrial chemicals	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Guinea Bissau	X			X
Benin	X			X
Madagascar	X			X
Comoros	X			X
Morocco	X			
Mauritania	X (DDT)			
Chad	X			
Gabon	X (global)			
Senegal	X (global)			
Congo Brazzaville	X (global)			
C. A. R	X			
Cameroon	X (Partial)			
Sao Tome			X	
Niger	X			
Mali	X			X
Burundi	X (global)			
Algeria	X			
Burkina	X			?
Democratic Republic of Congo		X		
	(project)			
Côte d'Ivoire		X	X	
Togo	X			X
Djibouti				

GROUPE 1 MEMBERS

NAMES	COUNTRY
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M. ESSOBIYOU Thiyu	Togo
M. Mohamed Ali Youssoufa	Comoros
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M. DOAMBA Jean Baptiste	Burkina Faso (Observer)
M. BALDE Alpha Oumar	Republic of Guinea
M. GATTA Souley Bâ	Senegal
M. BABADOUNGA Jean Baptiste	Gabon
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M. AZRARAK Bouodem	Algeria
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WORKING GROUP 2 UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

President: Mlle Bouchra DAHRI

Rapporteur: Mme Fagamous SY

POINTS TO STIMULATE DISCUSSIONS

How does present legislation deal with pops listed in the Stockholm Convention which are produced non-intentionally?

Does legislation exist concerning their production and emissions they can produce?

Certain countries have legislation on these chemicals but they are not specific for non-intentional pops.

In this respect, the group recommends:

Reinforcing of legislation, where basic texts already exist, by complementary texts, in order to take into account pops, which are produced non-intentionally; for countries not having such legislation, it should be created.

Does legislation exist covering wastes, which contain some of these products?

African countries, which are parties to the Basel Convention, possess legislation concerning wastes.

For those for which this is not the case, encourage them to develop national legislation on wastes.

In this legislation, take into account pops emissions.

What changes are necessary for implementing and ratifying the Stockholm convention?

Inform, and raise awareness of decision makers and of all stakeholders involved, on the importance of the Stockholm Convention in order to encourage countries to ratify it.

Strengthen capacities of the convention focal points of countries so that they can better inform and sensitise all stakeholders concerned.

What are the requirements concerning the development of national legislations to which UNEP and IGOs can contribute?

Technical and financial assistance (in particular assistance from the GEF) to help develop environmental codes and national standards for countries which do not already have them, and strengthening of the national legislation to take into account questions relating to pops, in countries where it exists.

What are the changes, which infrastructures require?

Putting into place or adaptation of appropriate infrastructures (administrative, legal, and technical) for implementation of the convention

– in what way could legislation, as well as other regulatory measures adopted during the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, be put into place?

Strengthen legislation in countries where it exists by means of additional texts specific to POPs;

- Induce public powers to adopt legislative texts specific to pops;
- Strengthen capacities with a view to adapting legislation to the needs of the implementation of the Stockholm convention

Vii – what are requirements, and possibilities of co-operation, in the framework of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention?

Sub-regional

Bilateral

Reinforcement and use of the regional Basel Convention centres as structures for co-operation in the framework of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;

Promote technical and financial co-operation from the bilateral and multi-lateral points of view.

Viii – what are the necessary steps, which countries should take in order to ratify the Stockholm Convention?

- Inform, and sensitise decision makers, parliamentarians, the civil community, and all stakeholders involved by promotional campaigns for the convention.

Mauritania: framework law on the conservation of the environment, which takes into account, pops by-products;

Burkina Faso: environmental code with fairly general application texts;

Djibouti: taking into account of recent environmental questions – non-existence of an environmental code;

Guinea: no regulations, which are specific to pops, but this, is implicitly included in the texts of laws on the environment;

WORKING GROUP 1 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS

President: Mr ZADI Dakouri Raphaël

Rapporteur: Mr HAMOUD OULD SID HAMED

After fruitful discussions, Group 1 adopted the following Action Programme, taking into account the GEF questionnaire:

GEF assistance for States with a view to implementing the National Plans

GEF directives for accessing finance

After analysing the different steps of the GEF financing procedures which the Group considered to be relevant, certain difficulties were identified, in particular :

The limiting date for signing the Convention

Choice of the Implementing agency

Lack of experience for preparing the request for finance

Absence of Focal Points in certain countries

The partiality of Focal Points in the choice of the implementing agency

Slowness of the Implementing agency in preparing the application

Recommendations

Extension of the limiting date for signature of the Convention (6 months)

Respect of the country's wishes concerning the choice of the Implementing agency (right of the country to choose)

Acceleration of the process of preparing the request for finance, and of its submission to the GEF

Designation of GEF Focal Points in countries where they do not exist

Capacity building of the GEF Operational Focal Points

Taking into account of needs expressed by countries in their request for finance

Economic expert evaluation before presenting the request for finance

Simplification of procedures for making funds available

Up-front payment of at least 30% to cover initial activities

GEF assistance in addition to the National Implementation Plans

Assistance for Regional and Sub-regional Centres

Capacity building in Regional and Sub-regional Centres (training, equipment, etc.)

Exchanges of information and of expertise

Increase in the number of sub-regional workshops

Popularisation of the Centres' activities

Financial and technical assistance for Centres, for developing and implementing POPs projects at the regional and sub-regional levels

Organisation of a regional and sub-regional workshop to discuss the development of a sub-regional, regional Plan for defining a regional, sub-regional profile

Assistance for sub-regional and regional infrastructures

Identification and reinforcement of POPs treatment units
 Reinforcement of analytical and research laboratories

GROUP 1: MEMBERS

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M. HAMOUD Ould Sid Ahmed	Mauritania

WORKING GROUP 2 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPs

President: KOUKA MAPENGO Michel / Congo Republic

Rapporteur : BEYALA Joséphine T.B. / Cameroon

After having read the terms of reference, and having clarifying certain key words, the group decided to work according to the scheme proposed (**some points for discussion**) on the two following points:

The procedures, which countries must follow in order to accede to GEF financing,
The sort of additional assistance from the GEF, which might be necessary, in addition to the funds, granted for the NIP.

PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING GEF FINANCING

The group was unanimous concerning the relevance of the GEF directives for enabling activities. However, taking into account the numerous discussions which took place on the clarification of certain concepts, it was suggested that the GEF increase the number of information workshops and forums in order to allow countries to better understand and familiarise themselves with the GEF directives.

Concerning the procedures for accessing GEF financing, the following was regretted:
the lack of reliable information for countries concerning the criteria for the choice and expertise of the implementing agencies ;
the complexity of administrative procedures at the level of the implementing agencies ;
the difficulty of respecting the time limits for signing the Convention in countries which are in a state of insecurity (civil war, natural catastrophes).

In addition, the needs for technical and financial assistance appeared to be of the utmost importance for the preparation of the NIPs at the level of steps 2 and 3, i.e. :

The development of POPs inventories, and evaluation of national infrastructures and capacities

The development of a national implementation plan, and of specific action plans on POPs.

As for steps 1 to 5, related respectively to:

the setting up of mechanisms for co-ordinating and organising the process ;

the approval of the NIP by the partners,

these call for financial assistance.

Concerning the GEF, the group considers that all aspects were more or less covered, on condition that clarification be obtained on the following points :

Outline of the application to the GEF ;

Model for setting up a GEF project ;

Possibilities of obtaining finance for the elimination of obsolete pesticides and for combating the pollution of continental waters by POPs

TYPE OF EXTRA ASSISTANCE, IN ADDITION TO NIP FUNDING

The importance of capacity building at the sub-regional level, in order to attain a better harmonisation and co-ordination of the activities with a view to achieving an efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention, was recognised. This could be done by reinforcing and making better use of the regional centres of the Basel Convention, and by implementing the Bamako Convention.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above, the group recommends:

- Increasing the number of workshops and information forums in order to get a better understanding of the GEF directives;
- Increasing the time made available for signing the Stockholm Convention for countries at war, or victims of natural catastrophes;
- Easing of administrative procedures at the level of the implementing agencies;
- Organisation of workshops or forums for the presentation of the expertise of the GEF implementing agencies, with the objective of explaining the situation to countries before they make their choices;
- Strengthening of the Basel Convention regional workshops so that they can fulfil their role of training centres in fields related to POPs;
- Creation of other regional centres, in particular in Central Africa;
- Promotion of sub-regional co-operation in order to allow States to compare their experiences in the field of the development of their NIPs, this through workshops and forums;
- Implementation of the Bamako Convention for a sub-regional harmonisation of legislation.
- Setting up, in the Basel Convention Regional Centres, of laboratories capable of replying to the needs of the Stockholm Convention.

LIST OF GROUP 2 PARTICIPANTS

N°	Name, first name(s)	COUNTRY
1	BEYALA Joséphine B. Thérèse	Cameroon
2	KOUKA MAPENGO Michel	Congo
3	MUKONKOLE Marie-Rose	R.D. Congo
4	GAZA Victorine	CAR
5	Fagamou SY	Senegal
6	BOUCHRA Dahri	Morocco
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8	Lamine THERA	Mali
9	Lawson A. LATEVI	Togo
10	PIOUPARE Françoise	Burkina
11	CONTE Lansana	Guinea
12	Assoul MOUFIDA	Algeria
13	Arlindo Carvalho	Sao-Tome
14	DIAFAROU Boubacar	Niger
15	VI Amenoun	Ivory Coast
16	Djamila HASSANBAHDON	Djibouti
17	Yousouf MOURIDI	Comoros
18	Injai Julio MALAM	Guinea-Bissau
19	Mohamed OULD EL GHAOUTH	Mauritania

Montevideo, Uruguay
18th –22nd March, 2002

MEMBERS OF WORKING GROUP 1: INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

No	NAME	COUNTRY
1	Arturo C. Correa	Chile
2	María Cristina Torres	Paraguay
3	Alba Luz Castro	Colombia
4	Silvia Aguinaga	Uruguay
5	Armando Díaz	Venezuela
6	Cristina Alonzo	Uruguay
7	Renata Antonaz	Uruguay
8	German Carranza	Costa Rica
9	Fausto Alvarez	Honduras
10	Pilar Murillo Fuentes	UNIDO
11	José A. de La Paz	Cuba
12	José A. Casanova	Dominican Republic
13	Alberto Gómez Perazzol	Uruguay
14	Maricruz Hernández	Ecuador
15	Viviana Mok	Peru
16	Miguel Angel Hildmann	Argentina
17	María Elena Rozas F.	Chile
18	Osvaldo Rampoldi	Uruguay
19	Marcelo Bonilla	Uruguay
20	Stella Korbut	Uruguay
21	Liliana Borzacconi	Uruguay
22	María Galarza	Bolivia
23	Italo Andrés Córdova	El Salvador

Generic diagnostics to determine national capacities to implement the Stockholm Convention.

Regional improvements needed:

Infrastructures should be built and test laboratories certified.

Test laboratories need to be created or improved so that they can conduct tests, mainly in the environmental field, identifying both pesticides and industrial chemicals.

To start with, there is a need for diagnostics of existing national capacities so that improvements in identified priority areas can be made. This could be accomplished through a regional meeting of the bodies commissioned to carry out these diagnostics in the countries of the region.

National capacities to manage chemicals should be strengthened.

Capacity-building should take place at all levels for analysis and assessment of the hazards of chemical products and organic pollutants (potential POPs).

National capacity for detecting and controlling the illicit trafficking of chemical products, mainly POPs, should be strengthened.

UNEP is encouraged to continue its efforts along this line.

In order to help countries of the region control the transboundary movements of POPs, a list of POPs-producing companies in each country should be drawn up; for pesticides, mention should also be made of the formulators. This matter should therefore be included in the agenda of the next INC (Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee) meeting. The Interim Secretariat for the Stockholm Convention is asked to arrange this.

