Arrangements for implementation planning and reporting under the Stockholm Convention

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Objectives of the Stockholm Convention:

To protect human health and the environment from the Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Mandate

ARTICLE 7: Implementation plans

1. Each Party shall:

(a) Develop and endeavour to implement a plan for the implementation of its obligations under this Convention;

(b) Transmit its implementation plan to the Conference of the Parties within two years of the date on which this Convention enters into force for it; and

(c) Review and update, as appropriate, its implementation plan on a periodic basis and in a manner to be specified by a decision of the Conference of the Parties.

2. The Parties shall, where appropriate, cooperate directly or through global, regional and subregional organizations, and consult their national stakeholders, including women's groups and groups involved in the health of children, in order to facilitate the development, implementation and updating of their implementation plans.

3. The Parties shall endeavour to utilize and, where necessary, establish the means to integrate national implementation plans for persistent organic pollutants in their sustainable development strategies where appropriate

Why it is important to prepare and update NIP

- Improve understanding of the national situation
- Establish inventories of sources and estimates
- Assess impacts on health, development
- Assess regulatory and other mechanisms
- Assess capacity to manage or dispose of stockpiles or wastes
- Strengthen the capacity of Convention focal point

Resources available on NIP

Technical resources:

- Guidance documents – inventories, regulatory, import/export, testing/screening, socio-economic, etc.
- eLearning course
- NIP transmission database
- COP decisions relating to NIP

Financial resources:

- Financial Mechanism under the Convention

Mandate

Mandate: Article 15 – Reporting

- Each Party shall report to the Conference of the Parties on the **measures** it has taken to implement the provisions of this Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention.
- Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat:
  - Statistical data on its total quantities of **production**, **import** and **export** of each of the chemicals listed in Annex A and Annex B or a reasonable estimate of such data; and
  - To the extent practicable, a list of the States from which it has imported each such substance and the States to which it has exported each such substance.
- Such reporting shall be at periodic intervals and in a format to be decided by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting.

Why it is important to make Article 15 Reporting

Provide information on the **measures taken** by Parties to implement the Convention and **Effectiveness of such meaures** in meeting obligation of the Convention

- May serve as example of good practices for other Parties

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention

- Evaluates implementation status of almost all the relevant Articles of the Convention
- One of the main information base for EE under Article 16

Database for planning further course of action by relevant stakeholders

Resources available on Reporting

Technical resources:

- Reporting Template online
- Username and passwords
- Reporting database
- COP decisions on Reporting

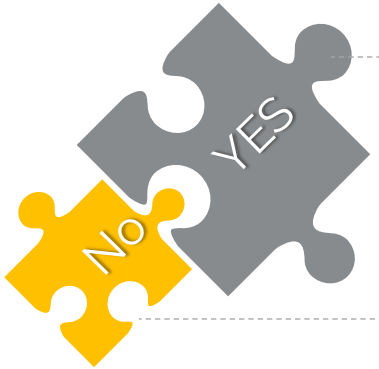
Financial resources:

- Institutional strengthening projects, (Special Programme, etc.)

Thank you

Snapshot of existing knowledge about NIP

Q2. Have you been involved in your country`s previous NIP?



90%

10%

10 Respondents from:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Guinée, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Gambia and Peru

Snapshot of existing knowledge about NIP

Q3. What do you think POPs data compiled during NIP update and reporting will be used for?

Used for:

Legislature updates, future projects and actions to protect human health and environment, rational POPs management, activities to raise public awareness about POPs

Necessary to:

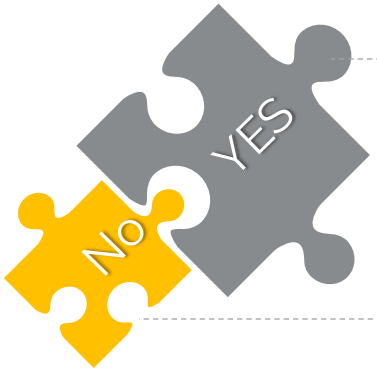
Have a clear picture on the POPs in the country (import and export)

Development of national priorities and action plans

Improve our efforts to eliminate dangerous POPs

Snapshot of existing knowledge about NIP

Q4. Are you familiar with the NIP recommended structure?



80%

20%

Most of respondents are familiar with the NIP structure and what shall be included in its chapters

Snapshot of existing knowledge about NIP

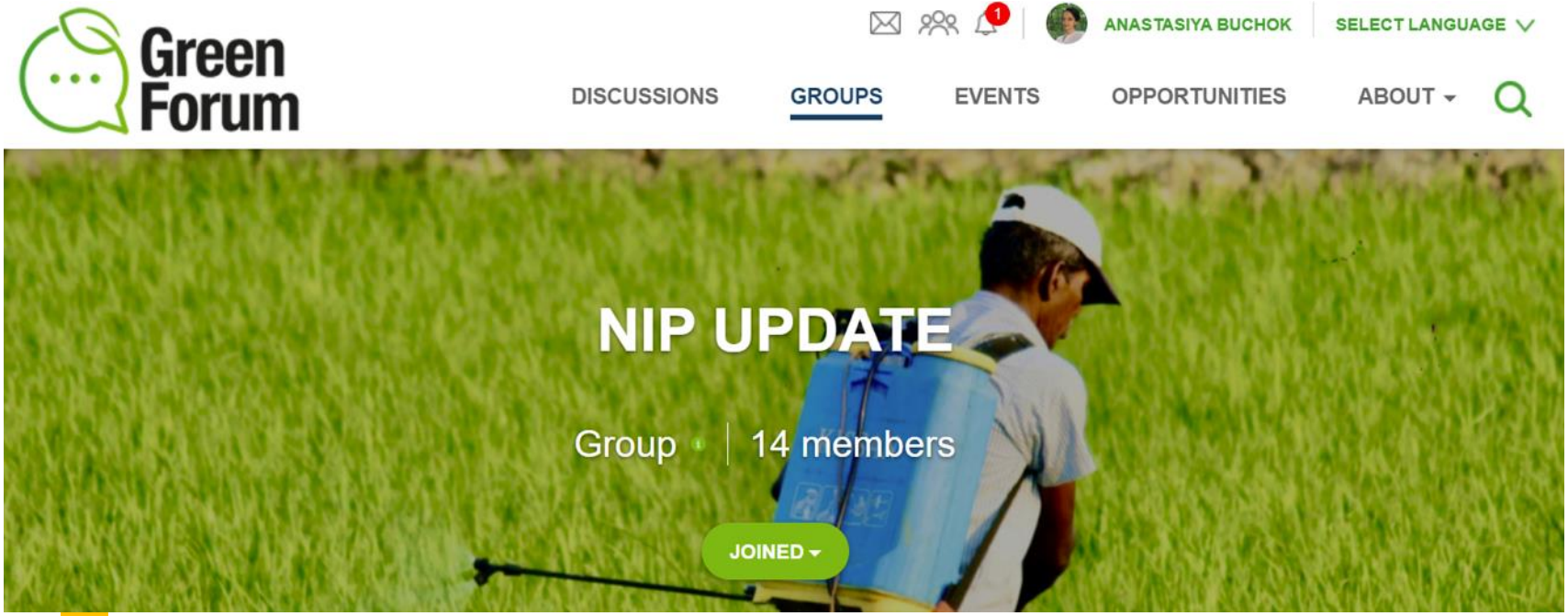
Q6. Do you know what inventories need to be conducted during the NIP update process and if yes, outline these? – 100 % YES

