

#### Final Meeting of the GEF-funded project "Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 7 and 15"

25 May 2023 Geneva, Switzerland

#### Agenda item 4

# Overview of the activities for project outputs and outcomes dissemination in regions

Asia and Pacific region, BCRC-SCRC-China – Africa region, BCRC-SCRC-South-Africa - Latin America and Caribbean region, BCCC-SCRC-Uruguay

Project page

Outputs Validation Workshop and third Steering Committee Meeting of the GEF-funded project "Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15"

Overview of the activities for project outputs and outcomes dissemination in Asia Pacific Region

Ms.Fan WEI, Research Assistant

Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific

# Outline

>Outputs and outcomes of the project dissemination activities

Capacity built through webinars/trainings

- Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges following the dissemination activities
  - In the interconnections and streamlining of the NIP development/update and national reporting
  - >on incorporating gender dimensions on the NIP development/update
  - Son setting up national mechanisms for NIP development/update and reporting and priority setting under the NIP development/update
  - On increasing the uptake of the integrated electronic toolkit by the Parties served

# Outputs and outcomes of the project dissemination activities

Online Workshop	<ul> <li>"Workshop to improve the development, update and submission of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and National Reports under the Stockholm Convention", May 17-18, 2022</li> <li>30 attendants from different institutions and the Parties of Asia and the Pacific</li> <li>Topics: gap analysis, gender dimension, national mechanism and priority setting, and POPs monitoring</li> </ul>	
Reports Prepared	<ul> <li>Summary of gap analysis and submission status</li> <li>Report on Technical Support Provided to Enable the Parties Served to Initiate National Gap Analysis</li> <li>Report on the lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges among the Parties served</li> </ul>	
Others	<ul> <li>Questionnaire on national POPs monitoring capacity and needs in the Asia Pacific Region was prepared</li> <li>Chinese translation of the integrated electronic toolkit modules was prepared</li> <li>2 self-paced training course materials for conducting POPs inventories were prepared and 1 training course on data handling of the POPs monitoring results was recorded</li> </ul>	

### Capacity built through webinars/trainings

- Parties understood the obligations to develop, update and revise their NIPs in compliance with Article 7 of the Convention, and submit their National Reports in compliance with Article 15 of the Convention;
- Parties were capable of gap analysis for checking the quality and completeness of the NIPs and national reports;
- Parties were aware of how to incorporate gender dimensions into National Strategy Setting in Context of Chemical Management;
- Parties knew how to set up national mechanisms for NIP development/update and set priority under the NIP development/update;
- **Parties' awareness of the current status** of POPs monitoring in the Asia-Pacific Region was increased.

Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges on the **interconnections and streamlining** of the NIP development/update and national reporting

### Lessons learned

Overlaps and Gaps between NIPs and other reporting obligations

**Overlaps** 

 Information requested to be reported under Article 15 and other reporting obligations under the Convention OVERLAPS to a large extent with the information generated under the NIP development and/or update process

#### Gaps

- Less information requested by NIP than reporting: PCBs, DDT, PFOS
- Less information requested by reporting than NIP: POPPBDE, HBCD, PFOS
- Lack of correlation among the reporting obligations submission deadlines

### Lessons learned

#### Root causes and key barriers

#### **Root Causes**

#### **Key Barriers**

Format of the NIP and National Reports	<ul> <li>Lack of structured template for NIPs and NIP updates;</li> <li>Lack of relationship between NIPs and National Reports, with limited sharing of information between the two mechanisms;</li> <li>Limited evidence of quality control and validation of data submitted in NIPs and National Reports;</li> <li>Difficulties in using new electronic reporting system for the national reports.</li> </ul>
National Coordination	<ul> <li>Lacking mechanisms to ensure sustainability through institutionalising the methodology for regular replication;</li> <li>NCMs are not officially tasked with systematically maintaining and updating the information in the NIP or National Reports;</li> <li>Relevant data are dispersed among diverse data sources that are controlled and owned by various stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Lack of National Resources	Lacking capacity to effectively determine inventory priorities, physically carry-out those inventories, and collect comprehensive data in a timely manner to meet Articles 7 and 15 requirements.

