

English speaking Working group

Egypt, Finland, Kirgizstan, Republic of
Moldova, Ukraine, BRS

Suggestions to improve report

- Provide respond from other Parties involved in GEF projects (34 countries – 21 responded)
- Look for opinion of developed Parties (EU Commission, ONGs, etc.) interested in sharing their experiences
- Provide breakdown of the responders
- Improve cooperation with industry
- Better engagement of the media in reflecting NIP implementation
- Involving ONG in promoting public pressure on decision making
- Generate interest on researches for POPs

Experiences on NIP development, update and implementation

- NIP development
 - CS Kirgizstan – updated NIP in 2016 is not approved by the Govern, after 3 temptations to promote it.
- NIP update
 - CS Republic od Moldova - acceptance of addendums to the SC Convention is rather difficult process without GEF support.
- NIP implementation
 - CS Ukraine - Even the developed NIP in 2006 was approved in 2016. Meantime country covers from the state budget expert up to 50.000 tonnes of POP for disposal .

Major remaining challenges, priorities

- Enforcement and stakeholder's involvement (custom authorities – control of export&import, etc.)
- Knowledge building and transfer of alternatives technologies is needed.
- Insufficient activities and monitoring data on new POPs (industrial chemicals, uPOPs).
- Provide sufficient financing at national level, increase donor support/ cross sectorial approach (SDG, CC, etc.)

Thank you!!!



English Speaking Group
Additional Challenges Beyond
Chapter 8

Additional Challenges Besides Those listed in Chapter 8 1/3

- Lack of capacity to determine the concentration of POPs in products imported by countries
- Currently no labeling of POP content in products eg PFOS and PFOA content in products
- There is the need to develop HS Codes for POP chemicals to allow easy identification by customs during importation
- There is little information on articles containing POPs
- The quality of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) accompanying products in a challenge
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Additional Challenges Besides Those listed in Chapter 8 2/3

- Lack of capacity in countries to enforce the right to know the chemical contents of products put on the market by industry
- Lack of capacity to develop proposals for chemicals and waste projects
- Challenge in linking POPs with programs that have funds eg linking Chemicals and waste with SDs and Biodiversity
- Need for legislation to regulate industrial chemicals
- Absence of limits/Standards for POPs in various environmental media
- Lack of funding for disposal of POP chemicals and Waste

Challenges Related to Identification of POPs

- Lack of capacity to determine the concentration of POPs in products imported by countries
- Currently no labeling of POP content in products eg PFOS and PFOA content in products
- There is the need to develop HS Codes for POP chemicals to allow easy identification by customs during importation
- There is little information on articles containing POPs
- The quality of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) accompanying products is a challenge

Additional Challenges Besides Those listed in Chapter 8 3/3

- Low capacity to enforce obligations of the SC at national level
- Need for Regional Centers for monitoring POP
- Lack of Capacity to analyze for POPs in products

The most important challenge that needs to be addressed

- Lack of capacity countries to enforce the right to know the chemical contents of products put on the market by industry
- Need for legislation to regulate industrial chemicals
- Absence of limits/Standards for POPs in various environmental media
- Lack of capacity of countries to enforce the right to know the chemical contents of products put on the market by industry

Are there common challenges that needs to be addressed together

The Challenges grouped into three categories

1. Challenges related to legislation and enforcement
2. Challenges related to capacity to identify POPs and POPs containing products
3. Challenges related to assess to funds to implement projects

Problems Related to Assess to funds

1. Lack of capacity to develop proposals for chemicals and waste projects
2. Challenge in linking POPs with programs that have funds eg linking Chemicals and waste with SDs and Biodiversity
3. Lack of funding for disposal of POP chemicals and Waste

Legislation Related challenges

- Lack of capacity in countries to enforce the right to know the chemical contents of products put on the market by industry
- Need of legislation to regulate industrial chemicals
- Absence of limits/Standards for POPs in various environmental media
- Low capacity to enforce obligations of the SC at national level



FRENCH GROUP REPORT

Question 1: Suggestions to improve the report

- 1.1. focus on waste management, which is a problem with few funding;
- 1.2. strengthening public-private partnership for better chemicals management throughout their life cycle
- 1.3. **Address to agencies:** Better funding and consideration of chemicals at national level

Question 2: Experiences on NIP development, update and implementation

- 2.1. Availability of data (access to data, inexistence of data)
- 2.2. Weak of cooperation between stakeholders in our countries

Solution : Integration of partners of each sector in the committee of NIP updating and NIP implementation

Question 3: Major remaining Challenges and priorities

- 3.1 Building capacity for project development for NIP implementation
- 3.2 Language barrier
- 3.3 State commitment
- 3.4 Lack of flexibility of GEF National Focal Points

THANKS

“French” Speaking countries

- ✓ Is your country relating itself with the remaining challenges presented in Chapter of the Lessons Learned Report?