- Chemicals and waste, Inventory of Emissions (including data on legal entities)
- Addressing COP 6, COP 7, COP 8 and COP 9 amendments
- POPs Pesticides Inventory, Industrial Chemicals Inventory, Inventory of UPOPs
- POPs newly listed in SC
- Inventories of industrial chemicals (pesticides, PCBs, BFRs, PFOS and PFAS …). Unintentional POP chemicals.

Thank you!

Join Global NIP Update Group

Link: https://thegreenforum.org/group/259/about



EXPERIENCE ON THE ROLE OF NIP AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Georgia

First NIP of Georgia

Decree of Government of Georgia No 907/2011 “on Approval of Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan”

Main areas identified:

- Pesticides (obsolete pesticide stocks).
- PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls).
- Furans and dioxins (by-products)

Iagluja Landfill

In 1976-1985, a special burial ground functioned in Georgia for disposing of expired pesticides. Up to 2,700 tons of expired pesticides, mostly organochlorine pesticides, were placed at the landfill, which were abandoned without any control and posed a threat to human health and the environment.

- In 2007 state project “Inventory, repackaging and safety store the outdated and obsolete pesticides in Georgia” was carried out and 50t of OP from 12 top priority sites were repacked, transported and stored in central storage. 200t of contaminated soil was disposed in Iagluja Polygon.
- Within the UNDP/GEF project “Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides in Georgia” 230 tones POPs Pesticides were collected, packed and exported to Belgium and France for disposal in 2014. The territory of Iagluja Dumpsite was fenced and the warning signs has been installed, Iagludja chemicals landfill remediation action plan is elaborated (for site remediation and environmental improvement three conceptual scenarios). Also, POPs inventory and Awareness raising activities has been carried out.
- Additional 208 tones POPs Pesticides were collected, packed and sent to France for disposal in April 2016 within the FAO/EU project “Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides as model for tackling unused hazardous chemicals in the former Soviet Union”.


Waste name: Asbestos
Abbreviation: ACM-1
UN no.: 2590
Waste type: Contaminated
Unique code: ACM-1-2
Major component(s) contains:
Soil contamina
ight including packaging: 320
Primary Hazard
6

NIP update

The Governmental Decree N247 (23.05.2018) "On Adoption of the National implementation plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for 2018-2022 years" (GEF/UNEP project)

- Addresses the POPs listed in 2009, 2011 and 2013
- Describes the background of the POPs issues in Georgia and the current situation of the POPs substances.
- Details all the strategies and actions which need to be undertaken in order to meet all the obligations of the Convention.
- Inventories for all POPs groups, initial and newly added POP in 2009 and 2011, have been successfully compiled during the NIP preparation process.

PRIORITIES of the NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- POPs pesticides (Iaghluja burial)
- Unintentional POPs (UPOPs) - polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers POP-PBDEs
- Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and related substances

ACTION PLANS

The POPs action plans based on the identified priority areas (sets objectives, activities, expected results, responsible parties, timeframes, approximate costs and potential funding sources):

- Action Plan for elaboration of legal base and institutional strengthening
- Action plan for POP pesticides
- Action plan for PCBs
- Action plan for PBDEs
- Action plan for HBCD
- Action plan for PFOS and related chemicals
- Action plan for U-POPs reduction
- Action plan for safe management and pollution control of wastes and POPs containing stockpiles
- Action plan for POPs contaminated sites
- Action plan for awareness raising on POPs
- Action plan for POPs research, development and monitoring

POPs situation assessment and regulations

- POPs pesticides (existing and newly listed) are not produced in Georgia.
- There is no import of POPs pesticides into the country. All POPs-Pesticides are banned for use.
  - Import, export, production and use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) listed under the Stockholm Convention is prohibited by the Governmental decree N263 (13.06.2016) “on Rule of Import and Export of Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides and Implementation of Prior Informed Consent Procedure”.
  - Special rules and procedures for collection and treatment of POPs waste is set by the Governmental Decree N145 (29.03.2016) “on Special Requirements for Collection and Treatment of Hazardous Waste”.
  - Resolution N575 (December 15, 2022 of the Government of Georgia) defined the rules and safety norms for the management of equipment and oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls and their waste
- Pesticide stockpiles - The main remaining pesticide stockpile is at the Iagluja mountain range in an area of ca. 4 hectares. Over the last decade up to 440 tones of obsolete POPs pesticides were collected, packed and sent to Belgium and France for disposal

PCB management

GEF/UNIDO project "PCB-free electricity distribution in Georgia“

- PCB inventory of the equipment in the electricity supply sector was carried out and a database was developed.
- Resolution N575 of December 15, 2022 of the Government of Georgia was developed and adopted, which defined the rules and safety norms for the management of equipment and oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls and their waste.
- Regional trainings and various awareness raising activities on the management of polychlorinated biphenyls were carried out.