The mechanisms enabling interested CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) to participate in POPs awareness, dissemination and follow-up programmes should be identified and reinforced.

Regional exchange of information and experiences on POPs management and final disposal should be fostered. In this sense, the working group feels that guidelines on how Regional Centres operate must be established since these centres provides the technical support needed for implementation of the Convention.

This will develop and strengthen regional capacity to identify, describe and come up with options for waste management and remediation of POPs-contaminated sites.

Alternatives should be found so that the use of potential POPs, especially DDT, can be phased out.

Implementation of the Convention requires dissemination, education, awareness-building and exchange of information by:

Identifying the public

Producing educational material

Providing training

Laying the groundwork for the dissemination of information

Laying the groundwork for action

Ensuring follow-up and dissemination of facts

Financial resources will be needed in to carry out these tasks.

Co-operation between systems involved in research, development, monitoring and exchange information on POPs in the region should be fostered.

WORKING GROUP 2

Unintentional POPs

Members

Argentina	Brazil	Colombia
Costa Rica	Cuba	Chile
El Salvador	Honduras	Mexico
Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru
Uruguay	Venezuela	Greenpeace
AAMMA*		

*Argentine Association of Doctors for the Environment.

1

1.- Legal and/or administrative measures designed to control POPs

Existing regulations:

- In most of the countries represented, there are regulations that deal with unintentional POPs in one way or another.

Note: There is a need to complement and enforce existing regulations in the region in order to comply with the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

2

1.- Legal and/or administrative measures...

In order to devise an action plan, we need:

- Training and technical assistance.
- National, regional and international information campaigns.
- An inventory of sources.
- Emission thresholds (objectives and priorities).

Note: Depending on available funding and the agencies involved.

3

1.- Legal and/or administrative measures...

Implementation of the action plan will depend on:

- Funding to build local and regional capacities.
- Regional, bilateral and other forms of cooperation.

4

1.- Legal and/or administrative measures...

Inventory-emissions calculations:

- The UNEP
- Toolkit can be used to estimate emissions.

5

1.- Legal and/or administrative measures...

Reduction of emissions or elimination of sources:

- Gradual phasing out of sources and preference for processes and technologies that do not emit unintentional POPs.
- An inventory of sources is needed in order to set priorities.
- Gradual but differentiated reduction of emissions.
- Regulations are needed to support the action plan.

6

2.- Provisions on identified sources

New or existing

- Gradual implementation of BAT* and BEP* for existing sources and immediate implementation for new sources.
- Clear and precise definitions of the BAT and BEP concepts are needed.

*BAT (best available techniques)

*BEP (best environmental practice)

7

3.- Provisions on waste

Strategies for waste and identified sources that contain unintentional POPs:

- Development and improvement of technological & analytical capacity (resources).
- Qualitative and quantitative descriptions.
- Assessment of disposal or elimination actions, including alternative technologies that do not generate POPs.
- Rational environmental management.
- Enforcement or complementing of existing regulations on hazardous waste.

8

3.- Provisions on waste

Strategies to identify contaminated sites:

- Define “contaminated site”.
- Establish criteria such as: extension, description of pollutants, owner, etc.
- Draw up a georeferenced inventory of contaminated sites.

9

3.- Provisions on waste

Strategies to identify contaminated sites...

- Establish priorities for action.
- Establish applicable technologies.
- Establish socioeconomic feasibility.

10

4.- General provisions

Information exchange; Public information, awareness and education:

- Creation of a participative communication strategy on the Stockholm Convention and POPs, intended for the various social stakeholders.
- A Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention needs to be created in each country.

NOTE: “Focal Point” in the Convention refers to national coordination centers.

11

4.- General provisions...

Research, development and monitoring:

- Creation and/or strengthening of capacities of institutions involved in development and monitoring as well as fostering of related research.
- Building and/or improvement of capacities for risk assessment.

12

4.- General provisions...

Notification requirements (submission of action plan reports to the Secretariat):

- State of progress of the National Implementation Plan.
- Reports will be submitted at the intervals established by the Conference of the Parties.

13

4.- General provisions...

Implementation plan:

- The aforementioned requirements are necessary but not enough to devise a national implementation plan.

14

WORKING GROUP 1: FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS

No	NAME	COUNTRY
1	Arturo C. Correa	Chile
2	María Cristina Torres	Paraguay
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5	Armando Díaz	Venezuela
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25	Nelly Maduro	Panama

Chairperson: German Carranza

Secretary: Italo Córdova

The group discussions covered the following:

Eligibility requirements enabling countries to obtain GEF funding for their national implementation plans

Additional assistance that can be obtained from the GEF

OUTCOME OF THE DISCUSSIONS

GEF guidelines for enabling activities

Suitability of guidelines

GEF guidelines are considered to be adequate since the countries that have followed them in the past have had no difficulty with subsequent follow-up.

Suggested improvements

In order to ensure transparent processes, it was suggested that project progress reports be submitted to the community on a regular basis.

The region recognises the efforts made by implementing agencies to help states obtain initial funding for their national implementation plans. The GEF and implementing agencies should continue to strive for greater co-ordination in order to optimise task allocation. Such co-operation is crucial if the objectives of the Convention are to be reached.

The region feels that when implementing agencies hire consultants, they should give priority to consultants and capacity located in the region. At the same time, they should also take advantage of the experience already gained by other countries in the region. Such experience should be made available to all of the countries in the region in order to maximize the benefits, avoid repeating the same mistakes and make improvements wherever possible.

The GEF

Questions about the GEF. Were these questions adequately answered during the workshop? What other type of information is needed?

Is it possible to make adjustments between funds earmarked for individual project components?

Apart from the NEP (National Estuary Program), what other types of assistance is available at the regional/subregional level?

Observed needs:

Create or improve infrastructures; provide employee training and technical training at regional centres of excellence dedicated primarily to persistent organic pollutants.

Monitor and watch over the environment; provide training to customs officials so that they can classify and identify goods; establish harmonised customs codes for chemicals and mainly POPs.

Improvement of test laboratories.

Public awareness and training programs in Spanish or in other languages of the region; improvement of national systems to control and prevent illicit traffic of chemicals.

Other efforts at the subregional level

Preparing subregional action plans.

What types of regional activities also require support?

Needs:

Assistance and support to countries in the region so that they can implement permanent mechanisms of communication on chemical risks. These mechanisms would provide information to people who handle such chemicals as well as to the general public. This initiative is designed to prevent damage, reduce or avoid the production of hazardous waste, provide feedback and make it easier for people to exercise their right to information.

WORKING GROUP 2 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPs

Members of Working Group 2

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Genoveva Campos	Venezuela
Verónica Odriozola	Greenpeace
Silvia Oliviero	AAMMA*

*Argentine Association of Doctors for the Environment

1

Scope and Objectives

i) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

- Define national Focal Points.
- Structure an **Intersectoral Committee**, comprised of stakeholders involved in the management of POPs.
- Select an implementing agency.

2

Scope and Objectives

i) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN (2)

■ Draft an NAP (National Action Plan) for each Focal Point. This draft will be discussed by the Intersectoral Committee so that it can be revised and presented to the implementing agency:

- ✓ Draft and/or update national profiles for chemical substances management, with emphasis on POPs.
- ✓ Set NAP implementation conditions such as: a profile of consultants with regional experience and knowledge of the local language.

3

Scope and Objectives

i) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN (3)

■ Consider the idea of holding meetings to keep the Intersectoral Committee duly informed of the use of funds and compliance with the established project activities.

4

ii) Additional assistance

- Strengthen existing regional and subregional centers involved in training, information and technology transfers so that they can attend to NAP implementation needs.
- Provide technical assistance to countries in the region, specifically suited to their individual NAPs.

Bratislava, Slovak Republic
18th –22nd April, 2002

WORKING GROUP 1 INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

Chair: Ms. Emilia Cupeva, Macedonia
 Rapporteur: Ms. Maro Christodoulidou, Cyprus

1. Legal and/or administrative measures to control intentionally produced POPs:
 - legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate POPs
 - control of production and use
 - addressing pesticides
 - addressing industrial chemicals

14 countries were represented in the working group session. Most of the countries have existing national legislation and administrative measure to control intentionally produced POPs (pesticides/industrial chemicals).

Existing legislation for pesticides and industrial chemicals, including POPs:

COUNTRY	Pesticides		Industrial chemicals	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bulgaria	√		√	
Croatia	√		√	
Cyprus	√		√	
Czech Rep.	√		√	
Hungary	√		√	
Latvia	√		√	
Lithuania	√		√	
Malta	√		√	
Poland	√		√	
Macedonia	√		√	
Romania	√		√	
Slovakia	√		√	
Slovenia	√		√	
Yugoslavia	√		√	

In case of the pesticides there is no production in the region. The use of existing (obsolete) pesticides – if there are any in a given country – is mostly banned or severely restricted.

2. Exemptions:
 - Specific exemptions needed for any of the (8) POPs in Annex A and B
 - mechanism to notify the secretariat
 - means to control/minimize releases to environment and exposure to humans
 - Site-limited exemptions needed for HCB or DDT
 - reporting measures, etc.

None of the countries needed specific exemptions.

3. Implementation of trade measures:
 - Measures for Parties
 - Non-parties
 - reporting requirements

Trade measures are mostly implemented by CEE countries.

4. Implementation of PCB regime to achieve the main goals:
 - Cessation of production (immediately/entry-into-force)
 - Phase out of existing equipment by 2025
 - ESM of wastes by 2028

According to the statements by the participants the deadlines for phase out are acceptable.

5. Implementation of DDT regime to achieve the main goals:
 - Need to produce or use for the acceptable purpose (disease control programs)
 - Ability to develop national action plan
 - Ability to inventory existing/produced DDT
 - Research and development plans/needs

The existing DDT stockpiles – if there are any– are obsolete pesticide stocks to be destroyed as hazardous wastes.

The other questions are not applicable for the region.

6. Assessment of new and existing chemicals and pesticides:
 - Planned or existing programs
 - Ability to use Annex D criteria into existing/planned programs

Most of the countries already have registration procedures and/or legislation, as a horizontal type regulation, on risk assessment and risk reduction of dangerous chemicals, which will be harmonized with Annex D of the Convention.

7. Provisions for stockpiles and wastes:
 - Strategies for stockpiles and wastes
 - for identification
 - for ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
 - for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)
 - for ESM disposal
 - Strategies for identifying contaminated sites

In few countries existing stockpiles are defined as obsolete pesticide stocks, which has to be managed as hazardous wastes.

In most of the countries there are provisions for wastes in general, but not especially for POP contaminated wastes. Therefore action plans and strategies are needed for

ESM on collection, transport, handling and disposal, as well on identifying contaminated sites.

General Provisions:

1. Information exchange

- establish National Focal Point

As there is no information exchange center established in the countries of the region, designated authorities currently can be used as sources of POPs related information.

In most of the countries the National Focal Point is the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with Ministries for Health, Agriculture, Economy and Defence.

2. Public information, awareness and education

Although in most of the NIP it is required to raise public awareness there are still no ongoing activities. There is strong need for development of a training process. For instance, in Slovak Republic there was a gathering on alternatives for POPs for the companies. It was financed by the Government and a leaflet for dissemination was prepared by an NGO (Green project).

3. Research, development and monitoring

After the Enabling Activities projects, a comprehensive research has to be carried out in the field of alternatives (substitutes) and their implementation. The governments in the sub-region are lacking finances for specific research that still have to be identified and quantified. Research has to be carried out also on candidate chemicals for the POPs list.

Monitoring is partially carried out as a part of the regulatory procedure for air, soil and water quality testing. Dioxins and furans are more difficult to be monitored.

4. Reporting requirements

Not applicable at this stage, until the Convention comes into force.

5. Development of national implementation plan (NIP)

Most of the countries have already started with activities to implement the Stockholm convention through GEF projects and the NIP is included in this activity.