### Remaining challenges on the interconnections

- <u>Regional</u>:
  - National gap analysis has not been developed among the countries;
- <u>National</u>:
  - Data collection for the NIP development / update and national reporting;
  - lack of coordination among different teams (NIP teams and reporting teams), resulting in information barriers and duplication of effort.

# Priority issues for future streamlining the NIP development and reporting process

- Compile the collected data and information
- Test and implement the integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit to build synergy through optimizing the data collection, analysis and use
- Continue the enforcement of the mechanism for data collection
- Interact with other reporting teams: Mercury, GHG, Contaminated Sites, Waste, Industrial Pollution, Pesticides, PRTR, CLRTAP
- Reduce the need to provide textual and contextual information or using closed questions more often with pre-defined, prompted possible answers where appropriate;

### Priority issues for future streamlining the NIP development and reporting process

- Build on the already established reporting process, make full use of the ongoing advances in information technology tools
- Use information publicly available at national level rather than requesting the information again;
- Improve cooperation in the sharing and use of data gathered in other areas for the benefit of the environment;
- Strengthen cooperation between relevant authorities to streamline reporting and information management;
- Provide capacity building activities for the environmental authorities on POPs data reporting

Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges among the Parties served on **incorporating gender dimensions** on the NIP development/update

### Challenges and potential solutions

Challenges	<b>Potential Solutions</b>
Lack of awareness and capacity of related institutions in gender mainstreaming	<ul> <li>Rise the awareness by:</li> <li>(1) Providing gender training to legislators, regulators, and policymakers;</li> <li>(2) Promote content tailored to address specific gendersensitive concerns using mobile technology and cognitive sciences;</li> <li>(3) Mainstream gender-sensitive and inclusive communication channels</li> </ul>
Lacking of availability/access to quality data could shift the tide to exacerbate the harmful effects of exposure to POPs.(Question proposed by Delegate from Pakistan)	Silos need to be broken through cross functional teams bringing together POPs specialists, health researchers, and gender specialists.

### Challenges and potential solutions

Challenges	Potential Solutions
Lack of policy, regulatory and institutional framework foundation	Use gender-sensitive wording while drafting national legislations such as laws, bills, and decrees to incorporate gender aspects in the legal basis for the sound disposal and management of POPs.
Mismatch between the funding needed and financing available at domestic and global levels, countries need to do more with less. (Question proposed by delegate from Sri Lanka)	<ul> <li>(1)Empower women and men through financial literacy training to access traditional financing services as well as innovative forms of financing</li> <li>(2) Promote gender-responsive micro-financing alternatives</li> <li>(3) Apply gender-sensitive budgeting</li> </ul>

### Practice and experience of gender mainstreaming in China

- Gender mainstreaming became widely accepted in China since 1995 when the World Conference on Women was issued to clarity that government agencies are responsible for gender mainstreaming, and this idea should be reflected in state policies;
- **Beijing Program of Action** has stipulated that the first task of agencies tasked with improving women's status be promoting gender mainstreaming in the state policy.
- The Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center(FECO), a public institution for China's international cooperation and exchanges in ecological and environmental protection, has established its own Gender Equality Policy and Gender Mainstreaming Indicator System.

### Practice and experience of gender mainstreaming in China

Gender Mainstreaming Indicator System	Gender Equality Policy
<ul> <li>4 gender equality indicators has been developed: human resources, economic empowerment, voice and rights, gender capacity development</li> <li>The above indicators are analyzed and studied on 2 different levels: Agency and project.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Multiple aspects of gender analysis have been presented</li> <li>A Gender-Responsive Approach applied throughout the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GEF-Financed Activities has been introduced.</li> </ul>

Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges among the Parties served on setting up national mechanisms for NIP development/update and reporting and priority setting under the NIP development/update

