Addendum 1

DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN FOR THE FIRST EVALUATION

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of the Implementation Plan is to outline the main tasks that must be completed in relation to the Global Monitoring Programmes (GMP) for the first evaluation. It sets out actions, modalities, responsibilities, and time lines for the completion of the work. It is intended to be a living document that will evolve to meet the needs of the GMP. For a concise and non-technical description of the GMP and its main operational elements, the "Global Monitoring Plan for the First Evaluation" should be consulted. More technical details can be found in the "Guidance Document for the First Evaluation" and in media specific methodology protocols.

2.0 Implementation for the first evaluation.

The present implementation plan is focused upon fulfilling the minimum requirements of the first effectiveness evaluation, as has been requested by the Conference of the Parties in decision SC-2/13. Therefore the implementation plan is structured in the following sequence to reflect the details of the decision concerning:

a) The fundamental parameters and tasks for the first evaluation identified by the Conference of the Parties as minimum requirements. This includes identification of the core data that should be obtained from all regions;

b) The approach to be taken to acquire core data for the first evaluation. This is a stepwise process that begins with a review of programmes and activities at a global, regional, and national level and their potential capacities to contribute core comparable information and data**.** Potential programmes and data are examined according to agreed criteria to ensure that data used is of a quality to ensure the comparability required according to Article 16 of the Convention. The output from this work (see sections 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 below) can then be examined from a geographic perspective in order to consider priorities for capacity enhancement aiming to obtain core data from all regions;

c) The development of methodological guidance to ensure that only comparable data is obtained for the evaluations;

d) The development and implementation of regional strategic arrangements and partnerships to obtain core media data for the first monitoring report, taking into account the work described in a-b above;

e) Deciding how data is to be summarized and presented on a regional basis for the first effectiveness evaluation; and,

f) Planning for the data gathering needs of the second and subsequent evaluations.

2.1 The minimum requirements for the first evaluation.

The Conference of the Parties has determined that the minimum requirements for the first evaluation are that:

a) The first monitoring report will provide baselines for further evaluations;

b) Air monitoring and human exposure through human breast milk or blood serum would be used as core data;

c) Such comparable and representative core data should be obtained from all five regions;

d) Guidance should be provided on standardization;

e) Strategic arrangements and partnerships shall be established, including with the health sector; and;

f) Reports are prepared for the Conference of the Parties summarizing and presenting the data on a regional basis.

2.2 The identification and evaluation of potential sources of core media data for the first monitoring report, **providing baselines for further evaluations.**

Air monitoring and human exposure through breast milk or blood serum will be used as core media data, and comparable and representative core data should be obtained from all five regions. Data will be derived from:

a) Existing international programmes and activities;

b) Existing national programmes and activities; and,

c) National or regional arrangements and activities enhanced or initiated as a function of capacity building to address regional data gaps.

The following sections describe how arrangements are being established to obtain information from these three potential sources.

2.2.1 Review of existing programmes, information (or data), and capacities related to the core media in all regions

The Conference of the Parties has requested this review to update information contained in the note by the Secretariat on existing human health and environment monitoring programmes (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/10), which was based on two surveys circulated by the Secretariat to the POPs Focal Points.

Modalities and timeframes: The work will be based upon survey questionnaires distributed by the Secretariat to Convention focal points and relevant intergovernmental organizations in 2006, together with UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/10. Based on these preliminary activities, the Secretariat developed the following programme support documents

a) A draft report .(Update of (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/10).

b) An inventory database of regional capacity, to be available in early 2007.

c) Identification of contributing programmes and activities for the first evaluation, using the processes described below.