WORKING GROUP 2 UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

Madam Chair: Ms. Gabriela Fischerova, Slovak Republic
Rapporteur: Ms. Hrvojka Sunjic, Croatia

WG consisted of the representatives from the following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, and the Czech Republic.

- Most of the countries are signatories to the Stockholm Convention

1. LEGAL AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO CONTROL UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

- Unintentionally produced POPs are covered by the legislative provisions **in the most of the countries** and **emission values** exist
- The majority of the legislative provisions are harmonized with the EU regulations
- In some countries, there are undergoing activities regarding the revision of the legislation
- One country is at the very beginning

PROBLEMS

- Lack of data and methodology
- Existing data are old, not reliable, and not centralised
- Quality of inventory
- No regular monitoring system
- No emission limit value for PCB into the air
- Emissions into water are not covered properly by existing regulations
- Evaluation of existing emission limits needed
- Differentiation in the D/F measurements methods
- Measurements and equipment for D/F are expensive
- Availability of analytical facilities is limited- need for a list of accredited laboratories for measurement of PCDD, PCDF
- Source categories are regulated under various legislative provisions

ACTION PLAN

- To develop an action plan (AP) within two years is a realistic approach
- NIP will include APs
- The co-operation between the relevant authorities should be strengthened
- Use of existing capacity is a priority
- Involving national experts as much as possible
- Concentrate on release reduction
- Source elimination probably will not be recommend as priority
- Take into consideration the authorizing procedure for Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC)
- Identification of availability of financial and technical sources

2. PROVISIONS FOR IDENTIFIED SOURCES

- BAT requirements
- General considerations
- Expensive
- Waiting for COP decision on what is considered to be BAT, until then, rely on existing practice (IPPC approach)

3. PROVISIONS FOR WASTE

- All countries in the sub-region are Parties to the Basel Convention
- Waste is regulated by the national laws and regulations
- National waste management strategies, programmes or plans define collection, transport, processing and disposal of waste on landfill, landfill maintenance in ESM, and traffic in waste
- Strategies for contaminated sites should be developed, putting in the first place identification and assessment. Remedial measures deserve further discussion.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Strong support for the idea of establishing POPs Regional Centre
- Basel regional training centre can serve as interim POPs RC
- NIP should address action plan to promote education and public awareness
- National Information Centre for POPs (Art. 10) for public information, education and training programmes, resources needed
- To establish international mechanism to promote research activities and exchange of data

5. NIP

- GEF project POPs Enabling activities
- Opportunity to involve all stakeholders
- Will define action plans for sectors: pesticides, PCB, etc.
- Related to the assessments and inventory reports

THERE WAS CONSENSUS AMONG COUNTRIES THAT THE WORK ON RATIFICATION SHOULD START AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND NOT LATER THAN THE YEAR 2003.

WORKING GROUP 2 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPs

1. The GEF guidelines for enabling activities

Adequacy of the guidelines:

Clear and comprehensive

Suggestions for improvements:

- More specific explanation about the documents that should be included in the project proposal.
- Clearer recommendations for economical assessment of the alternatives e.g. incremental operating costs.

2. The process of accessing GEF funding for NIP

Steps required to access funding

Based on the experience of the countries that already have Enabling activities projects approved, the following steps are required:

1. Eligibility of the Country to apply (signatory of the Stockholm convention)
2. Nomination of Focal point for the Stockholm Convention in the Country
3. Preparation of the draft project proposal
4. Collecting relevant information about the implementing agencies (references)
5. Choice of implementation agency (UNEP, WB, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO etc)
6. Choice of national executive agency
7. Finalization of the project proposal (one to two months)
8. Endorsement by the national GEF focal point for submission

Need for assistance in developing a proposal / what type?

- Collecting local information for the project proposal (financial assistance)
- Preparation of the proposal (technical assistance)
- Project from other countries can be used as a model

The countries that have used the assistance of the implementing agencies during the preparation of the project proposal are satisfied with the results (projects approved).

3. The GEF

Questions about the GEF. Are they mostly covered by the workshop?

- Most of the questions have been covered.

What other type of information would you like to see?

4. Assistance other than NIP at the regional/sub-regional level

Need for training /courses, regional centres of excellence, etc?

- There is need for training of the stakeholders (people involved in industry, hospitals, agriculture and all other POPs related sectors)
- Regional training centres

5. Other efforts needed at the sub-regional level?

Preparation of action plans at the Subregional level

Support needed for what type of regional actions? (Laboratory facilities? Disposal facilities? Etc?).

- More information needed on authorized laboratories for the screening activities.
- Capacity building on institutional and technical level.
- Multilateral collaboration between countries in the sub region
- Standard sampling and analysing procedures.
- Exchange of information between countries that are more advanced in the project procedure.
- Web page with results and information about the current situation of the given projects.

Working Group 2 Financial Mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on POPs

Rapporteur: Mr. Andreas Patsias Cyprus

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

WG consisted of the representatives from the following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovak Republic.

1. THE GEF GUIDELINES FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES

- A general remark is that the GUIDELINES are adequate in general terms but also complex and includes various activities
- They should be more precise in specific sectors or topics, e.g. more detailed instructions, in particular with regard to the implementation of the national plan.

2. THE PROCESS OF ACCESSING GEF FUNDING FOR NIP

- Most of the countries in the sub-region have signed the Stockholm convention
- For those countries that have not signed the Convention there is a need to meet the May 22, 2002 deadline
- Assistance from the EAs and IAs has been very useful and necessary in preparing the project proposal
- It is preferred to have a project that includes one country rather than a project that includes a large number of countries, shorter lead times.

3. THE GEF

- GEF plays an important role in countries

QUESTIONS:

- For EU candidate countries, which are now in the transition period and expect to join the EU, is there a possibility to receive funds from GEF as a member state in transitional period?
- Is there a possibility for GEF to fund projects, which are identified as priorities in the NIP or how will these projects be financed?

4. ASSISTANCE OTHER THAN NIP AT THE REGIONAL-SUBREGIONAL LEVEL

- Establishment of POPs Regional Centre
- Capacity building - National Information Centre for POPs (Art. 10) for public information, education and training programmes
- Establishment of international mechanism to promote research activities and exchange of data

- Production of public awareness materials and booklet on good practice/successful stories
- Training on specific issues
- Capacity building for starting/improving inventories
- Strategies for contaminated sites
- Assistance in promotion and use of alternatives

5. OTHER EFFORTS NEEDED AT THE SUBREGIONAL LEVEL

- Elaboration of an action plan based on the synergy of the 3 Conventions (POPs, Basel and PIC)
- Strengthening co-operation and sharing existing facilities in the short term between countries
- A database or list of laboratories and disposal facilities in the sub-region
- Information exchange between countries
- Experts exchange between countries
- Facilitation of technology transfer

**Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
4th –8th June, 2002**

Working Group 1 Intentionally Produced POPs

Delegates

Mrs. Florita Kentish	-	Antigua
Mrs. Stacey Wells-Moultrie	-	Bahamas
Mr. Jeffrey Headley	-	Barbados (Chairman)
Mr. Albert Roches	-	Belize (Rapporteur)
Mr. Julius Polius	-	St. Lucia (Co-chairman)
Mr. Guido Marcelle	-	Grenada
Mr. Renaud Voltaire	-	Haiti
Mrs. Hyacinth Chin-Sue	-	Jamaica
Mr. Ambrose Fuller	-	Jamaica
Dr. Jerome Thomas	-	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Mr. Seithroy Edwards	-	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Mr. Ronald Goedar	-	Suriname
Mrs. Vidiah Ramkhelawan	-	Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. Andrew Dalip	-	Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. Anil Sookdeo	-	Trinidad and Tobago

	Antigua & Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Grenada	Haiti	Jamaica	St. Kitts & Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & Gren.	Suriname	T&T
1. Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate POPs		No		No	No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
control of production and use		No		No	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	No/yes	Yes	No/yes
addressing pesticides		No		No	No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
addressing industrial chemicals		No		No	No	No	Yes		Yes	Not sure	Not sure	Yes
2. Exemptions: Specific exemptions needed for any of the (8) POPs in Annex A and B		DDT		DDT	No	Y – DDT In use	No		No		Y – DDT (requested)	No
mechanism to notify the secretariat		Yes		No	No		Yes		No		Yes	
means to control/minimize releases to environment and exposure to humans		Will be put in place		Yes	No	No			No		Yes	
Site-limited exemptions needed for HCB or DDT					No	Yes DDT	No		No		Yes	
reporting measures, etc.				No	No				No		Yes	
3. Implementation of trade measures:	no	no	no	no	no	Yes	No	no	no	no	No	No
Measures for Parties												
Non-parties reporting requirements						Yes						
4. Implementation of PCB regime to achieve the main goals:	no	P	r	o	d	u	c	t	i	o	n	
Cessation of production (immediately/entry-into-force)												
Phase out of existing equipment by 2025 All have stopped importation of PCB containing transformers (equipment may be phased out by itself)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ESM of wastes by 2028 Willing to phase out but countries need to be assisted with cost of ESM		Yes		Yes								
5. Implementation of DDT regime to achieve the main goals:		If needed will be used for vector control		Vector control if necessary		Vector control			No			
Need to produce or use for the acceptable purpose (disease control programs)												

	Antigua & Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Grenada	Haiti	Jamaica	St. Kitts & Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & Gren.	Suriname	T&T
Ability to develop national action plan		Yes		Need financial assist.					Limited		Yes	
Ability to inventory existing/produced DDT		Will be devel.		Yes		There are mechanisms in place			No		There will be mechanisms in place. Committed to ensure safe use Only for health purposes	
Research and development plans/needs <i>There need to be more research by our institutions in finding other alternatives</i> <i>Need to strengthen our research capabilities and exchange of info between countries. Strengthen quarantine system.</i>		No plans at present but there is a need to develop capabilities							No			
6. Assessment of new and existing chemicals and pesticides: Planned or existing programs	yes	Yes have plans but No – need legislatn.	yes	Yes – but have limited resources	Yes and plan to include toxic chemicals	Plan to use less DDT Has no registration authority	Yes – but have limited resources	Yes	Yes but limited resources	Yes but limited resources	No review boards – no institutional capabilities	Yes - has boards in place but need institutional strengthening
Ability to use Annex D criteria into existing/planned programs									Limited ability			
7. Provisions for stockpiles and wastes: Strategies for stockpiles and wastes	No Stockpile	No stockpile	Have a plan to construct site for stockpile of waste	Yes	No Stockpile	Stockpile of managed DDT	No stockpile but have waste	No Stockpile	No Stockpile	No Stockpile	No stockpiles But have some industrial wastes	Yes
for identification	No	no	Have Provision	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
for ESM collection, handling and transport	No	yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Drafting legislation

for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)	No	yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Draft Legislation	No	No	Not aware	No	Yes
for ESM disposal	No	yes	yes	No	No	Yes		No	No	No	No	
Strategies for identifying contaminated sites	No	No strategy but some agencies	Yes	No	No		Cooperation w. UWI for ID of sites	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Antigua & Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Grenada	Haiti	Jamaica	St. Kitts & Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & Gren.	Suriname	T&T
General Provisions:												
Information exchange establish Designated National Authority	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Antigua & Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Grenada	Haiti	Jamaica	St. Kitts & Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & Gren.	Suriname	T&T
Public information, awareness and education	No but being proposed	No	Yes	Little	No	No	No	No but being proposed	No	Little	No	No
3. Research, development and monitoring	No – NIP	No	No	No	No	No	No	No – NIP	No	No	No	No
4. Reporting requirements	No	No	yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Some req.	Yes	Yes	Some
5. Development of national implementation plan (NIP). How would the above link into the development of a NIP? Steps to take Assistance needed Funding required	No 2-4 Developing Profile & estimates	Working on proposal for funding			Being planned		Being develop.	No 2-4 Develop Profile & estimates				

5. Development of National Implementation Plan (NIP):

(i) How would the above link into the development of NIP?