### National mechanisms of Cambodia

- The Ministry of Environment is the leading agency managing the implementation of the NIP and acts as a coordination body. The main role of this agency covers:
  - Coordinate the execution of the national action plan
  - Facilitate in the development of project proposal and fund raising for sound management of POPs
  - Communicate with donor agencies for assisting NIP implementation
  - Act as central point of information exchange and national chemical database management.
- The Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group (IMTWG) was established to facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and also for improving effective management of chemicals as well as POPs management

### National mechanisms of Lao PDR

- The Science Technology and Environment Agency (STEA), then the Water Resources and Environment Administration (WREA), the new established Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) served as the national focal point for coordinating, monitoring and assessing the implementation of the Stockholm Convention (SC);
- MoNRE acted as the project's executing agency, using the expertise of its technical staff and hiring consultants;
- The NIP 2010 resulted in **amendments** in the legal instrument for the **control of pesticides** and generation of initial **inventories of POPs**;
- However, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the existing agencies to fulfill their mandates.

### National mechanisms of Maldives

- National Chemicals Management Committee is responsible for coordinating POPs management activities and reviewing and assessing progress.
- The specific activities are assigned to **various government agencies or ministries** based on their mandates.
- The **coordination** of the implementation activities across various government ministries and agencies is **vital**.

### National mechanisms of China

National Coordination Group for Stockholm Convention Implementation is led by **Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE)** and composed of **14 ministries** and commissions including Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)



### National mechanisms of China

#### Guarantee mechanisms

- Strengthen organizational mechanism by full use of national coordination mechanism
- Stabalize financial mechanism by funding from central and local financial budget, corporate and private funds, financial mechanisms of the Convention, and international multilateral and bilateral grants.

#### Priority setting

 Based on the full investigation of the productions and use of each chemicals, the Group look into it if it's very import and then set up the priority accordingly. Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges on increasing the **uptake of the integrated electronic toolkit** by the Parties served

- The meeting was conducted in online format, which might result in unclear communication among the countries due to intermittent internet instability.
- It was not easy for the online activity to encourage the participants to join the discussion.
- Participants might not attend the meeting with full attention on the details due to the influence of their respective environment.
- The time difference among the various countries might cause the participants not energetic because of the bio-clock.



Outputs Validation Workshop and third Steering Committee Meeting of the GEF-funded project "Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15

### Project implementation structure

Three online webinars

#### Webinar 1

### Activity 1:

- Gap analysis on the interlinkages between NIP and Article 15 reporting
- Guide on Incorporating Gender Dimensions into National Strategy Setting in the Context of Chemicals Management: The Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs)

#### Activity 2:

Promoting the capacity building and information exchange on the general considerations for setting up national mechanisms for NIP development/update and reporting, as well as for priority setting under the NIP development/update

### Project implementation structure

#### Webinar 2

#### Activity 3:

- Promoting the use of the integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit
- Assess national capacity and conduct pilot test to strengthen regional coordination on sustainable monitoring and sound management of POPs

#### Webinar 3

#### Activity 4:

> Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges



**WEBINAR 1** 

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Gap analysis on the interlinkages between NIP and Article 15 reporting	The summary of the gab analysis on the interlinkages between NIP and Article 15 reporting was developed
Guide on Incorporating Gender Dimensions into National Strategy Setting in the Context of Chemicals Management: The Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs)	<ul> <li>Provided guide on Incorporating Gender Dimensions into National Strategy Setting in the Context of Chemicals Management</li> <li>Collected the lessons learned/best practices/ remaining challenges among the parties on incorporating gender dimensions on the NIP development/update.</li> </ul>



#### ACTIVITIES

#### IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Promoting the capacity building and information exchange on the general considerations for setting up national mechanisms for NIP developments/update and reporting, as well as for priority setting under NIP development/update The promotion of the capacity building and information exchange on the general considerations for setting up national mechanism were covered.