PCB management

Ongoing/planned activities:

- Selection of the technology for decontamination of devices containing PCBs
- Implementation of the pilot cleaning measures
- Export abroad for the purpose of decontamination (in case of detection of high PCB content)
- Conducting additional awareness raising meetings

Thank you!

Global NIP Update Webinar 1
The BASICS
of the National Implementation Plan (NIP)

Mihaela Claudia PAUN, Programme Management Officer
Chemicals and Health Branch, Industry and Economy Division

Role of the NIP at national level (1)

Main roles

Serves as **national strategic document** for implementation of SC at national level

Ensures **mainstreaming** of SC related chemicals and wastes management into national and sectoral strategies and plans

Supports attracting the **external financial resources** for SC Implementation through priority identification

Serves as **basis for national budget allocation** for SC implementation at national level

Main roles

Supports the Parties in meeting their **reporting obligations** under the SC, through the baseline data and information provided

Ensures **mainstreaming** of SC related scientific and monitoring data needs into the national research and monitoring programmes

Triggers:

- the **development, review and update of relevant national legislation** for SC implementation
- an **integrated approach for chemicals and wastes management**
- **establishment of national coordination mechanisms** that could serve as overarching mechanism for the implementation of chemicals and waste management agenda

Brings further clarity into the **interlinkages between chemicals and wastes and SDGs, SAICM, climate change, biodiversity** etc

Role of the NIP at national level (2)

Benefits

Provides Clarity

Gives Parties a clarity of thought and improves their understanding on the POPs presence and impact dimension at national level. This enables to better document as well as communicate the plan to all relevant stakeholders and get everyone on board with the selected implementation strategy.

Keeps Relevant Stakeholders on Track

The Implementation Plan lays down exactly what tasks need to be done, how to do them, who needs to do them, keeping all relevant stakeholders on board, and removing any sort of confusion or doubts. When relevant stakeholders know what their roles and responsibilities are, it's easier to stay on track and keep everyone accountable.

Improved Cooperation

Successful implementation of the plan requires the cooperation and collaboration of many stakeholders. The better the cooperation amongst the stakeholders, the better the synergy and the overall execution of the plan.

Increased Buy-In

Having a solid Implementation Plan that is well researched, documented, and presented, the buy-in from all key stakeholders, ensuring easier access to resources and ensuring smooth activities execution.

Different uses of POPs data at national level

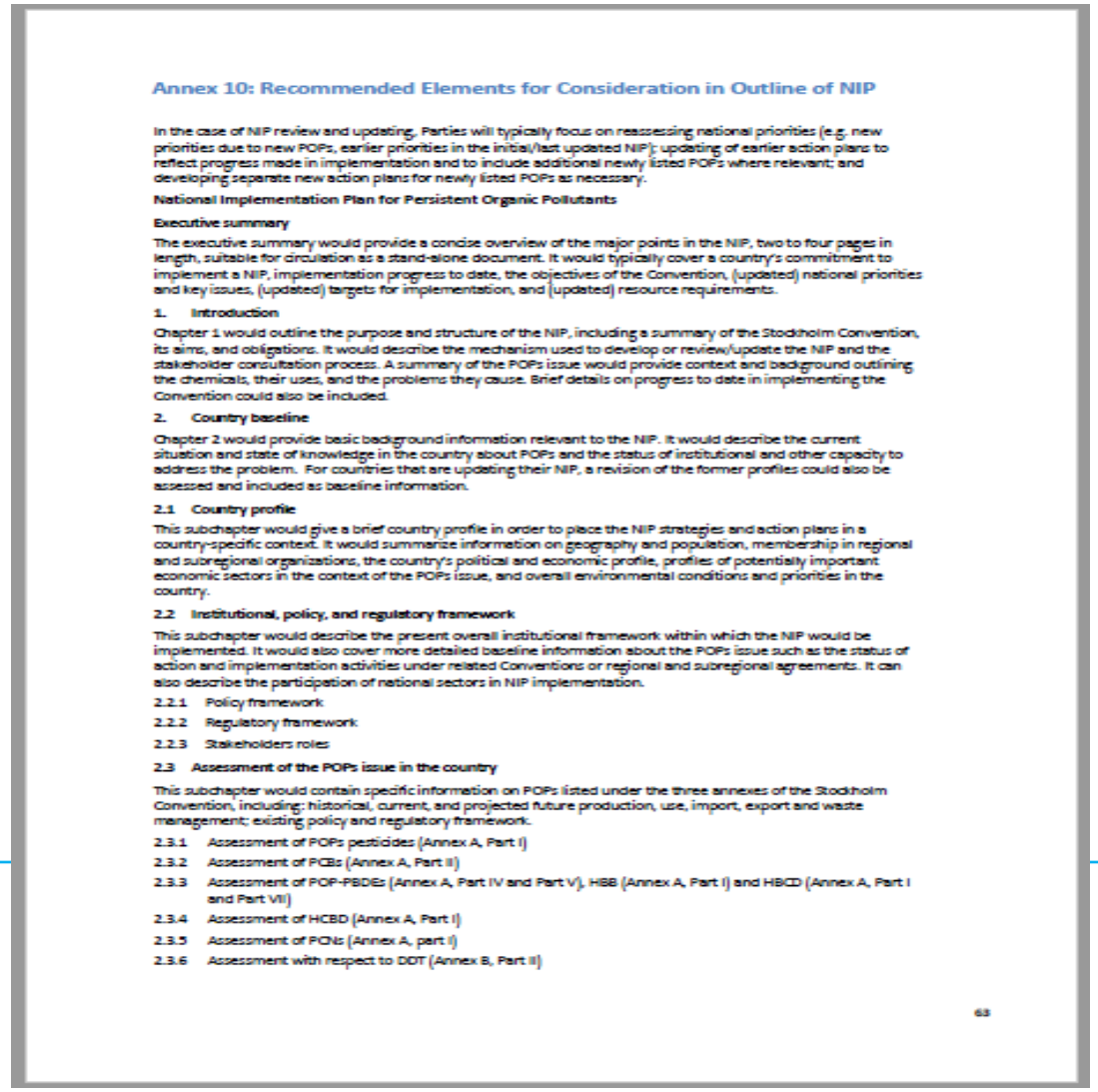
- Comply with the reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention
- Evidence basis for policy and decision-making
- Mainstream the environment protection into sectoral policies, plans, programmes
- Background information for discussing and attracting external and internal donors
- Background information for development of new projects, including GEF project
- Informing the relevant government ministries, agencies, industry, NGOs, general public
- Design and/or further strengthen the national monitoring and research and development

NIP structure and information to be reflected in its chapters (1)

Guidance for Developing a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

2017

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions



Annex 10: Recommended Elements for Consideration in Outline of NIP

In the case of NIP review and updating, Parties will typically focus on reassessing national priorities (e.g. new priorities due to new POPs, earlier priorities in the initial/last updated NIP); updating of earlier action plans to reflect progress made in implementation and to include additional newly listed POPs where relevant; and developing separate new action plans for newly listed POPs as necessary.

