

Stockholm Convention effectiveness evaluation on PCB

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1 November 2016

Effectiveness Evaluation of the Stockholm Convention

- Article 16: Evaluate effectiveness of the Convention on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information
- Framework for the effectiveness evaluation adopted at COP-6
- First evaluation took place at COP-4 in 2009
- Second evaluation will take place at COP-8 in 2017

SC COP-7 in 2015 Decision SC-7/3 on PCB

- Took note of the **preliminary assessment** of efforts made towards the elimination of PCB (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/9)
- Took note of the **report on the activities of the PEN**
- Encouraged Parties to **intensify efforts to meet the 2025/2028 goals**
- Requested the Secretariat to prepare a consolidated report and submit it to the **effectiveness evaluation committee** by 31 Jan 2016



**CONSOLIDATED ASSESSMENT OF EFFORTS
MADE TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS**



**UNEP/DTIE
CHEMICALS AND WASTE BRANCH
JANUARY 2016**

Effectiveness evaluation on PCB

Conclusion-1:

The Stockholm Convention, through the development of NIPs, as well as the many GEF-funded projects, **had a beneficial impact** on raising awareness of PCB, building national capacity and in eliminating PCB-containing liquids and equipment, **but progress toward PCB elimination is slow.**

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Conclusion-1 (continued):

While some progress has been made towards the elimination of PCB, the majority of Parties are currently not on track to achieve the ESM of PCB by 2025/2028 and the number of tonnes to be disposed of globally remains daunting.

A strong argument can be made that the **scope of the challenge of achieving the elimination of use of PCB by 2025 and the ESM of PCB by 2028 has been severely underestimated at least in part due to poor reporting.**

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Recommendation-1:

There is a need, in particular for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to **strengthen their national or regional capacities** for the elimination or irreversible transformation of PCB congeners and formulations.

Parties should **urgently define rigorous plans** for the ESM of PCB throughout its life cycle, including its elimination and destruction, and explore the **optimal and most cost-effective solutions** given the specific domestic background and circumstances of each individual country.

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Conclusion-2:

Most national inventories of PCB are preliminary in scope and provide a fragmented picture. Even for closed applications, comprehensive data are often lacking. Currently no mechanism is available under the Convention to review progress in implementation of the PCB provisions.

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Recommendation-2:

PCB inventories need to be undertaken in a systematic manner, in accordance with the existing guidance, and cover all types of equipment, sectors and geographical areas.

Each Party should ensure that their national reports contain **comprehensive, clear, reliable and well-structured data** on the amounts of PCB already eliminated and most importantly the amounts still to be eliminated.

It may be useful to establish a **mechanism under the Convention to review progress in PCB elimination**.

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Conclusion-3:

The costs of eliminating the large amounts of PCB which remain are significant.

Despite the current level of financing to this issue, substantial additional funding will be necessary to eliminate and destroy the amounts of PCB in use or stored if the objective of the Convention is to be met.

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Recommendation-3:

GEF projects should be designed to strengthen human and infrastructure capacities for PCB elimination and destruction which will last beyond the duration of the project.

Initiatives to manage PCB in an environmentally sound manner should also be designed to develop sustainable infrastructure, processes and techniques that can be used for the transportation, storage and destruction of other hazardous wastes, particularly POPs wastes.

Summary

- 1. Need to get on track to achieve the ESM of PCB by 2025/2028**
 - Need to strengthen national or regional capacities
 - Parties should urgently define rigorous plans for the ESM of PCB throughout its life cycle
- 2. Need accurate inventory and more information from Parties**
 - Undertake inventory in a systematic manner
 - Parties to provide accurate information in national reports
- 3. Need to increase cost effectiveness and sustainability of PCB elimination projects**
 - Strengthen human and infrastructure capacities for PCB elimination and destruction which will last beyond the duration of the project

SC COP-8

- Dates and venue: 24 April – 5 May 2017 in Geneva
- President: Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana)
- Schedule of the week will be decided during the joint bureaux meeting in November 2016
- Agenda item 5 (a) (iii) Polychlorinated biphenyls
- Side events, Fair

Thank you