#### WEBINAR 1

#### ACTIVITIES

WEBINAR 2

Promoting the use of the integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit

#### IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

- Organised online webinar on the integrated toolkit structure, functionalities and use
- Supported the French translation of the integrated electronic toolkit models to enhance its use at regional level
- Supporting an increase the uptake of the integrated electronic toolkit by parties served, through the selection of demonstration countries to initiate the uploading of their NIP versions within the toolkit;



#### ACTIVITIES

WEBINAR 3

Assess national capacity and conduct pilot test to strengthen regional coordination on sustainable monitoring and sound management of POPs

#### IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

- Conducted an assessment of national POPs monitoring capacity and needs in Africa Region;
- Identified priority areas of technical support where regional coordination can contribute to sustainable monitoring of POPs;
- Supporting the development of roadmaps on alternatives to DDT in selected countries



WEBINAR

	ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
4	Lessons learned and remaining challenges	<ul> <li>The lessons will webinar will encompass all the lessons learned during the implementation of the project and try to resolve all the remaining challenges.</li> <li>Scheduled for 13<sup>th</sup> of June 2023.</li> </ul>



Proposals on further improvement of the toolkit structure, features, and functionalities

- Proposal to link the toolkit with the national chemicals database that is still under development
- The toolkit requires both qualitative and quantitative POPs data for national reporting and capacity building.
- The limited level of information on reporting under article 15 purposes were identified mainly on PCBs, DDT, PFOs
- Regarding the streamlining and harmonizing the reporting formats, it is preferable to revise and update the Article 15 reporting format by inclusions of the POP-PBDEs, PFOS, and DDT reporting requirements, as currently several overlapping have been observed



Beneficiary Countries	Beneficiary Countries
1.Rwanda	15. Ethiopia
2.Sierra Leone	16. Gambia
3.Eritrea	17. Uganda
4.Burundi	18. Zambia
5.Angola	19. Zimbabwe
6.Mozambique	20. Kenya
7.Madagascar	21. Seychelles
8.Senegal	22. Malawi
9.Mali	23.Lesotho
10.Gabon	24.Botswana
11.Congo	25. South Africa
12.Cameroon	26. Mauritius
13.Coted'ivore	27.Nigeria
14.Ghana	28. Tanzania
	29. Eswatini
	30. Namibia
	31. Togo
	32. Tunisia



# Thank you so much.





Basel Convention Coordinating Centre Stockholm Convention Regional Centre

URUGUAY

Ministerio **de Ambiente**  Outputs Validation Workshop and third Steering Committee Meeting of the GEF-funded project "Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15"

May 25, 2023 Geneva

#### **RED de CENTROS**

Convenio de Basilea Latinoamérica & Caribe

Convenio de Estocolmo

#### NETWORK of CENTRES

Basel Convention Latin America & the Caribbean

Stockholm Convention

 Overview of the activities for project outputs and outcomes dissemination in Honduras, Saint Lucia and Moldova.





RED de CENTROS Convenio de Basiles Latinoamérica & Caribe

Convenio de Ertoco

Stackholm Committee

NETWORK of CENTRES Board Convention Later America & the Carthhean



## Outputs and outcomes of the project dissemination activities

#### **Outcome:**

Increasing the capacity of the country to transmit, access and use the data contained in the National Implementation Plans (NIP, article 7) and National Reports (article 15).

National GAP Analysis Report

## Outputs and outcomes of the Project dissemination activities

Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under the articles 7 and 15 populated with POPs data revised /collected and the report compiling potential linkages with the data management systems availables at the national level.

National Workshop

POPs data revision /collection report



NETWORK of CENTRE Bosel Committee Later America & the Confidence Stackholm Committee National GAP Analysis Report

The GAP analysis seeks to understand root causes of the problem and explored the barriers that need to be addressed for compliance with the Stockholm Convention.

It also assesses the quality and completeness of the NIPs and National Reports submitted by the Parties.