National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants

Executive summary

The executive summary would provide a concise overview of the major points in the NIP, two to four pages in length, suitable for circulation as a stand-alone document. It would typically cover a country's commitment to implement a NIP, implementation progress to date, the objectives of the Convention, (updated) national priorities and key issues, (updated) targets for implementation, and (updated) resource requirements.

1. Introduction

Chapter 1 would outline the purpose and structure of the NIP, including a summary of the Stockholm Convention, its aims, and obligations. It would describe the mechanism used to develop or review/update the NIP and the stakeholder consultation process. A summary of the POPs issue would provide context and background outlining the chemicals, their uses, and the problems they cause. Brief details on progress to date in implementing the Convention could also be included.

2. Country baseline

Chapter 2 would provide basic background information relevant to the NIP. It would describe the current situation and state of knowledge in the country about POPs and the status of institutional and other capacity to address the problem. For countries that are updating their NIP, a revision of the former profiles could also be assessed and included as baseline information.

2.1 Country profile

This subchapter would give a brief country profile in order to place the NIP strategies and action plans in a country-specific context. It would summarize information on geography and population, membership in regional and subregional organizations, the country's political and economic profile, profiles of potentially important economic sectors in the context of the POPs issue, and overall environmental conditions and priorities in the country.

2.2 Institutional, policy, and regulatory framework

This subchapter would describe the present overall institutional framework within which the NIP would be implemented. It would also cover more detailed baseline information about the POPs issue such as the status of action and implementation activities under related Conventions or regional and subregional agreements. It can also describe the participation of national sectors in NIP implementation.

2.2.1 Policy framework

2.2.2 Regulatory framework

2.2.3 Stakeholders roles

2.3 Assessment of the POPs issue in the country

This subchapter would contain specific information on POPs listed under the three annexes of the Stockholm Convention, including: historical, current, and projected future production, use, import, export and waste management; existing policy and regulatory framework.

2.3.1 Assessment of POPs pesticides (Annex A, Part I)

2.3.2 Assessment of PCBs (Annex A, Part II)

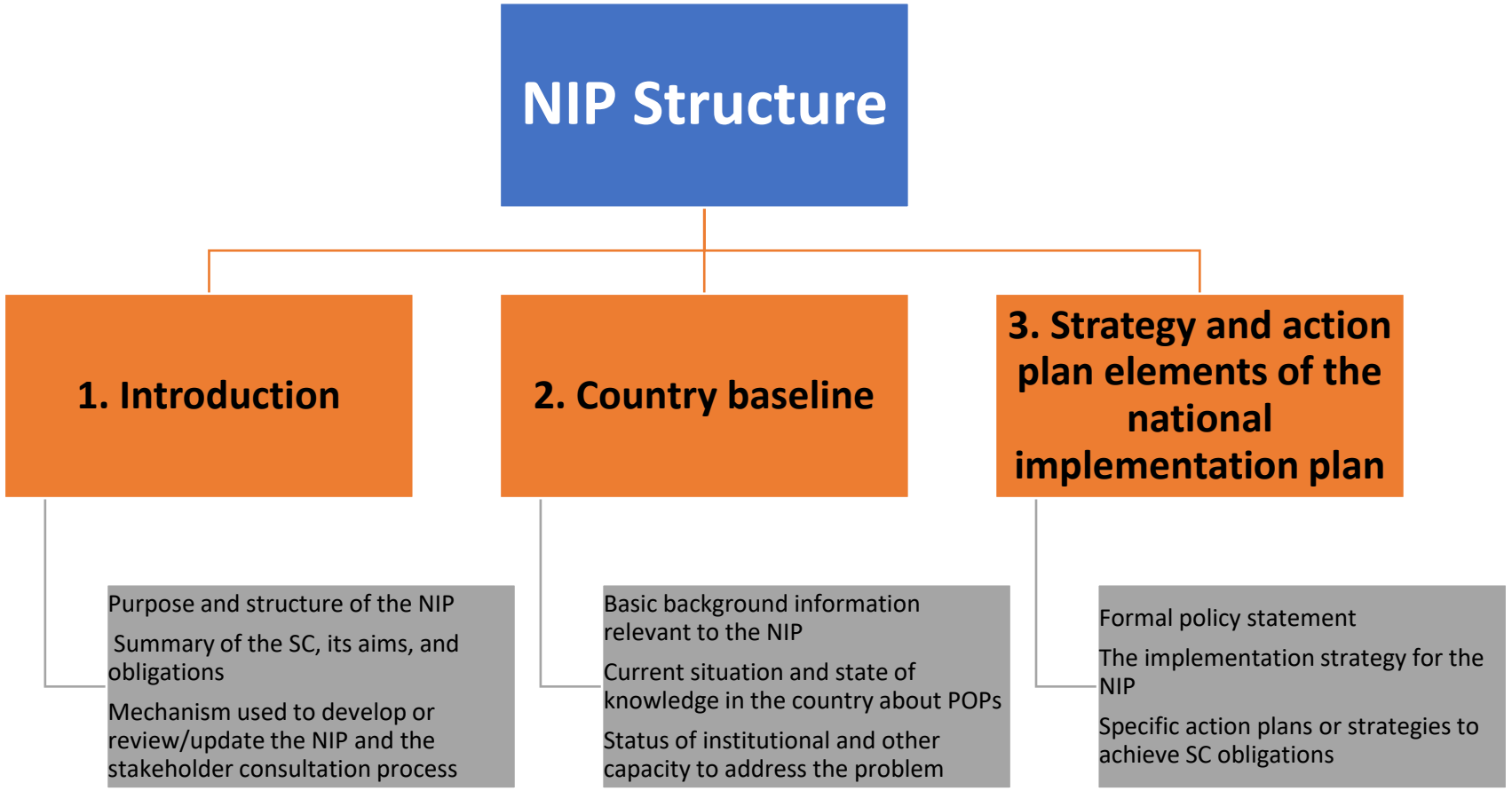
2.3.3 Assessment of POP-PBDEs (Annex A, Part IV and Part V), HBB (Annex A, Part I) and HBCD (Annex A, Part I and Part VII)