2.2.2 The use of criteria to evaluate programmes and capacities in all regions related to the core media data

Modalities and timeframes: Criteria developed at TWG-1[1] are used to evaluate programmes and activities and to assess capabilities. The criteria are presently organized into a five-step process where successive steps sequentially categorize activities and capacities to:

a) Establish whether the programmes or activities are collecting core data potentially of relevance to the first evaluation (air, human milk / human serum);

b) Assess the ability of programmes or activities to provide information that will be sufficiently comparable for it to be used in the first and successive evaluations;

c) Assess the accessibility and data archiving characteristics of programmes and activities with respect to data being readily available for the first and successive evaluations;

d) Assess the longevity of the programme and activities to provide information for use in the first or subsequent evaluations; and,

e) Identify and assess programmes and activities with a potential to contribute to the GMP through the provision of identified levels of capacity enhancement.

The criteria are appended to the GMP as Addendum 3.

2.2.3 The preliminary identification of potential monitoring programmes and capacities for contributing to baseline data production (first monitoring report)

Modalities and timeframes: At TWG-1, a sequential application of the criteria upon the information made available by the Secretariat though the updated version of UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/10 was undertaken, in order to categorize existing and other human health and environmental monitoring programmes, following the approach outlined in section 2.2.2 above. This application of the criteria enabled the programmes and activities to be categorized according to the following groups:

Group 1: Programmes, which can immediately provide information for the monitoring reports to be prepared for the first evaluation;

Group 2 Programmes, that with identified capacity enhancement can provide information coverage in areas that would otherwise be inadequately represented in the first monitoring evaluation reports;

Group 3 Programmes, which may be enhanced with capacity building for future evaluation;

Group 4 Programmes for which more information would be needed to make a categorization.

This work gives the first insight into how existing programmes and activities may be grouped according to the three categories given in section 2.2. It therefore assists identifying where arrangements can be made with existing programmes to provide information, and where identified levels of capacity enhancement can improve

[1] First meeting of the preliminary ad-hoc Technical Working Group on POPs monitoring, held 9-12 October 2006 in Brno, Czech Republic

geographical coverage of information. The first report on this work undertaken at TWG-1, was updated for TWG-2[2]. It will be further elaborated and updated through their regional application (see section 3.4 below), and will form the basis of decisions on the data gathering activities to support the first evaluation. It will also contribute to the step-by-step plan for capacity enhancement to be prepared by the Secretariat and to the report on progress by the TWG for COP-3. Further updates will be made when necessary.

2.3 Guidance on standardization.

The Conference of the Parties has requested the TWG to develop guidance for data comparability, taking into account the available guidance document produced and made available by UNEP Chemicals in 2004. The 2004 document was produced for a different model for a GMP than the model now favored by the Conference of the Parties and revision is required to ensure compatibility with the emerging GMP and implementation plan. The intent of this document is to provide technical guidance on all aspects of implementation of the GMP, including issues related to statistics, sampling, sample preparation, analytical methodology, and data management.

Modalities and timeframes: The TWG-1 identified the main elements of revision required to make the guidance document produced by UNEP in 2004 applicable to the present GMP. The revisions have been undertaken by a small group of experts specialized in the various document sections (based upon the experts who prepared the original document). As part of the statistical considerations, the experts have advised on what is appropriate and sufficient comparable data for the regional evaluation of effectiveness of the Convention. The revised document will be available for TWG review by the end of January 2007. It will subsequently published and made available on the Convention web site.

2.4 The development of strategic arrangements and partnerships for the acquisition of core media data for the first monitoring report.

The outputs resulting from the activities described in sections 2.2; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; and 2.2.3 have enabled potential contributing sources of information for the first evaluation to be grouped according to:

a) Existing national / international programmes and activities that could immediately contribute comparable information and data for the first evaluation monitoring reports; and,

b) National or regional programmes and activities that could contribute to the first evaluation monitoring reports with an identified level of capacity building in order to provide information in regions under-represented by presently available data.

Strategic arrangements are being developed to utilize all programmes in group a) above, and to prioritize actions targeted to group b) above, according to the availability of resources and geographic data gap considerations relative to obtaining core media data from all regions.