## Main Key Findings

- Lack of budget for NIP and inventory updating.
- Insufficient technical personnel and limited technical expertise.
- Personnel permanence.
- Data availability, access, and quality/ absence of a mechanism for the exchange of information.
- Limited laboratory capabilities.
- A great weakness is the lack of a national coordination mechanism, or it is inoperativeness.
- Lack of follow-up of the Convention obligations.
- There is no feedback from the BRS Secretariat on the quality of the national reports and NIPs transmitted.
- Lack of knowledge of the Stockholm Convention commitments.
- Gender is not a cross-cutting issue in public policies.

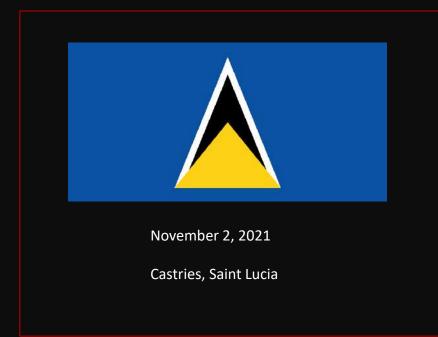
## National Workshop

The purpose was to launch the national activities to be performed for POPs data revision/collection and the testing of the integrated electronic toolkit for articles 7 and 15.



October 8, 9, 13 and 15 2020

Chisinau, Republic of Moldova



December 16, 2020

Tegucigalpa, Honduras



- State institutions, agencies and economic operators was informed on the new POPs, on methodology of how the POPs data revision collection process will take place and on finding of national gap analysis report.
- The process of data collection/ revision was planned and reaching the consensus with the representatives of the main target sectors.



#### **Objectives:**

- Socialize the 16 new substances included in the Stockholm Convention for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
- Present the findings of the Gap Analysis in Compliance with the Stockholm Convention prepared for Honduras.
- Disseminate the progress of updating stocks, emissions and releases of POPs at the national level.





The purpose was to present the findings of the National Gaps Analysis Report as well Procedural Guidance for Preparing for the Submission of Information under the Stockholm Convention to the Department of Sustainable Development's (DSD) team tasked with overseeing the national implementation of the SC, as well as other Technical Officers within the Department.



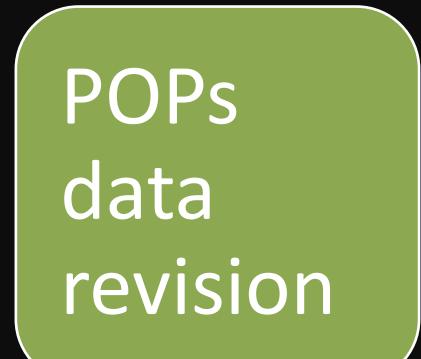


Procedural guidance for the submission of POPs information



NATES TO AND A STATE OF A STATE O

The POPs data revision/collection focused on the qualitative and quantitative data requested to be submitted within the NIPs and national reports under the Stockholm Convention







**National Implementation Plan Module** 

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN MODULE

**Executive summary** 

1. Introduction

**1.2 Initial National Implementation Plan** 

#### [Placeholder for narrative]

Table [insert number]. Status of initial NIP transmission and technical and financial resources received for NIP development

Development status	Transmission status	Date of transmission	Financial assistance from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) received	Reasons for not receiving GEF funding	Implementing agency from which GEF's financial assistance was received
[] Yes [] Currently being developed [] No	Transmitted Pending approval for transmission In the process of transmission		] Yes  ] No  ] Other	Not qualified for GEF funding. I Funding available from national sources. I Funding obtained from other sources. I Have not requested funding. Other reason	[] Food and Agricultum Organization (FAO) [] International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) [] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) [] United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) [] World Bank [] Regional Development Banks [] Directly accessed from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) [] Other

• Review/collection of POPS data used to test the integrated electronic toolkit was performed.

# Testing the electronic Toolkit



Testing the integrated electronic toolkit by uploading the POPs data collected



Explore compiling potential linkages with the data management systems available at the national level Brief description of the arrangements for the administration the integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic toolkit at the national level after the project ends Critical and non-critical issues of the NIP Submission module were identified .The critical issues are considered to be the ones that impede the user from completing the NIP and submit it to the Secretariat. The noncritical issues are not restricting the user from completing the NIP, however these create a negative user experience or create premises for unauthorized access and manipulation of data.