2.3.4 Assessment of HCBD (Annex A, Part I)

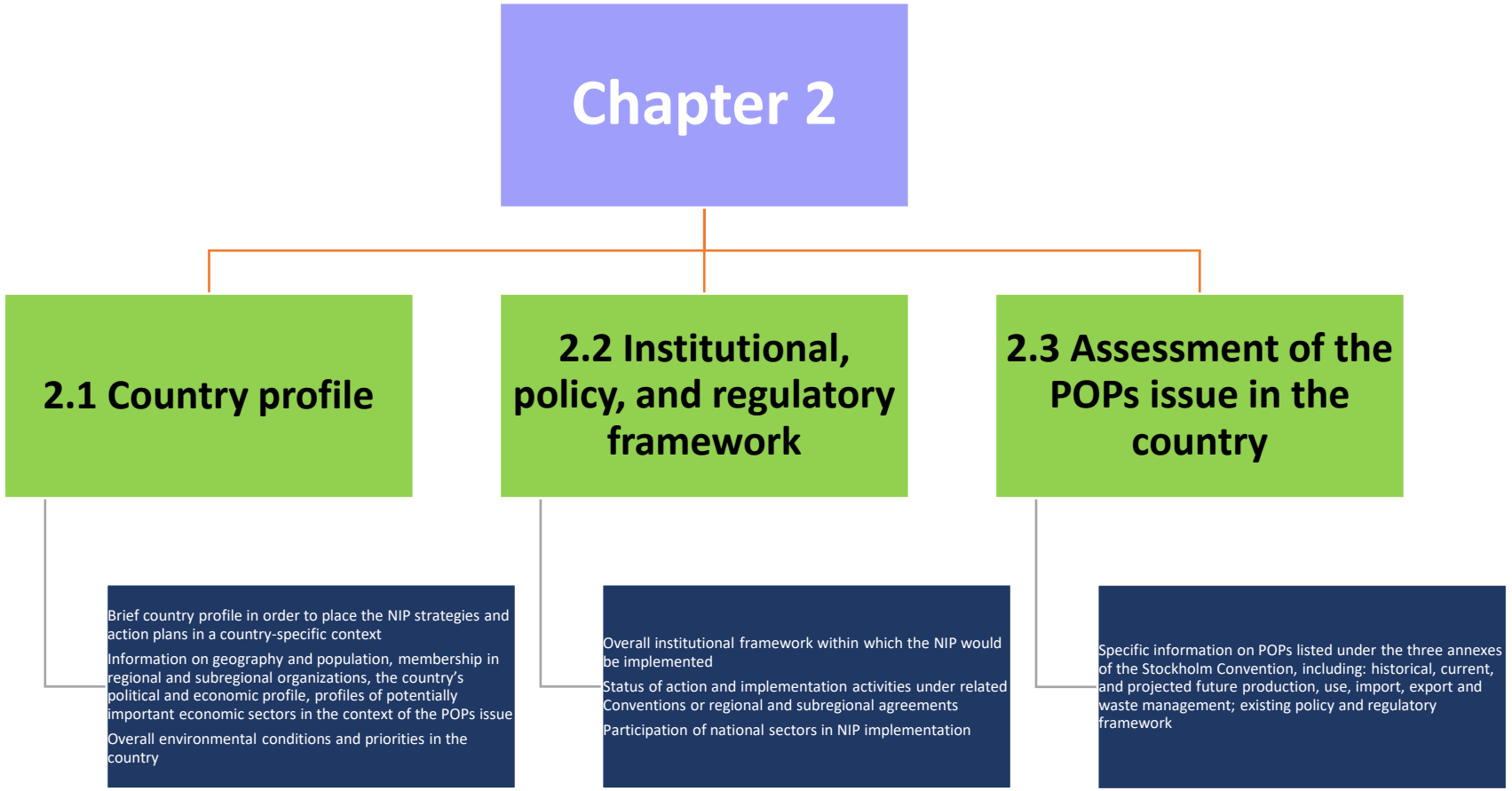
2.3.5 Assessment of PCNs (Annex A, part I)