The Conference of the Parties has requested that implementation should be strategic and cost effective, and build on, but not be limited, to existing programmes to the extent possible. It has also requested that the plan should address long-term needs to obtain data from all regions with progressive enhancement being planned from the

[2] Second meeting of the preliminary ad-hoc Technical Working Group on POPs monitoring scheduled for 30 January- 3 February 2007 in Geneva, Switzerland

outset. Finally, the Conference of the Parties has also specified that the data be presented on a regional basis. Therefore this activity is organized regionally with the secretariat and TWG taking care to ensure compatibility between regions.

Work will be facilitated using a regional network for implementation of the monitoring plan. In setting up the regions, consideration was taken to: maximize potential existing supportive cooperative arrangements; to be geographically meaningful, and to provide a cost effective regime for generating, collecting, reporting and presenting the data. It would seem that the best way to achieve this is to form the regions as geographical entities. This would also facilitate evaluation of regional and global environmental transport of POPs.

To keep the number of regions to a manageable figure, while maintaining a geographical basis, the TWG-2 recommended the following six regions: North and Central America including the Caribbean; Western, Central and Eastern Europe (including the whole UN-CEE region); West, South and South-eastern Asia; South America; Africa; and the region of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Information from the Arctic will be incorporated in the appropriate regions (North and Central America including the Caribbean as well as Western and Central Europe and Eurasia. The South America region and the region of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands will approach the relevant Antarctic institutions for information from the Antarctic.

Any proposal on revising regional distribution would need to be included into the report from the TWG to be submitted to COP-3 for their consideration and possible decision.

Each network will be established by an organizing group that agrees upon and oversees modalities for providing the comparable environmental monitoring information required by the Conference of the Parties for effectiveness evaluation. The outputs are to be:

Output 1: Establishment of the regional organization groups (ROGs) and networks.

> Modalities and timeframes: The Secretariat and the three TWG members for each UN-region will set up appropriate arrangements with due consideration of the existing capacities in each region for the establishment of the organization groups and networks in the six geographic regions as described above. As much work as possible will be achieved electronically. The aim is to have the ROGs active as soon as possible. The first meetings of the ROGs will take place in the first quarter of 2007, and second meeting of the TWG will provide an opportunity to further clarify their roles and responsibilities

Output 2: Regional identification of existing and national, and international programmes or activities that can, or may with specified capacity enhancement, contribute to the first and subsequent evaluations.

> Modalities and timeframes: The ROGs with the aid of the Secretariat will elaborate upon the work of the TWG-1 and the Secretariat to identify possible contributing programmes from each region. The work is to be completed as soon as possible after TWG-2, but because of their nature, these elements may always be subject to revision.
>
> The regional networks will use the output of TWG-1 (as recorded in sections 2.2 and 2.4 above), and be assisted by the Secretariat to identify possible contributing programmes for each region.

Output 3: Selection of those programmes and activities that should be adopted for contributing data and information for each region for the first monitoring report and effectiveness evaluation.

Output 2 results in the identification of "candidate" contributing programmes for providing data and or information for the first evaluation monitoring and reporting. Under output 3, decisions are taken as to exactly which of the "candidates" will be contributing programmes to the GMP for this period.

> Modalities and timeframes: The work is being achieved through the ROGs (with assistance from the Secretariat) examining (and if necessary adjusting) the work of TWG -1 in applying the criteria previously established (appendix 1) to known programmes in each region. The collective output of the regional groups is an identified mix of existing programmes and activities that can deliver the required data and or information without enhancement, and those that could contribute following a specified degree of capacity enhancement. The organizational groups will review this output in terms of the degree of regional coverage and decide upon whether and what regional capacity enhancement should be achieved for the first monitoring report. This information will then provide a key input for Output 6 below, and will provide advice on cost effective prioritization of capacity building resources. Exact modalities are being determined by the ROGs to reflect regional conditions, but the work should be undertaken as soon as possible following TWG-2.

Output 4: Verify the conformity of possible regional programmes with the methodological guidance for achieving the necessary levels of comparability of data (see also section 2.3 above).