Testing the integrated electronic toolkit by uploading the POPs data collected



- Lack of autosave.
- •Active links are not highlighted.
- •Visited links are not highlighted.
- •No functionality to export NIP to MS Excel or MS Word.
- No functionality to import data from MS Excel files.
- No multilingual interface;

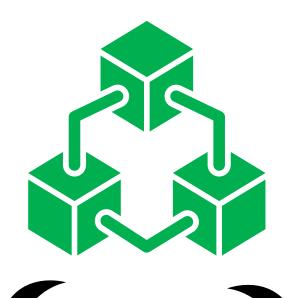
•Some sections with tables have no rows and these rows cannot be added by the user.

• Tables which contains columns cannot be filled in with figures, only textbox is active

a) The relevant information on POPs is dispersed among the databases and reports of the different institutions, which that requires the design of a centralized database.
b) Design homogeneous or generalized formats and structures that allow more efficiency in obtaining and issuing data.
c) It is necessary to implement institutional agreements that allow electronic links and, where possible, interfaces between computer systems, thereby obtaining better continuity over time and greater veracity of the information.

d) Implementing Business Intelligence (BI) tools can simplify information processing, being able to generate data, stocks, POPs emissions or releases faster.

e) An adequate IT infrastructure is needed to sustain the project; represents the backbone that will allow all processes to function correctly and efficiently over time. Explore compiling potential linkages with the data management systems available at the national level



Identify the existing data management systems to know their structures, types and characteristics. Compile nationally available data management systems to identify possible links to the SC Articles 7 and 15 integrated electronic toolkit The proposed solution is the of centralized implementation а database of POPs at the national level, where the institutions involved exchange information by electronic means, web tools or interfaces between systems, improving computer availability, integrity, homogeneity, security, veracity and efficiency. in the country's environmental information.

The necessary technological requirements are defined as well as the design of the database necessary link the national to existing database with the integrated electronic toolkit database, in order to facilitate the presentation of the and updates of the Reports National Implementation Plan (NIP).

Brief description of the arrangements for the administration the integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic toolkit at the national level after the project ends





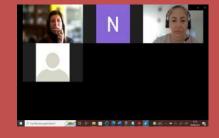
## **Capacity Built**

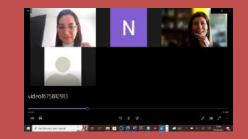
Regional capacity-building workshop to improve the development, update and submission of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and National Reports under the Stockholm Convention

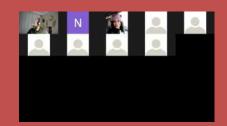
#### July 20, 2022

Strengthen, simplify, and support the reporting process to the Stockholm Convention in order to increase compliance by countries with the commitments derived from this.









"Regional Webinar on Capacity building and information exchange on the general considerations for setting up national mechanisms for NIP development/update and reporting"

September 29, 2022



52 participants



23 countries



#### **Objectives:**

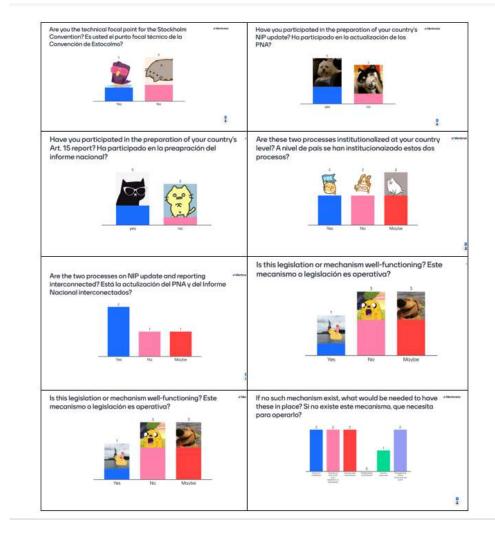
- Socialize the "Integrated Electronic Toolkit to Improve the Transmission of Information under Articles 07 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention".
- Disseminate the findings of the gap analysis and the status of the NIPs and national reports submitted by the Parties.
- Present the results of the survey to identify the needs to comply with the presentation of the national report (under Article 7) and update of their NIPs (Article 15).
- Report on the existing methodology for the implementation of a national coordinating mechanism for updating the NIPs and national report.