2.3.6 Assessment with respect to DDT (Annex B, Part II)

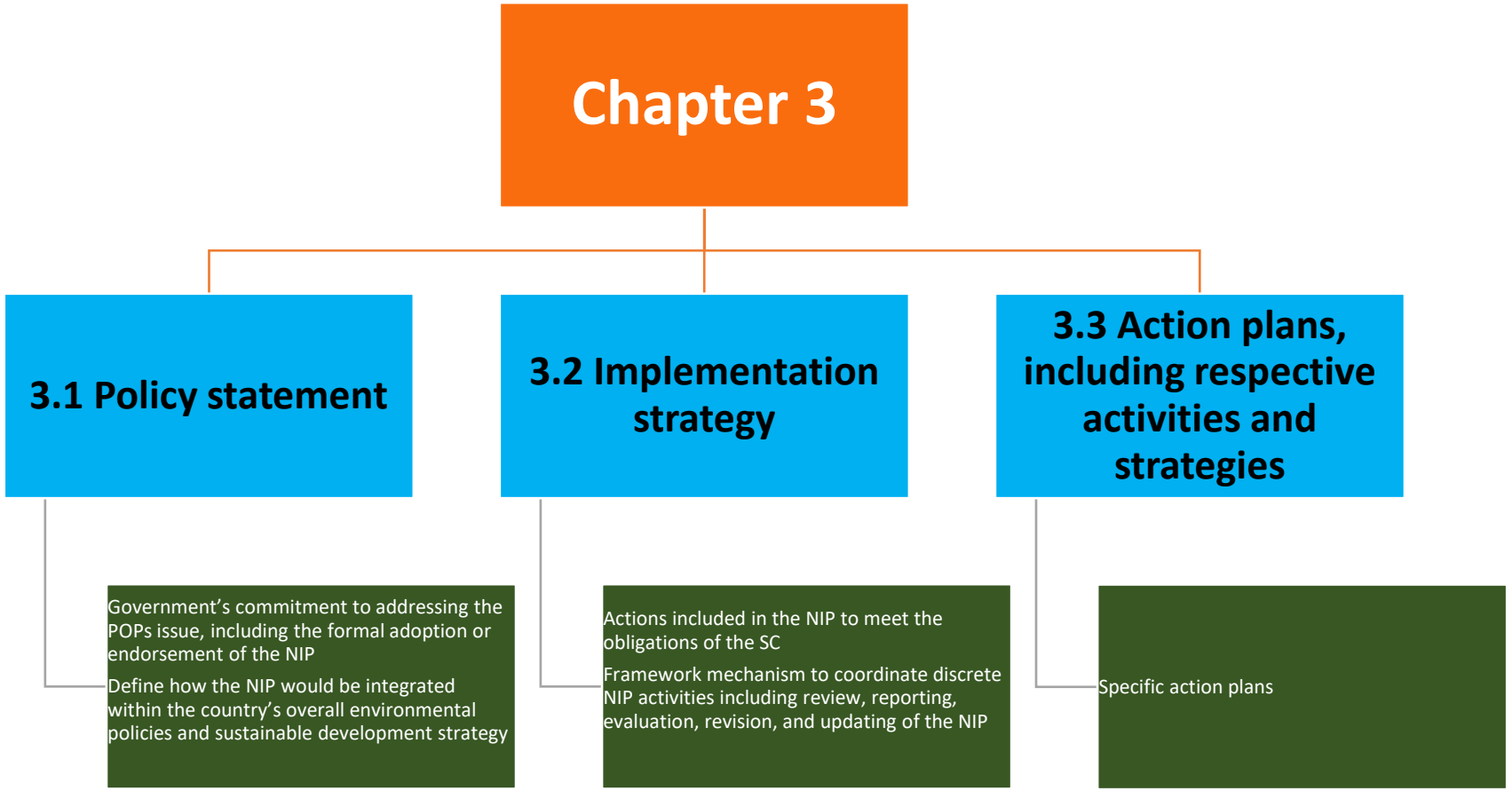
NIP structure and information to be reflected in its chapters (2)



NIP structure and information to be reflected in its chapters (3)



NIP structure and information to be reflected in its chapters (4)



Inventories to be developed during the NIP update

1. Inventory of POPs pesticides
2. Inventory of Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters (PCP)
3. Inventory of Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
4. Inventory of Polybromodiphenyl ethers (POP-PBDEs) – HBB, c-octaBDE and c-pentaBDE
5. Inventory of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)
6. Inventory of Decabromodiphenyl ether (c-Deca-BDE)
7. Inventory of Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)
8. Inventory of Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)
9. Inventory of Short chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)
10. Inventory of Dicofol
11. Inventory of Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds
12. Inventory of Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds
13. Inventory of DDT
14. Inventory of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS, its salts and PFOSF)
15. Inventory of Annex C Persistent Organic Pollutants

POPs Pesticides

Aldrin	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Chlordane	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Chlordecone	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Dicofol	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Dieldrin	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Endrin	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Heptachlor	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Hexachlorobenzene	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Lindane	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Mirex	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Pentachlorobenzene	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	Annex A	Specific exemption
Technical endosulfan and its related isomers	Annex A	Specific exemption
Toxaphene	Annex A	No specific exemption/acceptable purpose
DDT	Annex B	Acceptable purpose
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	Annex B	Acceptable purpose

Objectives of the POPs pesticides inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export, disposal of the pesticides listed in Annexes A and B of the Convention
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain, POPs pesticides
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the pesticide wastes listed in Annexes A and B of the Convention
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Identify suitable alternative products, methods and strategies to the POPs pesticides
- Determine need of exemptions and register for those POPs pesticides that exemptions are still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential POPs pesticides contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for POPs pesticides

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production	POPs pesticides produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export	POPs pesticides imported/exported	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	POPs pesticides containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use	POPs pesticides used	Tonnes	
Stockpiles	POPs pesticides stockpiles stored	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	POPs pesticides containing waste stockpiles	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters

Listed in Annex A with specific exemption for production and use in utility poles and cross-arms

Objectives of the PCP inventory

- Review and summarize the use, import and export for environmental sound disposal for PCP, its salts and esters
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain PCP, its salts and esters
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the PCP, its salts and esters
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential PCP, its salts and esters contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for PCP, its salts and esters

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	PCP, its salts and esters produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export (historical/current)	PCP, its salts and esters imported/exported	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PCP, its salts and esters treated timber imported/exported (for utility poles and cross-arms)	Tonnes	
	PCP, its salts and esters containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical/current)	PCP, its salts and esters used, especially for timber treatment (for utility poles and cross-arms)	Tonnes	
	PCP, its salts and esters treated timber in use (for utility poles and cross-arms)	Tonnes	
Stockpiles	PCP, its salts and esters stockpiles stored	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	PCP containing waste stockpiles (especially from timber treatment (for utility poles and cross-arms))	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Listed under Annexes A and C

2025 – remove PCBs containing equipment from use

2028 – completely eliminate the PCBs containing wastes

Objectives of the PCBs inventory

- Review and summarize the use, import and export for environmental sound disposal for PCBs in closed and open applications
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain PCBs from closed and and open applications
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the PCBs in closed and open applications
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential PCBs contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for PCBs in closed applications

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical)	PCBs produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export for environmentally sound disposal	PCBs imported/exported	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Use/ Stockpiles/ Waste stockpiles	Equipment in service/ out of service	Number	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Mass of equipment in service/out of service	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Mass of liquids (oil) of equipment in service/out of service	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PCB content in oil of equipment in service/out of service	Percentage (%)	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Waste disposal	PCBs containing waste stockpiles locally destroyed	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PCBs containing waste stockpiles destroyed abroad	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Information and data for PCBs in open applications