Steps to be taken
Assistance needed
Funding required

(ii) Steps to be taken include the following:

Countries should identify an authority specifically for the implementation and ratification of the POPs Convention.

Steps should be taken to develop a Secretariat along with National Profile.

Steps to implement information sharing is required.

Steps must be taken to ensure compliance through the enforcement of all existing legislation and other regulatory measures, however, punitive measures as well as incentives must be in place.

Steps must be taken to have an intra-ministerial meeting with the relevant ministries (MOH, MOA, MOF, MOE) and stakeholders prior to the development of the NIP

(iii) Assistance would be needed for the following:

For the development of solutions for stockpiles and PCBs from transformers, etc.

To access a comprehensive list of pesticides as an alternative to POPs.

For the disposal of obsolete chemicals and POP waste.

For the screening of chemicals and Public awareness and research.

For the development of national legislation.

For the strengthening of national and regional laboratories.

To put in place or increase monitoring to prevent the importation and use of existing POPs which may enter the country.

(iv) Funding is required for the following

to assist the relevant stakeholders (legal draftsmen, prosecutors, compliance officers, investigators, etc.)

funding/technical assistance is needed to assist with the development of Public Awareness and educational programs.

For hiring consultants

Purchasing of equipment/material for secretariat and workshops.

Development of the NIPs for submission to GEF with UNDP as implementing agency.

For training of personnel and safe disposal of waste.

Other Observations and Comments.

How would the enforcement of legislation adopted in the Stockholm Convention be carried out?

With respect to the convention, the relevant inspectorate attached to agencies under the PCB or the CCB or the regulatory agency under the responsible ministry, will carry out enforcement of legislation and other regulatory measures adopted in the implementation of the convention.

2. What are the needs and possibilities for cooperation on implementing the convention?

Establishing an authority or regional agency to speak with one voice, which would represent the region.

Strengthening the regional agency to do such if it is needed.

Existing National organizations or agencies should be mandated to be the lead agency to carry out this activity – PCB.

How does present legislation handle intentionally produced POPs identified under the Stockholm Convention?

Most legislation are weak to handle intentionally produced pops under the convention, however, in some countries, PCB have the provisions to address POPs.

There is no legislation addressing the production/generation of POPs, however, some countries have guidelines and standards for the release of industrial chemicals into the environment.

What changes are needed to implement and ratify the Stockholm convention?

Meeting should be arranged by the secretariat for the policy makers to educate and sensitize them about the benefits of ratifying and the consequences of not ratifying the convention.

It is required that relevant documents/information pertaining to the convention be received by the responsible authority in a timely fashion.

Responsible agencies must work together and be knowledgeable about the convention in order to save delays when submitting ratification request for Cabinet's approval.

Legal Departments of countries must be strengthened with an Environmental Lawyer or special officer be assigned to the drafting of legislations for it to reach parliament for approval in a timely fashion.

UNEP/IGO's should host conference for legal personnel to educate them about the convention.

Training of officers responsible for the monitoring and implementation of the convention

WORKING GROUP 2 UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPS

Delegates

Mr. Andrew Thompson	-	Bahamas (Chairman)
Mr. Shawn Antonio Phillips	-	Barbados
Mr. Godswell Flores	-	Belize
Mr. Benedict Peters	-	Grenada
Mr. Maxime Joseph	-	Haiti
Mrs. Erica Boswell-Munroe	-	Jamaica (Rapporteur)
MR. Raymond Solomon	-	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Ms. Shirlene Simmons	-	St. Lucia (Assistant Rapporteur)

Dioxins and Furans are the unintended by-products of the twelve persistent organic chemicals (POPs) recognized under the Stockholm Convention as in need of global attention to regulate and eliminate their use. The participants of all countries also recognize the seriousness of the threat posed by them and the urgent need of our respective Governments to ratify or accede to the Convention. A limitation on our deliberation was our insufficient knowledge of all sectors of our societies that manage chemicals at present.

1. The legal and/or administrative means to control unintentionally produced POPs

Administrative Means:

Chemical assessment -

Inventory of unintentionally produced POPs

Identification of upPOPs

Sampling of upPOPs

Analysis

Research – encourage research on alternative and the processes by which POPs are generated

Minimize emissions using BATs and BEPs

Capacity building –

Designate Focal Point/National Authority and communicate information to UNEP
Strengthening of institution and Develop Human Resources to manage and reduce (additional staffing and organize a system of volunteerism)

Initiate and organize training programmes -

Training technical personnel to administer programme to reduce POPs and manage stockpiles of obsolete which may release up POPs

Training civil society and consumers to lobby governments and make demand on industry to manage POP by-products

Training farmers to practice BATs and BEPs

Train industry to review the processes used in production and to understand the importance of research and BATs and BEPs

Regional approach useful

Exchange of Information -

international and regional hotline support, network, access to computers and software
establishment of a knowledge base (Database, research centre, website)

Develop strategies for dealing with upPOPs

undertake EIAs

Assess needs and develop plans :action plans and NIPs

Access fund – local through bonds, imposition of a cess, government allocation. Most countries are strapped for finances and so may access funds through loans and grants from international institutions, e.g. World Bank (GEF) to finance projects such as research and risk reduction process

Legal Means:

Examine existing legislation relating to the activities which generate unintentionally produced POPs and amend them in order to comply with the provisions of the Convention bearing in mind the economic, social and cultural needs of each island

Regulate activities that generate POPs

Prescribe minimum standards for management of POPs which release D&F

Designate a competent Authority and empower it with functions for the identification,

monitor, regulate, public awareness and education, dissemination of information and advise the political directorate and review, prescribe standards,

Establishing a licensing regime

Inspection

Consolidate existing legislation into umbrella legislation

Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate generation and release of these POPs**Ability to develop action plan within 2 years**

With commitment from the Political directorate, funding and technical assistance from regional and international agencies, the countries will be able to develop an action plan within 2 years

Limitations:

Problems with identifying sources of by-products

Lack of cohesion and coordination among Ministries and Departments of Governments limited involvement with stakeholders.

Lack of political will. Not seen as important to economies of scale

Lack of/insufficient resources - expertise, number of personnel, insufficiently trained personnel, technical- including laboratory and standardize procedures and financial.

Disparate legal provisions

The Action Plan should propose mechanisms for solving or addressing the limitations

Ability to implement action plan

Technical and financial assistance is needed in the preparation of the Action Plans

Human Resources

- Training especially in project management

Regional and international co-operation

Existing or planned inventories/estimates of releases

Generally, there are few existing inventories in the Region. Greenhouse Gas inventories exists. The few that exist are not comprehensive and do not exist in a form that can be readily accessed by Stakeholders. However, some or all of the 20 source-types that have the potential for formation and release of unintentionally released POPs to the environment exist in all countries.

Actions:

Inventory taking of unintentionally produced POPs and their sources

Training in estimation of releases, collecting safety data

Release reduction vs. source elimination

Release reduction:

Alternate methods to burning in harvesting in some countries e.g. sugar cane
Eliminating slash-and-burn methods in agriculture
Eliminating the use of leaded gasoline
New and improved technologies i.e. use of filters and scrubbers

Source elimination:

Converting existing dump sites to sanitary landfills

Substitution or modification of materials, products and processes

Social and Economic Impact assessments
Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
Alternate materials
Alternate technology and techniques
Alternate processes and practices

Limitations:

Cost of technology
Ability to train persons to maintain and use technology
Cost effectiveness of substitutes
Education
Availability of financial resources

2. Provisions for identified sources:

Countries lack the ability to identify new and existing sources and to address the following measures

New vs. existing
BATs requirements for new sources
Promotion of BATs for existing and some new sources
Promotion of BEPs for new and existing sources

3. Provisions for wastes:

Most countries are signatories or Parties to the BASEL Convention, which governs the Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes. All parties have developed a system for the management of solid waste but most have no legislative provision for hazardous waste per se. Ship generated waste is covered under the various Shipping Acts.

Strategies for wastes and management

There are no established and published strategies for dealing with unintentionally produced POPs in the Region as it relates to the following:

Identification
ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
Meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)
ESM disposal

Actions: The need for:

Technical assistance (technology transfer from Developed Countries)
Training programmes i.e. identification of unintentionally produced POPs and sources
Public awareness and sensitization

Training in initiating and formulating projects
Guidelines to identify the contaminated materials
ESM disposal
Technology

Strategies for identifying contaminated sites

The Region needs to develop clear strategies in dealing with contaminated sites.

General Provisions:

Information exchange

Establish Stockholm Focal Point

Most countries that are signatory or party to the Convention have identified a National Focal Point

2. Public information, awareness and education

Most countries have not initiated public information, awareness and education programmes

All countries propose to have this component within their NIPs

3. Research, development and monitoring

Action:

Develop infrastructure for Research and Development and Monitoring

4. Reporting requirements

All countries are committed to complying with the reporting requirements under the Convention.

5. Development of implementation plan

How would the above link into the development of a NIP?

All countries will seek to develop the NIP with urgency

Steps to be taken

Identification of National Focal Point

National Focal Point identifies the stakeholders and convenes workshop (s) to familiarize them with the provisions of the Convention

Development of the draft NIP with participation of the stakeholders

To include administrative and legal means set out above

Assistance needed

Technical and financial assistance in the development of infrastructure, manuals, workshops and guidelines for the identification and management of unintentionally produced POPs. The Regional UNEP Office could monitor and provide technical assistance to countries in the Region. The University of the West Indies, CARIRI and CEHI are also potential resource institutions. Parliamentary Counsels in the Region should be co-opted, with the assistance of UNEP, to prepare a model law which takes account of the economic, social and cultural realities of the Region.

Capacity Building
Consultancy
Workshops for implementing toolkits
Development of databases and software
Sampling and analysing techniques
Training in taking inventory
Stakeholders Consultations
Strengthening Regional laboratories
Study on relationship between presence of POPs and poverty

Funding required

Funding is required to implement all of the above components.

Necessary steps to becoming a Party to the Convention:

Signatories to the Convention

Cabinet Approval for ratification of the Convention

Non-Signatories to the Convention

Accession to the Convention

WORKING GROUP 1 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPs

1. GEF Guidelines for Enabling Activities

Adequacy

The guidelines are adequate.

Suggestions for improvement

More clarity with respect to funds available to countries, i.e. include any conditions that may apply to maximum funds allocated such as population size.

There was some difficulty in determining the exact time frame allowed for NIP preparation.

2. Process of accessing GEF funding for NIP

Steps required

Clear on steps required following presentation by GEF representative.

Need for assistance in developing a proposal/ What type of assistance

Need assistance in proposal preparation from Implementing Agency.

May need technical and/or financial assistance to prepare proposal.

3. The GEF

Were questions mostly covered in the workshop?

Yes.

What other type of information would you like to see?

Are GEF funds allocated based on a population or landmass ratio or any other criteria?

4. Assistance other than NIP at the regional/sub-regional level

Need for training, courses, regional centres of excellence, etc.

Training in:

POPs identification,

Proposal writing,

Environmentally Sound Management of Stockpiles and Wastes,

Conducting POPs surveys

Drafting legislation

Preparation of public awareness and education materials and programs

Enhancement of existing regional facilities to centres of excellence

Encourage development of short-term certificate courses at higher education and other institutions in hazardous chemicals, pesticides, chemicals assessment and/or toxicology.

5. Other efforts at the sub-regional level

Preparation of action plans at the sub-regional level

Action plan for the collection and disposal of obsolete equipment and hazardous wastes

Action plan for information sharing with respect to POPs and hazardous chemicals

Support needed for what type of regional actions (laboratories, disposal facilities, etc.)

Targeted research in alternatives to DDT use for malaria vector control in the region and to POPs pesticides formerly used for termite control.

Technical and financial support for building the Pesticide Control Board network to include all countries in the region.