### Comments of the Parties during the virtual session

"The key is to be able to optimize the few resources we have comply with our obligations".

"It would be great if a discussion could be held with some of our countries to exchange experiences and best practices in this area".

" Include the formalization process of this mechanism as one of the activities to be delivered at the end of the NIP update project. It will be easier for the National Focal Points to obtain approval during the life cycle of the project than after the project is completed"



On-line survey about the experience in NIP update and NR

"Regional Webinar to introduce the Use of the Integrated Electronic Toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention"

January 26, 2023

- Disseminate the integrated toolkit to improve the transmission of information under articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention.
- From the experience in the use of other toolkits, identify opportunities to improve the tool.







26 participants

11 countries

## Comments on the toolkit collected during the virtual session

" The toolkit will harmonize and allow comparison of different countries' NIPs and give traceability to the reporting process".

"Uploading the latest NIP would also help us all to check if there are additional concerns, in advance of its entry into force".

"It will serve as a database for long-term storage of information".

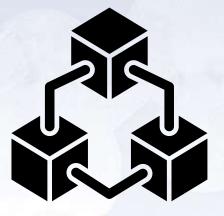
"The toolkit is very user friendly, complete and we had no problems while filling in the information".

....Almost all the participants commented in the chat that the toolkit will be very useful and congratulated the team that participated in its development...



## Lessons learned and remaining challenges following the dissemination activities

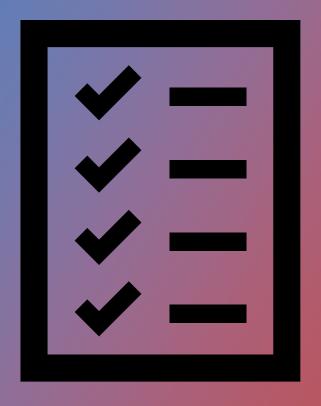
 Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges on the interconnections and streamlining of the NIP development/ update and national reporting



# 

Remaining challenges on the interconnections and streamlining of the NIP development/update and national reporting

- Lack of financial and technical resources.
- Availability of quantitative information.
- Quality of the existent information.
- Strengthen the Inter-institutional coordination.
- Access to the available data. Institutions, organizations or private companies are reluctant to share the information generated.
- Lack of knowledge or capacity to apply the methodology for updating the NIP.
- Inventory of new POPs/ Identification of products with new POPs.



Lessons learned/best practices on the interconnections and streamlining of the NIP development/update and national reporting

- Get the human and financial resources to update national inventories.
- It is necessarily having a national coordinating mechanism that involves all the key stakeholders.
- A centralized database for the storage of the information generated during the updating of the NIP is required.
- Permanence of technical personnel who have been trained in the subject should be procure.
- The time schedule for updating the NIP must be planned according to the reality of each country.
- The key actors must be continuously trained in the development of inventories of new POPs and the methodology for updating the NIP.
- The NIP is a useful tool for the development of public policies that deserves due attention and support from key stakeholders.

GENDER EQUALITY

 Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges among the Parties served on incorporating gender dimensions on the NIP development/update Online Regional capacitybuilding Workshop

July 20 th, 2022

Session:

"Mainstreaming Gender Considerations in the Context of Chemicals Management: The National Im plementation Plans (NIPs) of the Stockholm Convention" The training covered key concepts and provided the participants with an interactive space to strengthen their understanding of the interplay between sex, gender, and exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) while highlighting potential entry points for gender mainstreaming into the implementation of NIPs.