Information on former PCBs production for open applications

Information on former PCBs import/export in open applications

Information on former PCBs use in open applications: Caulks / sealants; Paints / plasters; Anti-corrosion coatings; Cable-sheaths; Cable insulation; Lubricating fluids; Adhesives; Flame retardants; Floor finish; Carbonless copy paper; Fluorescent light ballasts and small capacitors (products that may still contain PCBs)

Information on PCB from open applications in wastes

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (c-OctaBDE and c-PentaBDE)

Listed under Annex A with specific exemptions for recycling of articles containing POP-PBDEs

c-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (tetraBDE) and Pentabromodiphenyl ether (pentaBDE))

c-Octabromodiphenyl ether (Hexabromodiphenyl ether (hexaBDE) and Heptabromodiphenyl ether (heptaBDE))

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (c-DecaBDE)

Listed under Annex A with specific exemptions for production and use:

- Parts for use in legacy vehicles
- Aircraft for which type approval has been applied for before December 2018 and has been received before December 2022 and spare parts for those aircraft
- Textile products that require anti-flammable characteristics, excluding clothing and toys
- Additives in plastic housings and parts used for heating home appliances, irons, fans, immersion heaters that contain or are in direct contact with electrical parts or are required to comply with fire retardancy standards, at concentrations lower than 10 per cent by weight of the part
- Polyurethane foam for building insulation

Decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE)

Objectives of the POP-PBDEs inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for POP-PBDEs
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain POP-PBDEs
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the POP-PBDEs
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential POP-PBDEs contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for tetra-, penta-, hexa- and heptaBDEs

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical)	POP-PBDEs produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export	POP-PBDEs imported/exported (historical)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	POP-PBDEs in articles/products (EEE and vehicles) imported/exported	Tonnes	
	POP-PBDE containing waste imported/exported (WEEE and ELVs) for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use	POP-PBDEs used to manufacture article/products (EEE and vehicles) (historical)	Tonnes	
	POP-PBDEs in article/products (EEE and vehicles) in use	Tonnes	Data requested by Q III of the Reporting format for the submission of information for the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention
	Polymeric fraction containing POP-PBDEs (contained in EEE and vehicles)	Tonnes	Data requested by Q III of the Reporting format for the submission of information for the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention

Quantitative data to be generated for tetra-, penta-, hexa- and heptaBDEs

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Stockpiles	POP-PBDEs in stockpiled article/products (EEE and vehicles)	Tonnes	
	Polymeric fraction containing POP-PBDEs (contained in EEE and vehicles)	Tonnes	
Recycling	POP-PBDEs containing articles/products (EEE and vehicles) recycled	Tonnes	Data requested by Q V of the Reporting format for the submission of information for the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention
	Articles/products produced from recycled articles/products containing POP-PBDEs	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	POP-PBDEs containing wastes stockpiles (wastes of electric and elactronics equipment (WEEE) and end-of-life vehicles (ELVs))	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Polymeric fraction containing POP-PBDEs, (contained in WEEE and ELVs)	Tonnes	
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Quantitative data to be generated for decaBDE (commercial mixture)

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	DecaBDE produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/Export	DecaBDE imported/exported (historical/current)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	DecBDE in articles/products (EEE, textiles, insulation foams, vehicles) imported/exported	Tonnes	
	DecaBDE containing waste imported/exported (WEEE, textiles, insulation foams and ELVs) for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical/current)	DecaBDE used to manufacture article/products (EEE, textiles, insulation foams, vehicles) (historical/current)	Tonnes	
	DecaBDE in article/products (EEE, textiles, insulation foams, vehicles) in use	Tonnes	
	Polymeric fraction containing DecaBDE (contained in EEE and vehicles)	Tonnes	

Quantitative data to be generated for decaBDE (commercial mixture)

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Stockpiles	DecaBDE in stockpiled article/products (EEE, textile, insulation foam and vehicles)	Tonnes	
	Polymeric fraction containing DecaBDEs (contained in EEE and vehicles)	Tonnes	
Recycling	DecaBDE containing articles/products (EEE, textiles, insulation foam and vehicles) recycled	Tonnes	
	Articles/products produced from recycled articles/products containing DecaBDE	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	DecaBDE containing wastes stockpiles (WEEE, textiles, insulation foams and ELVs)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Polymeric fraction containing DecaBDE (contained in WEEE and ELVs)	Tonnes	
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)

- Listed under Annex A with specific exemption for production and use in expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings

Objectives of the HBCD inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for HBCD
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain HBCD
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the HBCD
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential HBCD contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for HBCD

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	HBCD produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export	HBCD imported/exported (as powder or pellets, as masterbatches, as HBCD containing EPS beads and high impact polystyrene (HIPS) pellets)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	HBCD in articles/products imported/exported (especially EPS and XPS in construction sector and flame retarded textile applications)	Tonnes	
	HBCD containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use	HBCD used to manufacture article/products (historical/current, especially EPS and XPS in construction sector and flame retarded textile applications)	Tonnes	
	HBCD in article/products in use (especially EPS and XPS in construction sector and flame retarded textile applications)	Tonnes	

Quantitative data to be generated for HBCD

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Recycling	EPS/XPS materials containing HBCD recycled	Tonnes	
	Articles/products made from recycled HBCD containing materials	Tonnes	
	Content of HBCD in articles/products made from recycled materials	Mg/Kg	
Waste stockpiles ((a) HBCD as chemical; (b) HBCD containing mixtures and articles; (c) HBCD-containing waste from demolition; d) HBCD-containing other wastes; (e) waste generated during recycling	HBCD containing waste stockpiles	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Related HBCD content	Percentage (%)	
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Objectives of the HCBD inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for HCBD
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain HCBD
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the HCBD
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential HCBD contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for HCBD

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production as by-product from chlorinated hydrocarbons production (historical/current)	HCBD produced (historical)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	HCBD by-product	Tonnes	
	Related HCBD content	Percentage (%)	
Import/export (historical/current)	HCBD imported/exported as by-product (especially for use in agricultural sector, industrial manufacture, purification of gas streams and electrical equipment)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	HCBD containing products and articles imported/exported	Tonnes	
	HCBD containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	