Arrangements to make the guidance document produced by UNEP in 2004 applicable to the present GMP were agreed upon at TWG-1 and the revised document will be available for review by the end of January 2007. However, the key elements concerning the media for human exposure and for air will remain relevant, as will the sections on statistics and quality assurance and control (QA/QC). The latter aspects are essential in the consideration of comparability because the GMP must be able to distinguish between variability representing true changes in the levels of POPs over time and differences that reflect variance derived from sampling and analytical procedures. For some POPs, this represents a significant challenge.

> Modalities and timeframes: The ROGs assisted by the Secretariat will examine Output 3 in the context of the results from the UNEP / GEF work on laboratory capacities and performance and will prepare and maintain regional plans to ensure that only data and information that satisfies guidance document measures to ensure information comparability are used for the monitoring reports. These plans will be an essential input to Output 6 and will be a ROG priority.

Output 5: Identifying how data and information may be stored and accessed including the possibility of developing a regional data warehouse.

The section on this topic in the original "Guidance Document" that was produced by UNEP in 2004 is being revised and maintained to reflect the emerging model for the GMP.

> Modalities and timeframes: Following discussions and decisions at TWG-1, an expert group has been established to revise inter alia, the "Data handling" section of the Guidance document. The new section will be available by the end of January 2007.

- The possibility of using existing thematic data centers will be explored as an ongoing option as well as the possibility of using them to serve more than one region.

- Tables produced to summarize the regional distribution of technical capacity may be modified to also identify possible thematic data centers and strategic partners for such elements as data handling and regional coordination;. This information may assist regional experts. Additional questions in future capacity questionnaires may be used to better identify the availability of these potentially existing institutions for data storage.

Output 6: Consolidation of Outputs 3, 4, and 5, to provide data and information for the first monitoring report and the putting into place of those arrangements.

Modalities and timeframes: To consolidate and reconcile Outputs 3, 4, and 5, the ROGs and the Secretariat are establishing and maintaining regional monitoring network arrangements for the collection of core data both:

i) Through international collaborative programmes for those Parties that wish to follow this approach; and,

ii) Directly from those Parties that wish to contribute nationally taking account of the work of the TWG to identify capacities and regional data gaps.

In addition, the ROGs are (when appropriate) each setting up a regional process to supplement existing core data to address regional gaps in existing monitoring activity and capacity.

Opportunities are being taken up (when possible and feasible) to establish strategic arrangements and partnerships, including with the international health sector and by developing collaborative twinning arrangements with other countries or with international monitoring organizations. Specific modalities include:

a) Organization of arrangements with Parties and signatories that possess existing capacity and capability to provide comparable monitoring data on the core media;
b) Organization of arrangements with existing international programmes (regional and global) that can provide comparable monitoring data on the core media relevant to effectiveness evaluation. This work would not be subject to capacity building support except when it is related to assisting Parties and or regions without capacity to participate in those programmes; and,
c) Organization of arrangements in regions without the necessary capacity to contribute to a GMP as envisaged by the Conference of the Parties. This work would be expected to require capacity building support.

The arrangements will be summarized by the Secretariat to illustrate inter alia, the measures that are to being planned or undertaken to secure data for the first evaluation monitoring reports assessment in order that a report on “Field Testing of Arrangements” can be provided to COP-3.

Output 7: Planning and implementing regional capacity building that may be necessary to implement the agreed arrangements.

Modalities and timeframes:

a) The Secretariat is developing and maintaining a comprehensive regional inventory and analysis of capacities and a corresponding needs assessment with contributions from national Stockholm Convention focal points. The needs assessment will match regional capacities with the arrangements described in the reports on "Regional monitoring network arrangements for Region "X" for the GMP 2008 monitoring report". The capacity inventory and an initial analysis will be available at the end of January 2007, but is dependant upon the response rate of Parties to the third capacity questionnaire circulated in August 2006.

b) The Secretariat will develop a plan for step-by-step capacity enhancement for Parties on a regional basis for the purpose of implementing Article 16 of the Convention. It will be based upon the capacity inventory and initial analysis described in a) above and would be in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 (on technical assistance) and Article 13 (on the financial mechanism). Initial draft material will be available for consultation at TWG-2 and for finalization after the latter meeting. The final document would be forwarded to the Technical Assistance Working Group. The needs and opportunities for capacity-building to increase participation in the global monitoring plan are to be taken into account during the implementation of Conference of the Parties decision SC-2/9 on technical assistance.