Train-the-trainers programs for members of the PCBs.

Upgrading regional laboratory facilities for analysis of hazardous chemicals including POPs

Accreditation of national and regional laboratories.

Development of national and regional capabilities for auditing laboratory facilities.

Development of regional capabilities to dispose of hazardous chemical and pesticide containers.

Development of national and regional capabilities to dispose of products that can form unintentionally produced POPs

Delegates

Mrs. Florita Kentish	-	Antigua
Mrs. Stacey Wells-Moultrie	-	Bahamas
Mr. Jeffrey Headley	-	Barbados (Chairman)
Mr. Albert Roches		Belize (Rapporteur)
Mr. Julius Polius		St. Lucia (Co-chairman)
Mr. Guido Marcelle	-	Grenada
Mr. Renaud Voltaire	-	Haiti
Mrs. Hyacinth Chin-Sue		Jamaica
Mr. Ambrose Fuller	-	Jamaica
Dr. Jerome Thomas	-	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Mr. Seithroy Edwards	-	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Mr. Ronald Goedar	-	Suriname
Mrs. Vidiah Ramkhelawan	-	Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. Andrew Dalip		Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. Anil Sookdeo		Trinidad and Tobago

WORKING GROUP 2 FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPs

The GEF guidelines for enabling activities

Adequacy of the guidelines

Participants find the guidelines generally acceptable

Suggestions for improvements

A detailed model project proposal should be included in the Guidelines.

A flowchart of the GEF application process would aid understanding of the process

Sample of application proposals or internet access to proposals should be readily available to participants

GEF Secretariat should create a master document outlining the major functions of each IA/EA to be circulated to parties to facilitate choice of agency

GEF Secretariat should pursue the production of a C.d. Rom to Guide parties through the application process

The process of accessing GEF funding for NIP

Steps required accessing GEF funding for NIPs

Countries that are signatories must ratify the Stockholm Convention with dispatch.

Those that have not signed should accede to it to be eligible for grant funding.

Only developing countries and countries with economies in transition are eligible for funding.

Country needs to identify a National Focal Point and then strengthen it. Assess the country's needs: Do chemical assessment and assessment of institutional infrastructure. Set priorities, determine objectives and make a timetable. Develop strategies for information exchange, institution-building

Country needs to choose an Implementing Agency (IA), for example the WB, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, RDBs.

Finalize proposal with IA/EA to exercise quality control

Seek countries operational focal point endorsement

Proposal is then submitted to the GEF Secretariat by the IA/EA on behalf of the country.

Assistance in developing a proposal

Participants see the need for assistance in developing proposals.

Types of assistance needed include –

Capacity-building –

Technical and financial assistance in the development of manuals and workshops for the development of NIPs.

Training in taking inventory

Consultancy

Workshops for implementing toolkits

Development of databases and software

The GEF

Questions/queries about the GEF were mostly covered by the workshop

Assistance other than NIP needed at the regional/sub-regional level

Training in project formulation/proposals, public awareness

Familiarization workshop on preparation of proposals and NIPS

Countries need to provide information to the Stockholm website for dissemination


Other proposed efforts at the sub-regional level?

The Regional UNEP Office could monitor and provide technical assistance to countries in the Region. The University of the West Indies, CARIRI (Basel Sub-regional Centre), CEHI, CARICOM and the OECS are also potential resource institutions. Develop and strengthen existing laboratories in the sub-region.

Delegates

Mr. Andrew Thompson		Bahamas (Chairman)
Mr. Shawn Antonio Phillips	-	Barbados
Mr. Godswell Flores	-	Belize
Mr. Benedict Peters	-	Grenada
Mr. Maxime Joseph	-	Haiti
Mrs. Erica Boswell-Munroe	-	Jamaica (Rapporteur)
MR. Raymond Solomon		Saint Kitts and Nevis

Kiev, Ukraine
21st-25th October, 2002



**OUTCOMES of the discussion in
working group №1
«Intentionally produced POPs, their
stocks and wastes»**



**EXISTING LEGISLATION RELATING TO
INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs**

- ▶▶ At present the majority of countries do not produce pesticides and industrial chemicals of the POPs group.
- ▶▶ In some countries the legislative basis regulating potential POPs production and its releases is either absent or imperfect.




EXISTING LEGISLATION RELATING TO INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

- » Existing national registers of allowed pesticides do not contain pesticide POPs.
- » In certain countries there are lists of banned pesticides including pesticide POPs.
- » The legislative and standard setting basis for regulating activities in the area of industrial POPs production and management is practically non-existent.



EXISTING LEGISLATION RELATING TO INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

- » Legislation on chemical substances management is imperfect.
- » Many states have domestic laws on wastes and other normative acts regulating activities in the area of waste management but they do not contain provisions specifically relating to POPs.
- » There is no legislation on wastes in a number of countries.



REQUIREMENTS IN THE AREA OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION RELATING TO INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

- » Existing national legislation should be harmonized with the requirements in the Stockholm Convention.
- » Develop national legislation or improve existing one on safe management of chemical substances including intentionally produced POPs and their wastes.
- » Introduce additions and amendments into existing regulatory and legislative basis on wastes relating to POPs.



EXEMPTIONS

- » Not a single country has assessed its requirements in using DDT for acceptable purposes including disease control programs as well as research and development.

OBJECTIVES:

- » Assess requirements in DDT use;
- » Develop common strategy to identify exemptions on POPs in accordance with the Stockholm Convention.



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- » Identify National focal points to carry out national activities aimed at implementing provisions of the Stockholm Convention.
- » Assess capabilities of ministries and agencies and of existing infrastructures in terms of POPs management activities as well as their potential to carry out research and development and monitoring.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

- » Assess impact of pesticides and industrial chemicals included in POPs group on human health and environment.
- » Facilitate work to identify potential / new POPs.
- » Search for environmentally friendly technologies to destroy stocks and wastes containing POPs as well as to rehabilitate sites contaminated with POPs.



PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

- » Use NGO's potential.
- » Introduce POPs related information and materials in higher educational establishments' curricula.
- » Involve mass media and use modern information technologies.



DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

- » National implementation plans will be developed in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm Convention with due account of national priorities and with the participation of international organizations.

Priorities:

- » Develop strategy and stage-by-stage plan for decommissioning electrotechnical equipment containing PCB.
- » Assess national economic and technical capabilities to destroy PCB stocks and decontaminate equipment contaminated with PCB.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Priorities:

Inventory assessment of POPs, their stocks and wastes:

- » Development of relevant regulatory and methodological basis with due account of guidelines provided by UNEP, FAO and other international organizations;
- » Determination of composition;
- » Identification of owners;
- » Selection of disposal technologies.

BILATERAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION

- » Create intergovernmental focal point / expert council on POPs.
- » Develop its mechanism of interaction with national entities and define its functions (regulatory, methodological and informational support, data base on POPs, best available technologies and other).
- » Develop strategy to prevent illegal trafficking of POPs.

DISCUSSION OUTCOMES

WORKING GROUP № 2 UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs

HOW UNINTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs ARE COVERED BY THE EXISTING LEGISLATION?

The majority of countries lack specific provisions in their legislation although all countries do have legislative provisions on Environmental impact assessment procedures (EIA)(NIM).

IS THERE A SEPARATE LEGISLATION ON PRODUCTION AND RELEASES OF SUCH POPs?

IS THERE ANY LEGISLATION ON POPs CONTAINING WASTES?

All countries lack separate legislation both on production and releases of POPs and on POPs containing wastes.

WHAT CHANGES ARE REQUIRED TO RATIFY AND IMPLEMENT STOCKHOLM CONVENTION?

National legislation should be harmonized with the Convention e.g. protocols on information exchange (reporting) between government agencies and industry on issues of emissions (wastes, discharges, releases).

There are no obstacles in countries for their ratification of the Convention.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE AREA OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION WHICH UNEP AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS COULD HELP TO MEET?

Countries need consultative and financial assistance in developing their national legislation.

IS THERE ANY NEED IN CHANGING INFRASTRUCTURE?

This issue requires further clarification.

HOW COULD LEGISLATION AND OTHER REGULATORY MEASURES AIMED AT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION BE ENFORCED IN PRACTICAL TERMS?

Legislation and other regulatory measures will be enforced during development and implementation of the National plan of actions.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION?

There is a need to build sub-regional and bilateral cooperation which requires financial, technical and consultative support from international organizations.

WHAT STEPS SHOULD COUNTRIES UNDERTAKE IN ORDER TO RATIFY STOCKHOLM CONVENTION?

Use consent procedure in accordance with the national legislation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Development and implementation of NIP should include (creation) work of National focal point which will provide for information exchange on the basis of a network of interacting organizations:

- **governmental;**
- **research;**
- **NGO;**
- **monitoring;**
- **international and other organizations**
- **New information technologies (IT) are used or will be used for these purposes (data bases, Internet technologies and other).**

GENERAL PROVISIONS

NIP will be developed in cooperation with competent international agencies on the basis of relevant guiding principles.

DISCUSSION OUTCOMES

Financial mechanism for
Stockholm Convention on POPs

STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY COUNTRIES TO HAVE ACCESS TO GEF FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR NIP

- ⌘ Accession to the Convention.
- ⌘ Work in coordination with the appointed executive body.
- ⌘ Project development for GEF approval in accordance with GEF guiding principles:
 - involvement of internal and external experts;
 - expert evaluation of project proposal;
 - discussion of project proposal with the participation of countries' representatives;
- ⌘ Project proposal's adjustment with due account of GEF comments

**ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE WHICH MAY BE
REQUIRED FROM GEF**

- ⌘ Development of sub-regional strategies against illegal trafficking in POPs and wastes on the basis of ecosystem principle or principle of economic cooperation or other criteria related to the sustainable development of the region.

**GEF GUIDING PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE
SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION**

- ⌘ The document is thorough and comprehensive.
- ⌘ Proposals on its improvement:
 - general guidance on budget components would be advisable;

SECURING ACCESS TO GEF FINANCING FOR NIP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

- ⌘ External expert (technical) support is required in developing a project proposal

GEF

- ⌘ The workshop helped to get a general understanding of how a project should be developed

ASSISTANCE ON REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS

- ⌘ Need to provide training/organize courses, regional centers on best practice exchange etc.;
- ⌘ Creating regional/sub-regional centers or strengthening the role of the existing ones:
 - Basel convention;
 - center on waste management information and technology transfer;
 - chemical analytical center(s) for 12 countries and others;
- ⌘ Development of common strategy of actions on sub-regional level.

OTHER EFFORTS ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL

- ⌘ Involvement of the public at the early stages of discussions on projects to be implemented to meet the requirements of the Convention.
- ⌘ Development (possibly, through adopting corresponding legislation) of a set of measures to reduce technogenic impact on the population in the territories where POP's destruction will take place (in accordance with the Convention).
- ⌘ Extend the search for alternative technologies (reflect them on the legislative basis).
- ⌘ Support to the introduction of new progressive technologies.

Livingstone, Zambia
21st –25th November, 2002

Group 1

1.	W.Mundaka	Uganda
2.	T.Nkwane	Botswana
3.	F.Kasongo	Zambia
4.	J. Qamara	Tanzania
5.	S.E Mnganya	Tanzania
6.	G.Asfaw	Ethiopia
7.	T.Kumalo	South Africa
8.	L. Sabally	Gambia
9.	M.Mwai	Kenya
10.	A.Fonti Kanu	Sierra Leone
11.	H.O Williams	Liberia
12.	P.S Makwinja	Malawi
13.	T.S Rayead	Mauritius
14.	O.O Babade	Nigeria
15.	A. El Hindi	Sudan
16.	Dennis Bella	Botswana

Problems

- Stakeholders not conversant with the issues
- Who are the stakeholders?
- Bringing in consultants to write the paper leaves out stakeholders input
- Getting stakeholders on board
- Fragmented institutions

Problems continued...

