GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN FOR POPS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION: MANDATE, OUTCOMES OF COP-8, CURRENT STATUS, AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

MANDATE

ARTICLE 16 on **Effectiveness Evaluation**:

In order to facilitate such evaluation, the Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, ***initiate the establishment of arrangements to provide itself with comparable monitoring data on the presence of the chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and C as well as their regional and global environmental transport.***

These arrangements:

(a) Should be implemented by the Parties on a **regional basis** when appropriate, in accordance with their technical and financial capabilities, **using existing monitoring programmes and mechanisms** to the extent possible and promoting harmonization of approaches;

(b) May be supplemented where necessary, taking into account the differences between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities; and

(c) Shall include **reports to the Conference of the Parties** on the results of the monitoring activities on a regional and global basis at intervals to be specified by the Conference of the Parties.

SC:8/19 GMP

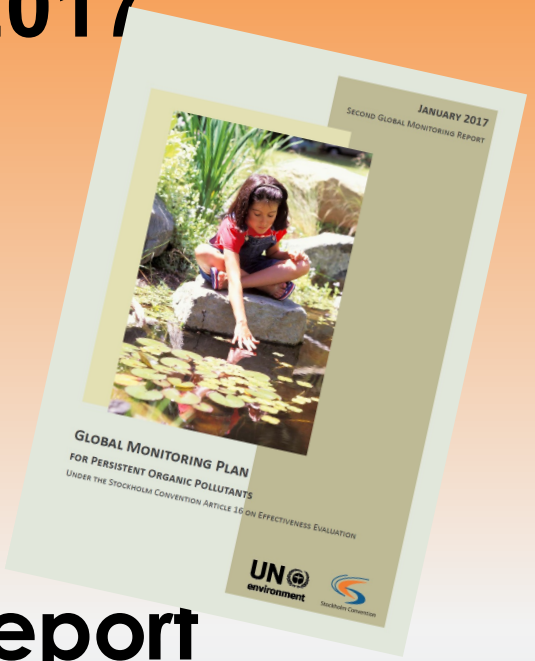
- **Welcomes the second global monitoring report** and the conclusions and recommendations of the global coordination group;
- **Adopts the revised terms of reference and mandate** of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group;
- **Requests the regional organization groups and the global coordination group to continue to implement the global monitoring plan** according to the revised terms of reference and mandate.
- **Requests the Secretariat**, subject to the availability of resources, **to continue to support the work of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group** in the implementation of the third phase of the global monitoring plan.

SC:8/18 EE

- **Welcomes the report on the effectiveness evaluation** of the Stockholm Convention, including the **conclusions and recommendations** of the effectiveness evaluation committee;
- **Acknowledges that the Convention provides an effective and dynamic framework** for addressing the production, use, release, import, export and disposal of POPs, but that inadequate implementation is the key issue identified in the evaluation;
- **Encourages Parties to step up their efforts to achieve full implementation** of the Convention;
- Takes note of the **priority areas for action to address implementation challenges** identified by the effectiveness evaluation committee.

GMP OUTCOMES IN 2015-2017

- Global monitoring report (COP.8/21/Add.1 and COP.8/INF/38)
- Five regional monitoring reports (COP7/INF/37 and 38 in 2015)
- Updated GMP guidance document (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/39)
- GMP data warehouse (available online at http://www.pops-gmp.org/)



Main findings of the global report

- National and international regulation of POPs has achieved **significant decreases of some POPs in recent decades by controlling primary sources**.
- Secondary sources dominate the **persistent low levels of legacy POPs** (PCBs, DDTs, aHCH, PCDD/Fs).
- **Newly listed POPs** (PBDE, PFOS, HBCD) do **seem to be slowing or reversing increases** in most samples.
- **The coverage and abundance of good quality monitoring data on POPs has increased** very significantly since 2009, in particular in Africa, GRULAC, and Asia and the Pacific.
- **Long Range Transport Modeling has shown to be central in the interpretation** and improvement of available data.

EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION: OUTCOMES IN 2017

- **Effectiveness Evaluation report** (COP.8/22/Add.1 and COP.8/INF/40)
- Report of the effectiveness evaluation framework (COP7/INF/41)
- Substance specific factsheets (available online at http://chm.pops.int)

Overall outcomes

- The Convention provides an **effective and dynamic framework to regulate POPs throughout their lifecycle**, addressing the production, use, import, export, releases, and disposal of these chemicals worldwide.
- **Inadequate implementation is the key issue** that has been identified.
- A **key challenge was the limited data** available from national reports and NIPs.
- **Mechanisms and processes** required by the Convention to support Parties in meeting their obligations **have all been put in place, with the exception of procedures and mechanisms on compliance**.
- **Global monitoring of POPs, as well as data sharing and modelling should be sustained in the long term** to confirm decreasing concentrations of legacy POPs and to identify trends in the concentrations of the newly listed POPs.

GMP IN THE CONTEXT OF EE

The **analysis and interpretation of monitoring data has shown to be central in assessing the effectiveness of the Convention**.

The GMP can

- identify and attribute observed changes in POPs concentrations
- help in approaching global inventories of POPs and
- help in documenting new substances of concern.

The input provided through the GMP is the outcome of a **stable long term process of international cooperation** between:

- A number of long term POP monitoring programs including AMAP, IADN, Great Lakes, LRTAP/EMEP, OSPAR, HELCOM, East Asia Network, MONET, GAPS, WHO/UNEP and national monitoring programmes such as Australia, China, Japan and Spain.
- 5 Regional Organization Groups composed by 6 members of each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, CEE, GRULAC, WEOG) and a Global Coordination Group including 3 members of each ROG.

CHALLENGES FOR THE GMP IN THE THIRD PHASE 2017-2023

- Sustain, consolidate and develop existing cooperation and monitoring.
- Develop strategies to deal with growing lists of substances of concern, including alternatives.
- Harness new sampling and analytical tools, and in data analysis and modeling to make best use of past and ongoing monitoring efforts to improve process understanding.
- Strive to facilitate and enhance QA/QC and data access.

UPDATE OF THE GMP GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

CHEMICALS LISTED AS OF 2015

1. Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD);
2. Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters (PCP);
3. Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs);
4. Decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209);
5. Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs);

CHEMICALS UNDER REVIEW

1. Dicofol
2. Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (CAS No: 335-67-1, PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid), its salts and PFOA-related compounds
3. Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (CAS No: 355-46-4, PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds

GMP

- Overview
- Decisions
- Regional organization groups
- Monitoring Activities
- Monitoring Reports
- Meetings
- Capacity building
- Additional Resources
- Partnerships

Expert meeting on the Global Monitoring Plan Guidance Document

Brno, Czech Republic from 07 November to 09 November 2017

Venue: Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment, Kamenice 753/5, Brno, Czech Republic.

Highlights: At its eighth meeting held in 2017, the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention welcomed the second global monitoring report, which marks the end of the second phase of implementation of the global monitoring plan, and requested the regional organization groups and the global coordination group to continue to implement the global monitoring plan. To enable comprehensive monitoring in the third phase of implementation of the global monitoring plan, this meeting aimed at initiating the work to amend the guidance document to include analytical considerations relevant to the POPs listed in the Convention in 2015 and 2017.

Organizers: Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, in collaboration with the Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX).

Working language: English

Funding: The meeting was organized thanks to the generous financial support provided by European Union through the European Commission Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme.

Meeting objectives: The expert meeting aimed at initiating the work relevant to the inclusion of the POPs listed in 2015 and in 2017 in the global monitoring plan guidance document to enable their monitoring in the third phase of implementation.

Global monitoring plan experts.

Meeting Documents

Title	English
Report of the Expert Meeting on the Global Monitoring Plan Guidance Document	
Items: 1	

CONSIDERATIONS IN THE UPDATE PROCESS

- Experience generated throughout the two phases of implementation of the GMP
- Guidance document to reflect concretely the present situation -- include **lessons learned** and **conclusions and recommendations of the second global report** throughout the various chapters and sections of the guidance as relevant
- **Strategic considerations** for future monitoring in particular for chemicals with levels around LOQ/LOD -- on aspects such as frequency of sampling, practical and efficient use of resources for monitoring and eventual prioritization of substances/analytes.
  - Important to identify which analytes to look for and with which limit of quantification
- Guidance for sampling of **other media**