In completing and maintaining the work described above, the Secretariat will consult as appropriate and necessary with the ROGs and the TWG.

Output 8: Mechanisms for information collection for the purposes of the regional reports and for their preparation.

In each region, data and information for production of the regional monitoring report will be derived from a variety of different sources (including global and regional monitoring programmes; as well as those of individual Parties and Signatories to the Convention). Each region will need to agree on how information from these sources can be accessed for the purpose of reporting to the Conference of the Parties.

Modalities and timeframes: The Secretariat will propose a procedure based upon discussions on the topic at TWG-1. The proposed procedure will be available for review at TWG-2, and for review by the ROGs as soon as they have been established.

2.5 Summarizing and presenting data on a regional basis, to be used as a baseline in the first evaluation.

This section describes the framework for the drafting of the regional and global monitoring reports for the first effectiveness evaluation. Paragraph 2 of Article 16 states that the Conference of the Parties shall make arrangements to provide itself with comparable monitoring data on the substances listed in the annexes to the Convention, as well as on their regional and global environmental transport. There are therefore two objectives for the arrangements, one concerned with the environmental levels of POPs in priority media and the other with their environmental transport.

2.5.1 Reporting on levels in priority media

Article 16 does not suggest that the monitoring reports are to contain any interpretation or assessment on the significance of the levels in environmental media. COP Decision SC-2/13 similarly describes "summarizing and presenting the data on a regional basis". Therefore the interest of the COP is on the levels themselves and there would appear to be no role for the use of such assessment tools as modeling. Successive data reports provided over a number of years will also enable the Conference of the Parties to view changes over time, providing the data is of sufficient quality and precision.

The COP has requested that the Implementation Plan for the first evaluation should include measures for summarization and presentation of the monitoring information on a regional basis. The Secretariat is responsible for compiling the elements for the first effectiveness evaluation as it relates to the first global monitoring report.

> Modalities and timeframes: At TWG-2 a proposed approach will be available for decision that elaborates upon discussion and proposals made at TWG-1. The approach will suggest that the ROGs (in consultation with the Secretariat) take responsibility for preparation of the regional reports by each establishing a drafting team of experts. The latter could be comprised in a number of ways including inter alia, by the TWG undertaking the work themselves; in cooperation with other groups such as international programmes; by assembling a dedicated short-term drafting team; or through contracts. The reports would follow a uniform structure to be agreed upon at TWG-2. The proposed approach and report structure will be available in chapter 7 of the revised "Guidance Document.

The TWG noted the following issues that the ROGs may find useful to consider when preparing for monitoring report drafting:

> - The proposed sampling window could be 2003 +/- 5 years. This could be the starting point to assess changes with time (i.e., the first baseline);
>
> - There could be options for providing additional information that is not obligated by the COP Decision such as trend data prior to the Convention coming into force;
>
> - An alternative drafting procedure is that used by AMAP where a drafting group consisting of 4-5 experts has been used for the assessment drafting with input being obtained simultaneously from contributing region (most often through the regional make-up of the drafting team.).
>
> - There may be ownership issues for some of the data (governments vs. institutions vs. scientists). Data policy agreements should be considered when such situations arise.

2.5.2 Reporting on Regional and Global Transport

The Conference of the Parties has not indicated its expectations concerning reporting on regional and global environmental transport. If the intent is gain an understanding on the environmental movement of the listed chemicals, then a range of possibilities could be considered. These could include:

> i.) For POPs that are mainly transported by air (the "flyers"), GMP data can be assessed using information on atmospheric transport potential (e.g. characteristic transport distances, CTD[3] values) and knowledge of air currents – as outlined in the revised guidance document.