- Communication problems between implementing agency and governments
- Lack of knowledgeable personnel
- Reluctance of industries and even government officers to provide information
- Financial problems

Opportunities

- Utilise existing structures instead of forming new ones, e.g. Steering and Technical Committees
- Expand by involving more actors where necessary
- Develop TOR for the stakeholders
- Right selection of an implementing agency which can provide seed money to enable countries to take the necessary steps before the project starts

Solutions

- Identify NFP who will work with an implementing agency
- NFP should have capacity in terms of technical, legal backing and manpower

Solutions continued...

- Engage consultant to expand issues to stakeholders
- Develop TOR for the consultant
- Need for commitment from stakeholders to sustain projects
- Prepare a checklist of your stakeholders
- Ensure that core stakeholders are included
- Find mechanisms for sustaining the commitment, e.g.
 - sitting allowances
 - Involving them even in international meetings

Solutions continued...

- Get experience from other countries
- Get experts because stakeholders may not have all the expertise
- Bring all stakeholders in the system to
 - bring sense of ownership of the project
 - Enable easy Information gathering
- Involve the media for awareness purposes

Establishment of POPs Inventory- problems

- Frequency of meetings and time frame
- Lack of labelling making it difficult to identify chemicals

Opportunities

- Utilise University facilities such as laboratories to identify chemicals
- If not Implementing Agency should help

Establishment of inventories- solutions

- Requires trained personnel
- Few trainers
- Design appropriate methods for different kinds of stakeholders
- Methods should be easily understood
- Sensitise and empower custom officers on POPs
- Information requests should be done at a high level.
- Identify a NFP, desk officer should be visible
- Standardised methodologies and implementing agency should put you through the process

Assessment of national infrastructure and capacity

Problems	Opportunities	Solutions
Infrastructure damaged by wars	Utilise university facilities	Development of lab at subregional level
Infrastructure damaged by wars		Explore other funding opportunities to replace damaged infrastructure

Setting up priorities and determination of objectives

Problems	Opportunities	Solutions
		Need to identify your objectives
		Understand your national situation
		Prioritise

Endorsement of NIP by stakeholderds

Problems	Opportunities	Solutions
Some stakeholders might be there for different interests	Since stakeholders were involved right from the onset, there will be no problem endorsing the plan	Steering committee chairperson should guard against such interests

Identification of specific activities

- Need to carry out researches on action plans
- Funding to carry out these researches
- Capacity building in the early stages of enabling activities
- Clearing the stockpiles
- Need for monitoring mechanisms and enforcement capacities

- Strengthening of relationship between implementing agency and governments
- Need to search for alternatives
- Creation of awareness at levels
- Availability of basic functional laboratories
- Introduction of BAT and BET practices

Opportunities for subregional and regional cooperation

- Cooperation in research and development
- Networking and information exchange
- Upgrading facilities in the region
- Harmonisation of administrative and legislative measures at subregional levels

Intentional POPs(1)

- Encourage countries to be parties to the chemicals Convention
- Need to build capacity
- Availability of alternatives to PCBs
- Effective communication system with industries
- Creation of awareness
- The relevant ministry to liaise with other relevant stakeholders to discuss the issue of PCB and chart the way forward

Intentional POPs(2)

- Identify, quantify and track PCBs equipment to establish locations
- Need for trade restrictions on certain products
- Lobbying issues through existing subregional and regional bodies eg SADC
- Computerisation of customs information
- Training of frontline workers (DDT)
- Research on use and alternatives to DDT

Intentional POPs(3)

- Conform to legal requirements for DDT
- Create standards regarding DDT levels
- Compliance with WHO specifications for DDT
- There should be transparency in action plans at subregional and regional levels
- Establish a working group that could review action plan at sub regional and regional levels

Intentional POPs(4)

- Voluntary actions plans other than the Conventions
- Need for further research on IVM and IPM
- Need for community participation
- Think of alternatives
- Consider rigorous malaria control system

Intentional POPs(5)

- Need for technical assistance and collaboration
- Integration of indigenous knowledge
- Dissemination of research findings
- Control use of DDT to protect natural ecosystems

Unintentional POPs(1)

- Estimate releases from source
- Need for capacity building- equipment and manpower
- More awareness raising required
- Proper municipal waste management

Unintentional POPs(2)

- Emphasize principle of no boundaries for POPs
- Attitudinal changes on issues regarding management of waste
- Enforcement of laws

Stockpiles and wastes; strategies(1)

- Create awareness raising workshop
- Involvement of all stakeholders
- Provision of adequate funds
- Zone the country for purpose of inventory
- Guidelines on collection of stockpiles
- Labelling of POPs chemicals is necessary
- Sharing experiences in the subregion and region

Stockpiles and wastes; strategies(1)

- Harmonisation of procedures
- Use recommended packaging guidelines
- Need to change people's attitudes as an option.
- Encourage sorting of waste at source
- Exchange of information and sharing of experiences is necessary

General issues

- Developing policy framework for implementation
 - Harmonisation
 - Mechanisms to communicate
 - Integrated waste management

Integration of activities under SC and other related Conventions(1)

- Encourage countries to be party to the Conventions
- Need for regular communication between NFPs of Conventions to coordinate their activities or have them under one ministry
- Review of legislation to accommodate requirements of the new Conventions
- Have regular regional and sub regional meetings for the three conventions

Integration of activities under SC and other related Conventions(1)

- Sensitise regional bodies so that they can have health /environment desks
- The three Conventions to utilise the existing regional Basel Convention training centre instead of developing new ones.
- Integrate programmes for the three Conventions

Usefulness of UNEP activities and other activities in the subregion

- Provided opportunity for better understanding of the SC
- Useful pilot projects
- Source of funds
- Provision of information

Usefulness of UNEP activities and other activities in the subregion

- Deposit UNEP material in libraries and on the internet for public access
- Useful material
- Need for regular distribution of documents not only when there is an occasion

Group 2 Report

❖ *1. Development and implementation of NIPs*

❖ *Problems encountered, opportunities*

- ❖ Stakeholder Cooperation
- ❖ Conflicting professional views, time, and attitudes can also be major stumbling blocks
- ❖ Further it has been observed that often stakeholders don't appoint representatives that are in decision making positions

❖ *Establishment of POPs Inventory*

- ❖ Dioxins and Furans area a new area
- ❖ Deficiency in logistics and availability of facilities such as laboratories or the appropriate laboratory equipment.

❖ ***Setting Priorities and Determining Objectives***

- ❖ Non existence of National Profiles

❖ ***Recommendation(1)***

- ❖ We recommend therefore that caution be exercised, and the correct criteria be emphasized when inviting participation of stakeholders to ensure participation of decision makers.
- ❖ We recommend that training measures should be put in place to ensure the development of skills towards issues such as the development of inventories.

Recommendation(2)

- ❖ Regional centers for testing and training should be identified and exploited.
- ❖ A more coordinated approach should also be adopted that will allow utilization of programmes such as the Africa Stockpiles Program

❖ 2.Opportunities for sub-regional and regional co-operation

- ❖ To foster cooperation amongst Anglophone countries at the regional and sub regional levels to examine the opportunities that exist for assuring this cooperation
- ❖ Disparities in culture, tradition and practices
- ❖ Inadequate capacity to assess the need for specific exemptions, general exemptions and site limited intermediate exemptions
- ❖ Strengthen Inter-Ministerial relations between Trade and Environment government departments



❖ ***Obstacles***

- Lack of mechanisms for data and information exchange
- Cooperation should not be limited to language groups
- Inadequate National legislations to enforce the convention



❖ ***Recommendations***

- ❖ Countries need to develop laws to meet the obligation of the Convention

❖ ***3.Integration of activities under the Stockholm Convention and other related instruments***

- ❖ Experience exist in the region regarding harmonisation of legislation
- ❖ Regional economic grouping should be use as vehicle for ensuring integration of activities (COMESA, ECOWAS, MRU, SADC etc)
- ❖ ACMEN and NEPAD can be exploited to forester integration activities
- ❖ Commitment needed at National level to coordinate activities of all related Conventions
- ❖ Need to link countries expertise in region/ sub regional training centres

❖ ***Strategies***

- ❖ Create synergy between Conventions (POPs, Basel, PIC)
- ❖ Work with existing structures with common aim and objectives, e.g., Ministries of Environment, Agencies, Councils, etc
- ❖ Encourage Ratification Accession at sub regional and regional level of the Stockholm and related conventions

❖ ***Strategies (Cont..)***

- ❖ Establishment of regional and subregional working groups through workshops and seminars
- ❖ Strengthening of regional Basel Training Centres and capacity building at sub regional level

❖ ***4. Usefulness of UNEP activities and other related activities in the sub-region***

- ❖ The general impression was that UNEP activities were quite useful and so also were other activities in the sub region
- ❖ The Accra sub-regional workshop was also beneficial to the region
- ❖ CIEN project is necessary for information exchange on chemicals and development of technical infrastructure

❖ Usefulness of UNEP activities and other related activities in the sub-region(contd)

- ❖ UNEP has been instrumental in facilitating the execution of the country projects by serving as live wire between countries and Donors
- ❖ Guidance from UNEP has been invaluable in particular the Dioxin and Furan Toolkit
- ❖ Shortcomings of UNEP
 - Does not provide resources to deal with site contamination
 - UNEP is not an organisation, therefore its effectiveness is limited in terms of implementing projects that relates to POPs

❖ Recommendations


- UNEP should provide technical advice on how to clean-up contaminated-sites when POPs would have been phased out

**St John's, Antigua & Barbuda
7th-10th April, 2003**

Working Group 1 (Final Report)


Caribbean including Guyana,
Belize, Suriname.

Inter-regional Workshop to
Support the Implementation of the
Stockholm Convention on
Persistent Organic Pollutants in
Small Island Developing States
St. John's Antigua, April 7-10,
2003



Development and Implementation of NIP

Main Issues:

- Lack of Capacity to develop Proposals.
 - Lack of capacity to do POP's Inventory.
 - Sustainability of NIP after enabling activities have been completed.
- 

Development and Implementation of NIP - Specific issues

Intentional POPs - DDT Management:

- a. affordable and effective alternatives and phase out.
- b. DDT module in NIP – external assistance needed to prepare this component.



Development and Implementation of NIP – Specific Issues

Unintentional POPs

- Lack of capacity to detect level of dioxins and furans release.
- Lack of public awareness of unintentional POPS.



Development and Implementation of NIP – Specific Issues

Stockpiles and wastes

- Identification of contaminated sites – assistance necessary for remediation (not addressed in Convention).
- Illegal Trade Of POPs.



Opportunities for Integration

- Regional lab facilities
- Regional Basel/Stockholm Centre
- Model Legislation
- R & D e.g. Termite and Mosquito Control.
- Information exchange – websites etc



Recommendations

- Preliminary POPs inventory for Proposal but include comprehensive POPs inventory as part of NIP taking into account that it is a dynamic process.
- Use other Country Proposals as models.
- Ensure that all members have a full understanding of GEF Guidelines.



Recommendations

- Regional organization should be utilized to address international trade in POPS.
- Regional collaboration needs to take place for the proper disposal of stockpiles and wastes.
- Request assistance for remediation of contaminated sites.



Recommendations

- Develop and strengthen capacity of regional laboratories, basic capacity at national level – protocols for testing and analysis.
- Support and Strengthen Basel Regional Centre to act as Regional Centre for Stockholm Convention.



Recommendations

- Identify donors other than GEF.
- Establishment of PRTRs – assists in monitoring and controlling of emissions.
- Ensure that national focal points have been designated.



