

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)



Effectiveness Evaluation Provisional Ad Hoc Technical Working Group (TWG) First meeting, Brno, 9-12 October 2006

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Proposal on a Framework for Application of Criteria for Evaluation of Monitoring Activities that can potentially contribute to the Stockholm Convention GMP.

Definitions used:

Phase I Activities to support the Arcticle 16 effectiveness evaluation that will be conducted by the COP at its fourth meeting in 2009.

Phase II = Activities to support effectiveness evaluations after 2009.

Activity = 'Package' of related monitoring and/or research activities that constitute a self-contained 'programme' implemented at the national or regional level [what about sub-national?]

Tier = A combination of media that may be used for the initial and latter evaluations.

Step 1 -

Question(s) to be addressed	Notes
Is the activity a 'tier 1' - i.e. concerned with repetitive monitoring measurements of POPs in air, human milk or human blood? Is the activity a 'tier 2' - i.e. concerned with repetitive monitoring measurements of POPs in bivalves, bird eggs, fish, marine mammals? Is the activity a 'tier 3' - i.e. concerned with repetitive monitoring measurements of POPs in water, sediments, soils, food? If the activities are not repetitive (e.g. for research, survey or screening), the activity may be refered to step 5 to assess the potential for that activity to be used to increase geographic coverage given an identified level of capacity building.	The purpose of this `step` is to categorise `activities` in the countries/regions according to their relevance to the core elements of the GMP in: a) the initial or subsequent evaluations; or b) in subsequent evaluations subject to possible identified levels of capacity building. (Answer to these questions is obtained from questionnaire 1)
Is the activity a 'tier 3' - i.e. concerned with repetitive monitoring measurements of POPs in water, sediments, soils, food? If the activities are not repetitive (e.g. for research, survey or screening), the activity may be refered to step 5 to assess the potential for that activity to be used to increase geographic coverage given an	(Answer to these questions is obtained f

Step 2 -

Question(s) to be addressed Notes Evaluation of information derived from The purpose of this 'step' is to evaluate questionnaire responses and other relevant 'activities' with respect to their ability to sources concerning: deliver data of 'adequate' quality for effectiveness evaluation a) Capabilities of laboratories involved in the activity (laboratory capability, capacity, (Answer to these questions is obtained from accreditation, etc.) questionnaire 2a, 2b and 2e) b) Sampling and analytical methodologies This part of the 'evaluation' may require an (use of internationally standardised methods expert panel to review the descriptive information / nationally standardised methods, provided on the questionnaire together with other appropriateness of methods). relevant sources of information (UNEP GEF LABCAP, information in NIPs, etc.) c) QA/QC regimes (are reference materials available and if so are they routinely The evaluation will need to consider 'adequacy' analysed; participation of labs in with respect to different POPs and media international inter-comparisons or laboratory combinations concerned testing schemes; and, participation of labs in nationally coordinated inter-comparisons, Adequacy could be rated according to three etc.) categories: 1. Adequate to allow comparison with data from other regions; 2. Internally consistent (e.g. potentially useful for establishing time trends); or 3. Not adequate for use in Article 16

Step 3 -

Question(s) to be addressed	Notes
Is the activity part of an international programme possessing international reporting of results?	The purpose of this `step` is to identify possible sources of data and information to use in the Article 16 evaluations, and to ascertain the degree of information transparency.
If yes: Are data accessible from	
international programmes and data centres.	The answer to these questions is obtained from questionnaire 1, 2c and 2d, and supplementary
If no: Are data archived and accessible at	information in Section 2 of the questionnaire, e.g.
the, international, national and/or programme level.	reference to NIPs.
	There will be a need to address considerations

evaluations.

relating to the level of data required for Article 16
evaluations - `raw data; and aggregated /
summarised data` (may be difficult to `combine
themselves; and with interpreted data products
(e.g. regional assessment report from other
programmes). All data products used should
allow raw data to be accessed.

Step 4 -

Notes
The purpose of this `step` is to identify possible sources of data and information to use in the Article 16 evaluations.
The answer to these questions is obtained from questionnaire. Is there a question on the `basis`
for the activity, perhaps related to provision of
funding for the activities?
'Continuing' in this respect refers to a programme with a long-term implementation perspective, or possibly multi-annual repeated sampling (allows for retrospective analysis including activities based on environmental archives?.

Step 5 -

Question(s) to be addressed	Notes
What are the perspectives for the activity contributing to the GMP if additional	The purpose of this `step` is to:
capacity is added?	a) Identify perspectives for the activities to contribute to the GMP ifcapacity were to be
Does the response indicate that the perspectives to contribute to the GMP can	added or extended; and
be improved if related capacity building is implemented/	b) Assist in prioritisation of capacity building.
If no: no further action.	The answer to these questions is obtained from questionnaire 3.
If yes: Are there options that would allow	Given the time frame for Phase I, "feasible"
the proposed capacity building to be	capacity building as a contribution to Phase I
effected in time for the activity to contribute	could include for example bilateral cooperations

more effectively to Phase I?

If yes: Consider practical implementation of capacity building.

If no: Either eliminate activity from further consideration or consider capacity building to develop the activity so that it can contribute to Phase II

or offers by a given country to analyse samples from other countries/regions

Capacity building aiming at Phase II might include activities such as setting up new monitoring programmes, establishing new laboratories and getting them operational, etc.

Geographical coverage

When the issue of geographical coverage issue is addressed, potential sources of information will include the NIPs and answers to non-mandatory parts of questionnaire. Questionnaire question 1 will allow coverage to be evaluated in terms of 'countries' (e.g. preparing maps for air monitoring or human tissue monitoring that show which countries have an activity that includes these media) but not in terms of individual locations or populations that are monitored.