[3] Characteristic travel distances

For the “swimmers” (those chemicals for which water transport is also important), GMP data can be assessed using information on ocean currents, potential riverine inputs and air-water exchange over large water bodies. This is especially relevant for GMP data obtained in coastal areas. This may not be a key issue for the original list of POPs in Annexes A, B and C, because the primary environmental movement of these particular substances is in the atmosphere. However, this may not be the case for some substances that may be added to the Convention in the future.

ii) Back trajectory analysis (relatively simple in terms of data and infrastructure support) as outlined in the revised guidance document. This can be extended to generate probability density maps for better interpreting trend data with respect to temporal changes in advection inputs for GMP sites. Standardized approaches will be essential, such as using 3-day back trajectories for regional transport and 6-day back trajectories for trans-regional transport. Calculations should be done at 2 levels - ground level and at 500m above ground and level using "accepted" or "validated" trajectory models.

iii) Using regional- and global-scale models (more complex and demanding in terms of input data, although a range of models are available); GMP data can be used to initiatialize models and evaluate transport pathways across regional and trans-regional (trans-continental) scales; and,

iv) A passive approach. This could interpret Article 16 as indicating the need for the Conference of the Parties to make two independent sets of arrangements, one for gathering information on levels in media, and the other for reporting on regional and global environmental transport. For the latter, the TWG could nominate a small team of experts to prepare a report or reports, based upon published literature and / or the data derived from the air monitoring component of the GMP. With this approach interpretive techniques (such as modeling and back trajectory analysis would be a part of the reports reviewed by the experts, and not directly a component of the GMP.

Modalities and timeframes: At TWG-1, a small group of experts and the Secretariat will be entrusted with preparing the relevant sections of the Guidance Document and with drafting a short paper that can be noted in the COP-3 progress report, outlining the issues, and suggesting optional alternative approaches. The draft paper and Guidance Document section will be available in time for consideration and finalization at TWG-2.

3 .0 Implementation elements for the second and subsequent evaluations

The present implementation plan is devoted to fulfil the minimum requirements for providing monitoring reports in support of the first effectiveness evaluation (as requested in Decision SC-2/13). However, the latter decision also anticipates ambitions and needs for the future. For example, the plan for future evaluations:

(a) Should ensure regional representativeness in scope and geographic coverage;

(b) Should enhance the core comparable representative dataset from all five UN regions;

(c) Should endeavour to supplement the core data with data from other media such as biota, water, soil and sediments, as appropriate, including community-based participatory research data;

(d) Should provide for the establishment of baselines relevant to the enhancements referred to above.

Modalities and timeframes: Consideration could be given at TWG-2 or 3 to the nature of an appropriate anticipatory implementation plan and time schedule for arrangements for information gathering related to the second and subsequent monitoring reports.

Addendum 2

SC-2/13: Effectiveness evaluation

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Agrees* to complete the first effectiveness evaluation at its fourth meeting, in 2009;

2. *Decides* to implement the elements for a global monitoring plan as proposed in the annex to the present decision and urges implementation. The field test requested by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting, necessary to this implementation, should be carried out according to the elements of the annex to the present decision, subject to the availability of funds;

3. *Also decides* to establish a provisional ad hoc technical working group of 15 representatives of Parties of the five United Nations regions to coordinate and oversee implementation of the global monitoring plan as provided in the annex to the present decision;

4. *Requests* the provisional ad hoc technical working group to report on progress in the implementation of the global monitoring plan to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting;

5. *Decides* to review the progress of the provisional ad hoc technical working group at its third meeting and to decide whether or not the group should continue;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to compile the elements for the first effectiveness evaluation, including the global monitoring report, national reports and non-compliance information from any procedure that might be put in place by the Conference of the Parties, and to submit a report to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting for its consideration;