Recommendations

- Empowerment of the general public, private sector, and NGO's to promote the enactment of environmental legislation.
- Seek assistance for development of a compendium of BAT and BET (not restricted to Article 5) suited to the region



GROUP 2 : - COMPOSITION

PARTICIPANTS FROM:

**INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN**

**10 APRIL 2003
JOLLY BEACH HOTEL, ANTIQUA**

Presented by Mr. L. Bullywon, Republic of Mauritius

METHODOLOGY

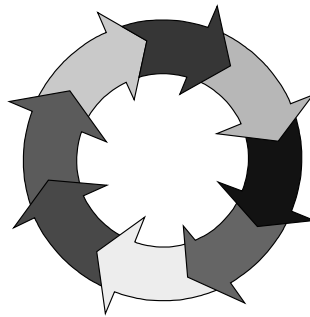
- **Open Discussions under the Chairmanship of Mr. Teraangue Gillham of Palau assisted by Mr. L. Bullywon of Mauritius and Ms V. Naidu of Fiji.**
- **Collective decision making process**

MAIN REFERENCE

**Proceedings of the Subregional Workshop on support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs
Zambia, 25-27 November 2002
Global Environment Facility**

PART 1

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NIP S



POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

- **Lack of proper communication systems**
- **Assistance for Drafting Project Proposal**
- **Lack of trained human resources**
- **Slow Disbursement of Project funds**
- **Mismanagement of Funds**
- **Access and non-availability of Data**

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- **Extension of the Chemical Information Exchange Network Project to other countries**
- **Hire the services of International POPs Consultant**
- **Adopting other GEF funded projects procedures as model or Access NIP Project Documents for other countries via GEF Secretariat**
- **Direct transfer (wherever possible) to country specified accounts**

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- **Allow for transparency and accountability regarding project funds**
- **Undertaking reallocation of funds in consultation with the Executing Agency**
- **If budget does not meet financial needs, more funds can be requested in consultation with Executing Agency and GEF Secretariat**

Establishment of POPs Inventory Problems

- **Access and non-availability of Data**
- **Lack of training on POPs/Chemical Inventory**
- **Inventory Physical Infrastructure**
 - **Laboratory- insufficient testing facilities**
 - **Setting up- operations and maintenance and expenses**
 - **Sending samples overseas for analysis is costly**
- **List of Activities initially earmarked may be limited**

Establishment of POPs Inventory Solutions

- **Capacity Building and HRD**
- **Fieldworks analysis and CIEN Project**
- **Country Specific priority setting for POPs inventory**
- **Twinning with modern laboratory and regional cooperation**
- **Decentralise sampling, Centralise analysis**
- **NIP may be updated and may be apprised to GEF for additional funding**
- **Activities beyond NIP will have to be addressed by specific follow-up long term projects**

Establishment of POPs Inventory Solutions (contd)

- **Consultants for inventory (depends on country needs)**
 - **UNEP - PCBs, Dioxins, Furans,**
 - **FAO - Obsolete stocks & Agricultural Pesticides**
 - **WHO- Public Health Pesticide**
- **NCC to discuss need for consultants**
- **Implementation Plan will need to be accommodate new POPs when they are added to the list**
- **Setting up of a proper inventory management system within the Customs Department**

PART 2 SPECIFIC ISSUES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF NIP



SPECIFIC ISSUES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF NIP

- **INTENTIONAL POPs**
 - **Observation: Not required to establish assessment programme (need to identify POPs and Non-POPs)**
 - **Address Trade with both parties and non parties - reflected in NIP with reference to Convention**
- **UNINTENTIONAL POPs**
 - **BAT/BEP: Guidance not yet available and should not affect NIP process (Re: Annex C of Convention: has general consideration)**
 - **Get estimate of release - set priority**

PART 3

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUB-REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION



OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUB-REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION (1)

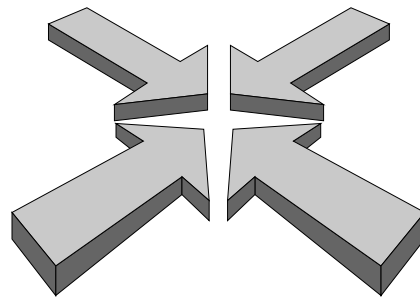
- **Outposting UNEP Chemical Officers in Regional Organizations (e.g SPREP)**
- **UNEP should have similar approach to Indian Ocean Small Islands States**
- **Enable discussions forums via the Internet (or Network)**
- **Stockpiles cleaning up campaigns**
 - GEF support
 - Country support
 - Regional support (most important)
- **Presence (if any) of chemicals in respective countries that are persistent, bioaccumulate and can be added to initial POPs list**

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUB-REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION (2)

- **Continuation of POPs in PICs Programmes**
- **Co-benefits with POPs**
 - **Concurrent disposal of stockpiles and waste chemicals**
- **Regional Training is more appropriate (e.g SADC, IOC, SPREP)**
- **Chemical Waste wrongly disposed of**
 - **Need for proper chemical waste management strategies**

PART 4

INTEGRATION OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION AND OTHER RELATED INSTRUMENTS



Integration of Activities under the Stockholm Convention and other related instruments

- **Determination of country status on each convention**
- **Harmonization of legislation**
- **Encouraging non-party countries to accede to Convention through the promotion of regional benefits**

PART 5
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION AT POPS
INC 7: RELEVANCE FOR AOSIS COUNTRIES



**Issues for consideration at POPS INC 7:
relevance for AOSIS Countries**

- **Long term sustainability of POPS project**
 - **Financial, human, technological resources, socio-economic parameters, vision of the country**
 - **Action Plan for cleaning up of contaminated sites**
- **BAT/BEP to be accessible to all countries**
 - **Financial incentives to be provided based on the economic profile**
 - **Meeting reports of BAT/BEP Experts Group should be made available to all countries**
- **Funding and Technical Assistance**
- **Private Sector Participation through GEF Funding**

PART 6

USEFULNESS OF UNEP ACTIVITIES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF A SUB REGIONAL OR INTER- REGIONAL NATURE



Usefulness of UNEP activities and other activities of a sub regional or inter-regional nature (1)

- **CIEN Project to be extended to more countries**
 - **Provide more IT logistics to respective countries**
- **Suggestions based on needs**
 - **Resource person from UNEP Chemicals or Executing Agency to audit the project at the middle of the project implementation and submit report accordingly**
- **Share knowledge of NIP through another workshop**
- **Assistance for Public Awareness Campaigns**
- **Legal Framework Assistance**
 - **POPs related legislations**

Usefulness of UNEP activities and other activities of a sub regional or inter-regional nature (2)

- **Provide the set up to strengthen regional activities and relationship**
 - **Voluntary basis**
 - **Allow for more interaction**
 - **Careful not to fragment AOSIS as a whole**

- **Provide for the the setting up of an interim review committee**
 - **composed of the AOSIS members involved in the POPs programme**
 - **review progress on POPs activities in countries**
 - **make recommendations regarding improvements**

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Issues and Questions on Intentionally Produced POPs *Stockholm Convention*

1. Legal and/or administrative measures to control intentionally produced POPs:
 - legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate POPs
 - control of production and use
 - addressing pesticides
 - addressing industrial chemicals
2. Exemptions:
 - Specific exemptions needed for any of the (8) POPs in Annex A and B
 - mechanism to notify the secretariat
 - means to control/minimize releases to environment and exposure to humans
 - Site-limited exemptions needed for HCB or DDT
 - reporting measures, etc.
3. Implementation of trade measures:
 - Measures for Parties
 - Non-parties
 - reporting requirements
4. Implementation of PCB regime to achieve the main goals:
 - Cessation of production (immediately/entry-into-force)
 - Phase out of existing equipment by 2025
 - ESM of wastes by 2028
5. Implementation of DDT regime to achieve the main goals:
 - Need to produce or use for the acceptable purpose (disease control programs)
 - Ability to develop national action plan
 - Ability to inventory existing/produced DDT
 - Research and development plans/needs
6. Assessment of new and existing chemicals and pesticides:
 - Planned or existing programs
 - Ability to use Annex D criteria into existing/planned programs

7. Provisions for stockpiles and wastes:
 - Strategies for stockpiles and wastes
 - for identification
 - for ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
 - for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)
 - for ESM disposal
 - Strategies for identifying contaminated sites

General Provisions:

1. Information exchange
 - Establish Designated National Authority
2. Public information, awareness and education
3. Research, development and monitoring
4. Reporting requirements
5. Development of national implementation plan (NIP).
 - How would the above link into the development of a NIP?
 - Steps to take
 - Assistance needed
 - Funding required

Points to stimulate discussion (not meant to be a limiting list!):

- How does present legislation handle intentionally produced POPs identified under the Stockholm convention?
 - Is there legislation for their generation and release?
 - Is there legislation for stockpiles and wastes containing these?
 - What changes are needed to implement and ratify the Stockholm convention?
- What are the needs in developing national legislation that UNEP/other IGOs can help meeting?
 - Needs for infrastructure changes?
- How would enforcement of legislation and other regulatory measures, adopted in implementation of the Stockholm convention, be carried out?
- What are the needs and possibilities for co-operation on implementing the Stockholm convention?
 - Sub/regional
 - Bilateral
- What would be the necessary steps for countries to take to ratify the Stockholm convention?

Rotterdam Convention

Legal and or administrative measures to implement the Rotterdam Convention.

- Nomination of Designated National Authority (DNA)
- Notification of Ban or Severe Reduction
- Proposal of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations
- Import decisions
- Import and export control

Issues and Questions on Unintentionally Produced by-products

Stockholm Convention

Provisions for unintentionally produced POPs:

1. Legal and/or administrative measures to control unintentionally produced POPs:
 - Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate generation and release of these POPs
 - Ability to develop action plan within 2 years
 - Ability to implement action plan
 - Existing or planned inventories/estimates of releases
 - Release reduction vs source elimination
 - Substitution or modification of materials, products and processes
2. Provisions for identified sources:
 - New vs. existing
 - BAT requirements for new sources
 - Promotion of BAT for existing and some new sources
 - Promotion of BEP for new and existing sources
3. Provisions for wastes:
 - Strategies for wastes
 - for identification
 - for ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
 - for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)
 - for ESM disposal
 - Strategies for identifying contaminated sites

General Provisions:

1. Information exchange
 - establish Stockholm Focal Point
2. Public information, awareness and education
3. Research, development and monitoring
4. Reporting requirements
5. Development of implementation plan.
 - How would the above link into the development of a NIP?
 - Steps to take
 - Assistance needed
 - Funding required

Points to stimulate discussion (not meant to be a limiting list!):

- How does present legislation handle unintentionally produced POPs identified under the Stockholm convention?
 - Is there legislation for their generation and release?
 - Is there legislation for wastes containing these?
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- What are the needs in developing national legislation that UNEP/other IGOs can help meeting?
 - Needs for infrastructure changes?
- How would enforcement of legislation and other regulatory measures, adopted in implementation of the Stockholm convention, be carried out?
- What are the needs and possibilities for co-operation on implementing the Stockholm convention?
 - Sub/regional
 - Bilateral
- What would be the necessary steps for countries to take to ratify the Stockholm convention?

Financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on POPs Working Group discussion

Scope & Objective

This WG discussion is concerned i) with the steps that countries need to take to access GEF funding for preparation of their NIP; and ii) the additional type of assistance that may be required from the GEF (in addition to funding for NIP; at the sub-regional level for example).

Participants should discuss and understand the process of developing proposals for a NIP, and make recommendations to the GEF (and its Agencies) on how best to assist countries in this interim period in the first years of the implementation of the Convention.

Some leads for discussion

1. The GEF guidelines for enabling activities

Adequacy of the guidelines

Suggestions for improvements

2. The process of accessing GEF funding for NIP

Steps required to access funding

Need for assistance in developing a proposal / what type?

3. The GEF

Questions about the GEF. Are they mostly covered by the workshop?

What other type of information would you like to see?

4. Assistance other than NIP at the regional/sub-regional level

Need for training / courses, regional centres of excellence, etc?