Ť

44 participants



12 countries



#### Lessons learned/best practices

- Working with specific groups of stakeholders such as students, youth, women of reproductive age, men and community influencers it is important to champion the gender equality agenda and trigger the intended pro-gender behavioral changes.
- Carry out training and awareness-raising activities is useful to showcasing the wide array of health impacts resulting from exposure to POPs, especially on children and women of reproductive age.
- It is relevant ensuring that both women and men from across the age spectrum are fully engaged and included in project activities, including by empowering the under-represented gender and providing women and youth with the adequate space to enable their effective participation.
- It is important ensuring that gender concerns are fully mainstreamed into the design stage of projects and initiatives
- Focus on the capacity-building and awarenessraising activities targeting practitioners and decision-makers in charge of the management of POPs could help to increase their awareness of gender considerations and confidence in implementing gender-responsive measures.



## **Key Challenges**

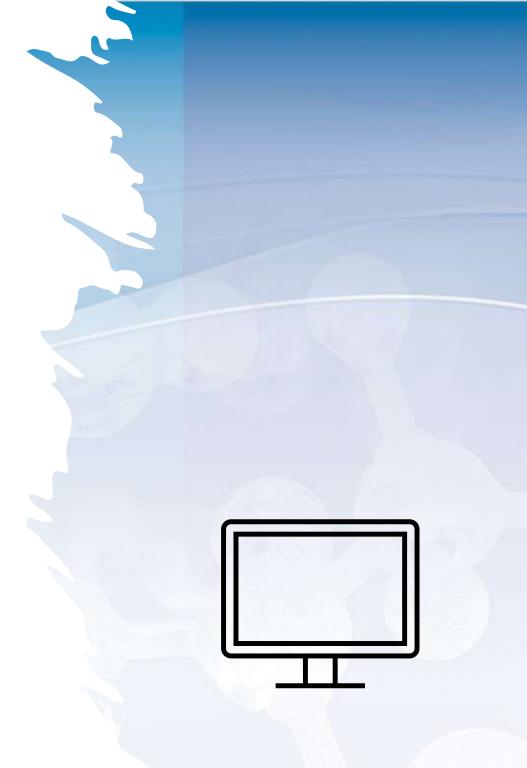
- Insufficient human, institutional and financial capacities.
- Gender stereotypes and norms.
- Lack of awareness.
- Socio-economic conditions.
- Security concerns.



#### Next steps....

- Institutionalization of gender mainstreaming strategies
- The systematic use of gender analyses
- Adoption of tools in NIP's related projects such as gender action plans
- Gender-sensitive budgeting
- Gender-responsive indicators
- Working with gender champions from a wide range of stakeholder groups, including men and community influencers.

 Lessons learned/best practices/remaining challenges on increasing the uptake of the integrated electronic toolkit by the Parties served





- The methodology suggested by the Secretariat for the preparation of the NIP must be followed to facilitate the entry of data into the toolkit, since it facilitates the location of the information that must be entered.
- It is considered very important the incorporation of some component or extension that allows translation into different languages, allowing the end user to select the language.
- Having trained personnel is of vital importance to sustain the generation of information, as well as having the necessary IT infrastructure.
- Include a module for managing user profiles and actions.



- The improvement recommendations provided by the participants do not require substantial modifications to the tool. It is confirmed that the tool has a functional and friendly design.
- It is recommended to have a special link to a video library, where you can find different material on how to use each of the tools and sections of the Toolkit.
- Seek that the navigation of the system can allow the user to quickly find what they are looking for on the site and facilitate the visualization of which section we are in.



Basel Convention Coordinating Centre Stockholm Convention Regional Centre

URUGUAY

JATU

## Thank you very much! BCCC-SCRC Team



Ministerio de Ambiente

## http://www.ccbasilea-crestocolmo.org.uy/es



## **RED de CENTROS**

Convenio de Basilea Latinoamérica & Caribe

Convenio de Estocolmo

## NETWORK of CENTRES

Basel Convention Latin America & the Caribbean

Stockholm Convention