7. *Decides* to review at its fourth meeting the arrangements, including the global monitoring plan, used for providing the Conference of the Parties with the information for effectiveness evaluation as implemented for the first report and to decide on future arrangements, including the intervals of subsequent effectiveness evaluations;

8. *Invites* Parties in a position to do so to contribute necessary resources to facilitate global coverage, generation of core data and capacity-building to support the global monitoring programme for the first effectiveness evaluation, including through existing monitoring programmes when appropriate;

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to identify monitoring programmes that may update the information in the note by the Secretariat on existing human health and environment monitoring programmes,[4] including other programmes that can contribute to the global monitoring plan, and to prepare a report for the technical working group;

10. *Agrees* that immediate actions for long-term funding arrangements, including capacity-building to implement the global monitoring plan, should be started, taking into account gaps in information between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities to enable long-term

[4] UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/10.

evaluation of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of its Article 13 on the financial mechanism;

11. *Invites* Parties that are in a position to do so to support the setting up and the long-term implementation of the global monitoring programme.

Annex to decision SC-2/13

Elements for establishing and implementing a global monitoring plan

1. The plan:

(a) Should outline a strategic and cost-effective approach and build on, but not be limited to, existing and scientifically sound human health and environmental monitoring programmes to the extent possible, with the aim of providing appropriate and sufficient comparable data for the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention;

(b) Should be practical, feasible and sustainable;

(c) Should be inclusive, achieve global coverage and contain at least core representative data from all regions;

(d) Should be designed to go beyond the first monitoring report and address long-term needs for attaining appropriate representative data in all regions;

(e) Should provide for supplementing data, where necessary taking into account the differences between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities. Such progressive enhancement should be planned at the outset;

(f) Should enable phased enhancement of the ability of parties to participate in regional arrangements for producing comparable data.

Minimum requirements for the first evaluation

2. The first monitoring report will provide baselines for further evaluations.

3. Air monitoring and human exposure through breast milk or blood serum would be used as core data.

4. Such comparable and representative core data should be obtained from all five regions.

5. Guidance should be provided on standardization.

6. Establish strategic arrangements and build partnerships, including with the health sector.

Monitoring for future evaluations

7. The plan for future evaluations:

(a) Should ensure regional representativeness in scope and geographic coverage;

(b) Should enhance the core comparable representative dataset from all five regions;

(c) Should endeavour to supplement the core data with data from other media such as biota, water, soil and sediments, as appropriate, including community-based participatory research data;

(d) Should provide for the establishment of baselines relevant to the enhancements referred to above.

Needs and opportunities for capacity-building to increase participation in the global monitoring plan through financial and technical assistance[5]

8. A comprehensive regional inventory of capacities should be developed and maintained and a corresponding needs assessment conducted by the Secretariat with contributions from national Stockholm Convention focal points.

9. Capacity-building for the purpose of implementing Article 16 should be guided by a plan for step-by-step capacity enhancement for Parties on a regional basis.

10. Relevant regional centres could play a role in coordination efforts.

11. A network of databases containing monitoring information should be developed and maintained.

Organizational arrangements

12. A provisional ad hoc technical working group of representatives of Parties of the five United Nations regions will coordinate and oversee implementation of the global monitoring plan.

13. Tasks for the technical working group include:

(a) To develop criteria for evaluating programmes;

(b) To identify monitoring programmes that fulfil the criteria for contributing to the baseline data production, taking into account the updating of the information contained in the note by the Secretariat on existing human health and environment monitoring programmes (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/10);

(c) To prepare a report on such programmes and others that may make useful contributions, subject to enhancement of their capacities;

(d) To outline the global monitoring plan along the lines of the principles and requirements contained in the present annex;

(e) To develop guidance for data comparability, taking into account the available guidance document produced by UNEP Chemicals;

(f) To develop an implementation plan to fulfil the minimum requirements for the first evaluation, including the following measures:

(i) Using data from regional monitoring programmes and data provided by Parties;

(ii) Ensuring that data are comparable, namely, by applying quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) standards;

(iii) Summarizing and presenting the data on a regional basis, to be used as a baseline;

[5] This section should be taken into account during the implementation of decision SC-2/9 on technical assistance.