In this first phase of initial assistance, GEF's assistance will be focused on NIPs, which will serve as a basis for addressing priority issues in a further phase. However, the GEF guidelines recognise that there might be a need for some additional activities at the regional/sub-regional level. This workshop is an example of such activities.

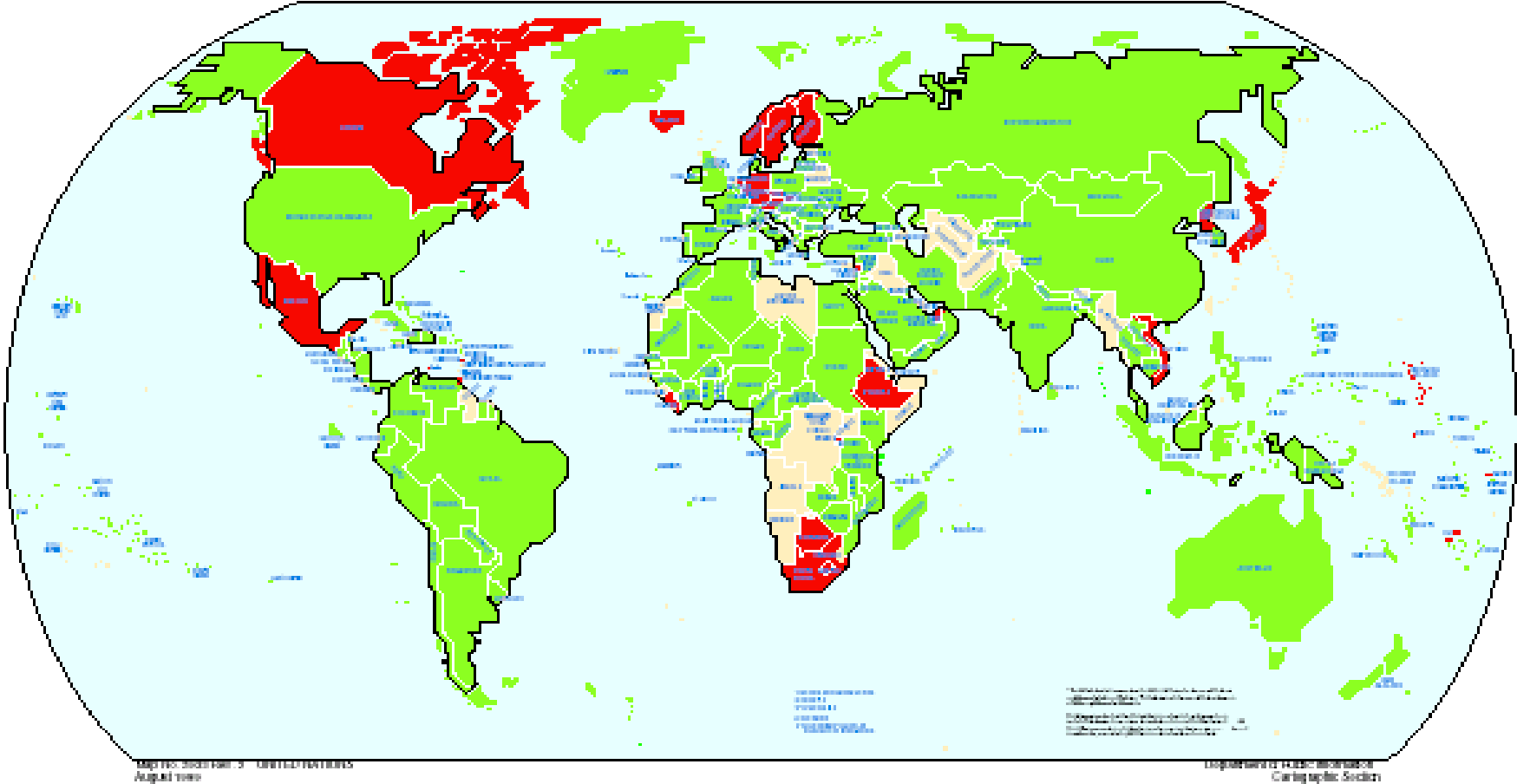
5. Other efforts at the sub-regional level?

Preparation of action plans at the Subregional level

Support needed for what type of regional actions? (Laboratory facilities? Disposal facilities? Etc?).

ANNEXE 2

Status Map showing Signatories and Parties to the Stockholm Convention



List of Countries that participated in the GEF MSP Workshops on “Support for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants POPs”

Accra (21 Countries)

Botswana
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Malawi
Mauritius
Namibia
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Seychelles
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Bangkok (19 Countries)

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
China
Dem Peoples Rep Korea
India
Indonesia
Lao’s Peoples Demo Rep
Malaysia
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Rep of Korea
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

Manama (14 Countries)

Algeria
Bahrain
Iraq
Iran
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
Yemen

Ouagadougou (24 Countries)

Algeria
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Rep
Chad
Comoros
Ivory Coast
Dem Rep Of Congo
Djibouti
Gabon
Guinea Conakry
Guinea Bissau
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Morocco
Niger
Rep of Congo
Rwanda
Sao Tome et Principe
Senegal
Togo

Montevideo (18 countries)

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Rep
El Salvador
Ecuador
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

Bratislava (14 countries)

Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Poland
Republic of Macedonia
Romania
Slovenia
Slovak Rep
Yugoslavia

Port of Spain (12 Countries)

Antigua & Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Grenada
Haiti
Jamaica
St Kitts & Nevis
St Lucia
Saint Vincent & The Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad & Tobago

Kiev (11 Countries)

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova
Russia Fed
Tajikistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Livingstone (18 Countries)

Botswana
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Kenya
Liberia
Malawi
Mauritius
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

St. John's (27 Countries)

Antigua & Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Comoros
Cook Island
Cuba
Cyprus
Dominica
Fiji
Guinea Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Kiribati
Mauritius
Niue
Palau
Samoa
Sao tome & Principe
Seychelles
Solomon Island
St Lucia
St Vincent & Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad & Tobago
Vanuatu

Total number of participating Countries = 141

ANNEX 4

Signatories and Parties to the Convention as of 6th June 2003

Countries	Signatory	Party
Albania	5 Dec 2001	
Algeria	5 Sep 2001	
Antigua and Barbuda	23 May 2001	
Argentina	23 May 2001	
Armenia	23 May 2001	
Australia	23 May 2001	
Austria	23 May 2001	27 Aug 2002
Bahamas	20 Mar 2002	
Bahrain	22 May 2002	
Bangladesh	23 May 2001	
Belgium	23 May 2001	
Belize	14 May 2002	
Benin	23 May 2001	
Bolivia	23 May 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23 May 2001	
Botswana		28 Oct 2002 a
Brazil	23 May 2001	
Brunei Darussalam	21 May 2002	
Bulgaria	23 May 2001	
Burkina Faso	23 May 2001	
Burundi	2 Apr 2002	
Cambodia	23 May 2001	
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001	
Canada	23 May 2001	23 May 2001
Central African Republic	9 May 2002	
Chad	16 May 2002	
Chile	23 May 2001	
China	23 May 2001	
Colombia	23 May 2001	
Comoros	23 May 2001	
Congo	4 Dec 2001	
Costa Rica	16 Apr 2002	

Côte d'Ivoire	23 May 2001	
Croatia	23 May 2001	
Cuba	23 May 2001	
Czech Republic	23 May 2001	6 Aug 2002
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		26 Aug 2002 a
Denmark	23 May 2001	
Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	
Dominican Republic	23 May 2001	
Ecuador	28 Aug 2001	
Egypt	17 May 2002	2 May 2003
El Salvador	30 Jul 2001	
Ethiopia	17 May 2002	9 Jan 2003
European Community	23 May 2001	
Fiji	14 Jun 2001	20 Jun 2001
Finland	23 May 2001	3 Sep 2002 A
France	23 May 2001	
Gabon	21 May 2002	
Gambia	23 May 2001	
Georgia	23 May 2001	
Germany	23 May 2001	25 Apr 2002
Ghana	23 May 2001	30 May 2003
Greece	23 May 2001	
Guatemala	29 Jan 2002	
Guinea	23 May 2001	
Guinea-Bissau	24 Apr 2002	
Haiti	23 May 2001	
Honduras	17 May 2002	
Hungary	23 May 2001	
Iceland	23 May 2001	29 May 2002
India	14 May 2002	
Indonesia	23 May 2001	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 May 2001	
Ireland	23 May 2001	
Israel	30 Jul 2001	
Italy	23 May 2001	
Jamaica	23 May 2001	
Japan		30 Aug 2002 a

Jordan	18 Jan 2002	
Kazakhstan	23 May 2001	
Kenya	23 May 2001	
Kiribati	4 Apr 2002	
Kuwait	23 May 2001	
Kyrgyzstan	16 May 2002	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 Mar 2002	
Latvia	23 May 2001	
Lebanon	23 May 2001	3 Jan 2003
Lesotho	23 Jan 2002	23 Jan 2002
Liberia		23 May 2002 a
Liechtenstein	23 May 2001	
Lithuania	17 May 2002	
Luxembourg	23 May 2001	7 Feb 2003
Madagascar	24 Sep 2001	
Malawi	22 May 2002	
Malaysia	16 May 2002	
Mali	23 May 2001	
Malta	23 May 2001	
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Mauritania	8 Aug 2001	
Mauritius	23 May 2001	
Mexico	23 May 2001	10 Feb 2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	31 Jul 2001	
Monaco	23 May 2001	
Mongolia	17 May 2002	
Morocco	23 May 2001	
Mozambique	23 May 2001	
Nauru	9 May 2002	9 May 2002
Nepal	5 Apr 2002	
Netherlands	23 May 2001	28 Jan 2002 A
New Zealand	23 May 2001	
Nicaragua	23 May 2001	
Niger	12 Oct 2001	
Nigeria	23 May 2001	
Niue	12 Mar 2002	
Norway	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002
Oman	4 Mar 2002	

Pakistan	6 Dec 2001	
Palau	28 Mar 2002	
Panama	23 May 2001	5 Mar 2003
Papua New Guinea	23 May 2001	
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	
Peru	23 May 2001	
Philippines	23 May 2001	
Poland	23 May 2001	
Portugal	23 May 2001	
Republic of Korea	4 Oct 2001	
Republic of Moldova	23 May 2001	
Romania	23 May 2001	
Russian Federation	22 May 2002	
Rwanda		5 Jun 2002 a
Saint Lucia		4 Oct 2002 a
Samoa	23 May 2001	4 Feb 2002
Sao Tome and Principe	3 Apr 2002	
Saudi Arabia	14 Mar 2002	
Senegal	23 May 2001	
Serbia and Montenegro	2 May 2002	
Seychelles	25 Mar 2002	
Singapore	23 May 2001	
Slovakia	23 May 2001	5 Aug 2002
Slovenia	23 May 2001	
South Africa	23 May 2001	4 Sep 2002
Spain	23 May 2001	
Sri Lanka	5 Sep 2001	
Sudan	23 May 2001	
Suriname	22 May 2002	
Sweden	23 May 2001	8 May 2002
Switzerland	23 May 2001	
Syrian Arab Republic	15 Feb 2002	
Tajikistan	21 May 2002	
Thailand	22 May 2002	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23 May 2001	
Togo	23 May 2001	
Tonga	21 May 2002	

Trinidad and Tobago		13 Dec 2002 a
Tunisia	23 May 2001	
Turkey	23 May 2001	
Ukraine	23 May 2001	
United Arab Emirates	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec 2001	
United Republic of Tanzania	23 May 2001	
United States of America	23 May 2001	
Uruguay	23 May 2001	
Vanuatu	21 May 2002	
Venezuela	23 May 2001	
Viet Nam	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2002
Yemen	5 Dec 2001	
Zambia	23 May 2001	
Zimbabwe	23 May 2001	