Sustainability: Permanent technical committees; legislation

Build capacity at national universities

Technical support for uPOPs, PBDEs and PFOs

Support of an international expert

“French” Speaking countries

- ✓ What are the most stringent challenges to be addressed in the near future?

Mettre en oeuvre le NIP. Mobiliser les ressources humaines.

“French” Speaking countries

Are there any common challenges that could be addressed together?

Unintentional POPs

BAT BEP

Incinerators

SPANISH SPEAKING GROUP – REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 1

<p>Discussion points</p>	<p>In general, the report is complete and comprehensive on the different responses received from countries and find chapter 8 of great relevance.</p> <p>The recommendation for similar studies in the future, is to simplify the questionnaire, taking into account that in most cases people who prepares the answers are technical and not a decision maker. The group opinion is that this elements will allow rapid responses as well as an increase of countries involved. In addition, an instructive for a question or set of questions, would have guided the competition of the task and avoided the same answer to different questions.</p>
<p>Suggestions to improve the report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the different realities of the countries that answered the questionnaire by grouping answers by region for example. - Incorporate an Executive summary of the report that contains the challenges that are repeated along the graft report, thinking on decision makers reading and comprehension. - Include graphic elements and edition that make the reading and understanding of the report easier. - Separate the content of the report from the case studies. This examples should be placed in Annexes. Most of the participants skipped the boxes when reading the report.
<p>Experience of NIP development, update and implementation</p>	<p>There were opinions in the group around inventories, preferring a diagnostic approach for the POPs in the fist place and evaluate if the inventories are needed or not.</p> <p>In the case that inventories are done, it should also include possible actions for POPs management just as the consultant gathering information for the inventories have a direct connection to the experts of each sector. This is valuable information that should be kept and stored for future revisions.</p> <p>The Dioxins & Furans is a good example of an excellent tool, but other inventories has too many assumptions and the quality of information at last is not good or useful.</p> <p>Generate recommendations on generating more databases and the information that gave rise to the inventory, which is the documentation that supports it.</p>
<p>Major remaining challenges and priorities</p>	<p>There are no budget lines assigned for implementing the NIP</p> <p>The sustainability of activities and financing with national funds is not achieved without external funding aid.</p> <p>Keep people from commissions and committees active outside projects and external financing</p> <p>Associate COP issues to Climate Change, in order to access new sources</p> <p>More work in awareness raising, good communication campaigns are needed</p>

SPANISH SPEAKING GROUP – REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 2

Working group Related to the Cap. 8

Sometimes

1. technical people dealing with POPs do not have a direct access to decision makers.
2. Lack of enough staff with the right profile and trained to follow these issues
3. Lack of connection between the definition of the technical focal point and what is decided at the chancelleries level
4. There are difficulties to make decisions based on science, Academia has its own agendas and interest, and there no scarce coordination among government and academia on chemicals or environment issues.

Challenges:

1. Link POPs to other projects related to climate change, WEEE, biodiversity which are feasible and have opportunities for external funding
2. Work with universities and research institutes, to obtain external financing and information, in dialogue tables. Form networks and financing lines for POP issues.
3. Lower expectations of what customs can do. They can work on specific codes and control the importation and exportation fluxes, but it is difficult to go beyond their task related to commerce.
4. In some cases, GHS is seen as the only way of labelling but it is applied only to pure substances and products. You cannot apply it for articles containing xx substances as a way of labelling
5. The generation of information and the quality of this information are vital to generate socioeconomic studies.
6. Make a diagnostic study about the routes for the issue of destruction of COPS, and places where they are recycled.
7. The issue of contaminated sites is difficult to address because of the costs associated with the intervention.