(g) To coordinate and oversee implementation of the plan in accordance with the elements described;

(h) To report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.

Addendum 3

Revised Criteria for Evaluation of Monitoring Activities that Can Potentially Contribute to the Stockholm Convention GMP.

Definitions:	Phase I	Activities to support the Article 16 effectiveness evaluation that will be conducted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting in 2009- 'the first evaluation'.
	Phase II	Activities to support effectiveness evaluations after 2009- 'the subsequent evaluations'.
	Activity	'Package' of related monitoring and/or research activities that constitute a self-contained 'programme' implemented at the national or sub-regional/regional and global levels.

The following step by step procedure will be used:

Step 1

Question(s)/issues to be addressed	**Notes**
Is the activity concerned with repetitive monitoring measurements of POPs in air, human milk or human blood? If the activities are not repetitive (e.g. for research, survey or screening), the activity may be referred 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 first or subsequent evaluations; or* *b) in subsequent evaluations subject to possible identified levels of capacity building.* *Answers to these questions are obtained from Questionnaire I on monitoring programmes (Addendum 4)*

Step 2

Question(s)/issues to be addressed	**Notes**
Evaluation of information derived from responses to Questionnaire I on monitoring programmes and other relevant sources concerning: a) Capabilities of laboratories involved in the activity (laboratory capability, capacity, accreditation, etc.) b) QA/QC regimes (are reference materials available and if so are they routinely analysed; is there participation of labs in international inter-comparisons or laboratory testing schemes; and, participation of labs in nationally coordinated inter-comparisons, etc.) c) Sampling and analytical methodologies (use of internationally standardised methods / nationally standardised methods, appropriateness of methods).	*The purpose of this step is to evaluate activities with respect to their ability to deliver data of `adequate` quality for effectiveness evaluation* *Answers to these questions are obtained from Questionnaire I on monitoring programmes (2a, 2b and 2e)* *This part of the evaluation may require an expert review of the descriptive information provided on the questionnaire together with other relevant sources of information (UNEP GEF LABCAP, information in NIPs, etc.)* *The evaluation will need to consider adequacy with respect to different POPs and media combinations concerned* *Adequacy could be rated according to three 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 evaluations.*

Step 3

Question(s)/issues to be addressed	Notes
Is the activity part of an international programme possessing international reporting of results? If yes: Are data accessible from international programmes and data centres? If no: Are data archived and accessible at the, international, national and/or programme level?	*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.* *Answers to these questions are obtained from Questionnaire I (2c and 2d, and supplementary information in Section 2 of the questionnaire, e.g. reference to NIPs.* *There will be a need to address considerations 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

Question(s) /issues to be addressed	Notes
Is the activity part of a continuing programme? If yes: The information is of potential relevance to Phase I and Phase II. If no: The information is not immediately relevant to Phase I. However, the activity may be referred 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 identify possible sources of data and information to use in the Article 16 evaluations.* *Answers to these questions are obtained from the Questionnaire I on monitoring programmes (2 d). 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)/issues to be addressed	Notes
What are the perspectives for the activity contributing to the GMP if additional capacity is added? Does the response indicate that the perspectives to contribute to the GMP can be improved if related capacity building is implemented? If no: no further action. If yes: Are there options that would allow the proposed capacity building to be implemented in time for the activity to contribute 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	*The purpose of this step is to:* *a) Identify perspectives for the activities to contribute to the GMP if capacity were to be added or extended; and* *b) Assist in prioritisation of capacity building.* *Answers to these questions are obtained from Questionnaire II on capacity assessment (Addendum 5).* *Given the time frame for Phase I, "feasible" capacity building as a contribution to Phase I could include for example bilateral cooperation 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, ensuring that operational laboratories are available, etc.*