DEFINITION OF SUBSTANCES TO BE MONITORED

POPs listed in 2015				
	Air	Human Milk	Human Blood	Water
PCNs	[PCNs]	[PCNs]	[PCNs]	-
HCBD	HCBD	HCBD	HCBD	-
PCP	[PCP, PCA]	PCA	PCA	PCP
POPs listed in 2017				
DecaBDE	BDE-209	BDE-209	BDE-209	-
SCCP (C_{10}-C_{13}) alkanes	[SCCPs]	[SCCPs]	[SCCPs]	-
Chemicals under review				
Dicofol	[Dicofol]	-	-	-
PFOA	PFOA	[PFOA]	PFOA	PFOA
PFHxS	PFHxS	PFHxS	PFHxS	PFHxS

GMP ROGS AND GCG MEETING, BRNO, CZECH REPUBLIC, 30 MAY-1 JUN 2018

- Consider the outcomes of the process for revision and updating of the **GMP guidance document**
- Consider **aspects of implementation of GMP-3** for air monitoring, human milk survey, water monitoring

  a. Presentations of regional activities and information likely to be available for the 3rd monitoring reports (regional coordinators to report) – incl. GEF projects activities;

  b. Regional strategies (ROGs to develop during the meeting);

- **Data handling** for GMP-3
- Other matters

Outputs

a. **Regional strategies** for GMP-3

b. **ROG members enabled to work with the GMP data warehouse**

c. **Arrangements and tools are in place to ensure the preparation of the third monitoring reports**

TIMETABLE FOR COMPLETION OF UPDATED GUIDANCE

Activity	Responsible	Deadline
Review and comments submitted on the May 2018 draft of the guidance document Further input / drafting of missing parts of guidance	ROGs and expert group members to submit to the Secretariat	By 15 July 2018
Secretariat compiles comments and sends to lead authors	Secretariat	By 15 August 2018
Revision of the draft guidance document according to comments	Lead authors and expert contributors	By 15 November 2018
Submission to the Secretariat	Lead authors	By 30 November 2018
Compilation of revised chapters, formatting, editing of December version for submission to COP-9	Secretariat	By 31 December 2018
Intersessional work continued on remaining open issues	Expert group to be convened	2019 to first half of 2020
Meeting of the GCG to consider updated guidance	GCG	Second half 2020

Milestones	1st ½ 2017	2nd ½ 2017	1st ½ 2018	2nd ½ 2018	1st ½ 2019	2nd ½ 2019	1st ½ 2020	2nd ½ 2020	May 2021	2nd ½ 2021	2022	2023
Meetings of the COP	COP8				COP9				COP10			COP11
Air monitoring activities												
Water monitoring activities												
Human monitoring												
Updating of Guidance after listing new POPs (expert group)		X			Up dated							
Meetings of the global coordination group (GCG)			X			X		X		X		
Meetings of the ROGs			X		x		X					
ROGs to check availability of existing programmes for GMP Phase 3												
ROGs to identify additional programmes to fill the geographic gaps												
ROGs to identify programmes to contribute baseline for new POPs												
GCG to evaluate further needs for capacity enhancement												
Establish arrangements to receive data sets												
ROGs to establishing drafting team												
ROGs collecting all data and information to be used for drafting												
ROGs to evaluate quality of data sets and process data												
ROGs to finalize the first draft of the regional monitoring reports												
Draft regional monitoring report submitted for regional comments												
ROGs to revise the regional reports according to comments												
Finalization of the regional monitoring reports and submission to SSC								X				
Reports considered and welcomed at COP 10												
GCG to develop the global monitoring report												
Full effectiveness evaluation by the EEG												
GMP global report and second EE report considered at COP-11												

Cut-off date to receive the data in the GMP DWH is November 2019

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEETING

- The GEF projects conducted to date have been extremely useful to enable developing regions to participate in the GMP and the effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention.
- It is important that the capacity that has been built to date remains sustainable and there will be a need for further support to continue the work.
- Other regions that include GEF funding eligible countries should be provided with equal opportunities to participate in such projects.
- Future GEF GMP projects should be directly driven by the regions and involve the ROGs.
- There will be a need to balance future activities in the frame of what is needed as minimum requirement for the GMP, and to ensure monitoring continues in a cost effective manner, which is a key attribute of the GMP.
- Also important is to increase streamlining and join forces with other stakeholders in particular synergizing monitoring activities and programmes with those under the Minamata Convention.

Thank you for your attention