

Challenges in complying with the reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention – Experience of KENYA

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Institutional arrangements for Stockholm Convention reporting

- Reporting is made under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Environment Management Authority
- It is not Linked with NIP development, update and implementation arrangements
- Challenges include access to the draft report when made , stakeholders contributing to the draft and the confirmation that the report for that year has been done or not.
- Interpreting Implications of what report means as to the party Kenya and to its NIP

Information and data collection for Stockholm Convention reporting

In the 2014 draft Report

- Data sources used were the Updated NIP 2014, Kenya statistical abstract, Kenya economic survey for that year, Sector reports, Kenya Annual State of environment Report
- Systematic Data collection systems is in not in place . Data is collected in an ad hoc way for example during a project or an urgent status report.
- As such QA & QC in not in place
- Challenges? Reporting did not come out clearly in the NIP, it has not been included in the ME&R performance contracting.

Use of Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System and reporting formats

- Kenya has a password. However the Electronic Reporting System and reporting formats were not used but are planned to be used before end of November 2018
- Challenges? Internal arrangements for reporting were not clear

Challenges summary

To summarize all challenges that could be addressed

- Frustrating to get data especially for industrial POPs and DDT
- Article 7& 15 not given enough emphasis during NIP review
- Common appreciation and understanding of the need for reporting to amplify parties obligations

Thanks You