Quantitative data to be generated for HCBD

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Use (historical/current)	HCBD used as by-product (especially for use in agricultural sector, industrial manufacture, purification of gas streams, electrical equipment and re-distillation and reutilization in the production process (only in case of closed applications))	Tonnes	
	HCBD used to manufacture article/products (especially transformers, heat exchange and hydraulic fluids)	Tonnes	
	HCBD containing products and articles in use (especially transformers, heat exchange and hydraulic fluids)	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	HCBD containing waste stockpiles	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Related HCBD content	Percentage (%)	
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)

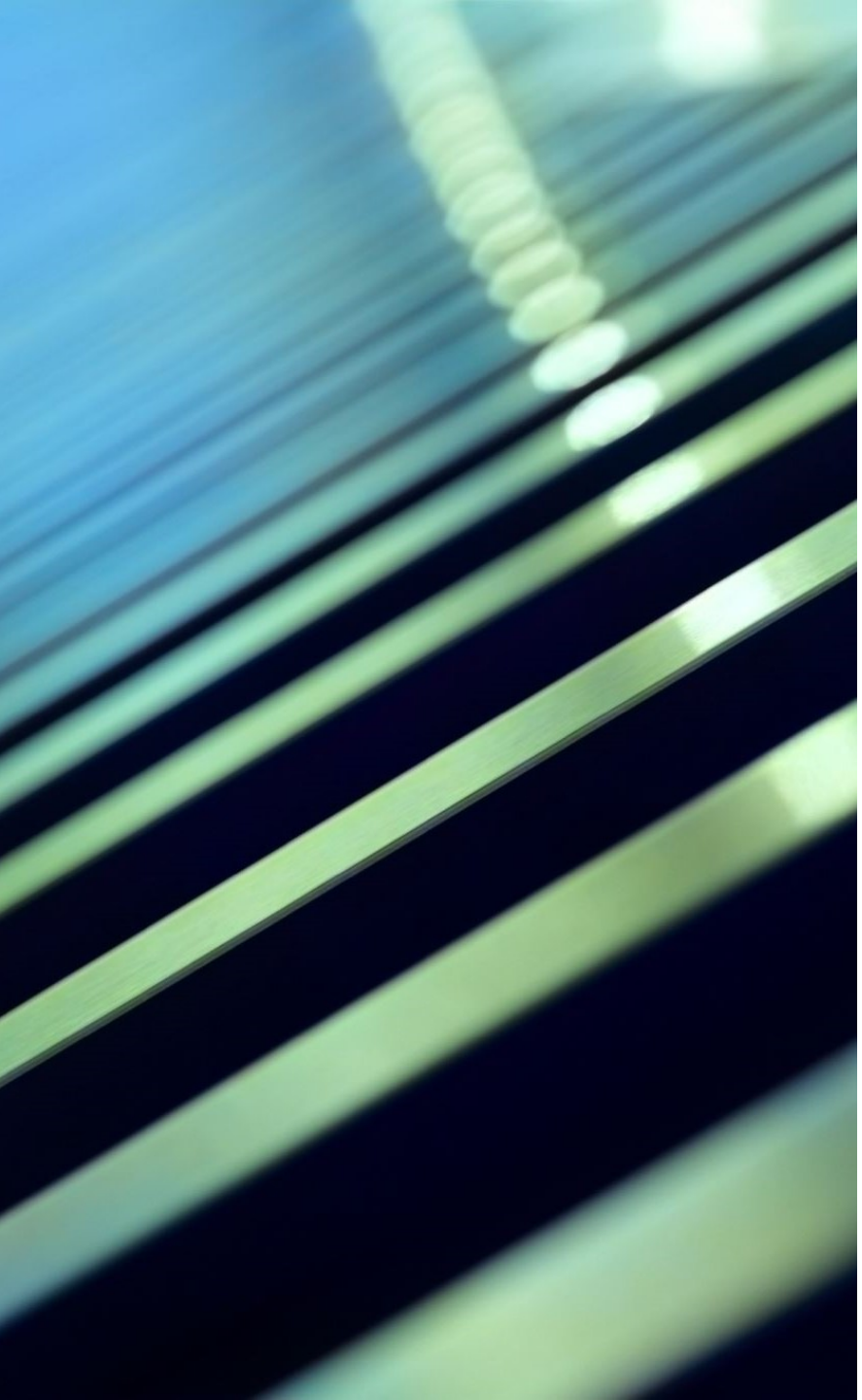
- Listed under Annex A and C with specific exemptions for use in the production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes, including octafluoronaphthalene

Objectives of the PCN inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for PCNs
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain PCNs
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the PCNs
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential PCNs contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for PCNs

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	PCNs produced (for using as intermediate for the production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes (PFNs) or for other purposes)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export (historical/current)	PCNs imported/exported	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PCN in articles/products imported/exported	Tonnes	
	PCN containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical/current)	PCNs used (as intermediate for the production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes (PFNs) or for other purposes like electrical cables, leather jacket, cable sheats)	Tonnes	
	PCN in articles/products in use	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	PCN containing waste stockpiles (especially cables containing PCNs, including POP-PBDEs and PCBs)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Related PCNs content, including POP-PBDEs and PCBs	ppm	
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	



Short-chained chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)

Listed under Annex A with specific exemptions for production and use in:

a) Additives in the production of transmission belts in the natural and synthetic rubber industry

b) Spare parts of rubber conveyor belts in the mining and forestry industries

c) Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather

d) Lubricant additives in particular for engines of automobiles, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil

e) Tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs

f) Waterproofing and fire-retardant paints

g) Adhesives

h) Metal processing

i) Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride, except in toys and children's products

Objectives of the SCCPs inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for SCCPs
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain SCCPs
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the SCCPs
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential SCCPs contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for SCCPs

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	SCCP produced, as allowed by the specific exemptions	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export	SCCP imported/exported as allowed by the specific exemptions	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	SCCP in articles/products imported/exported	Tonnes	
	SCCP containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical/current)	SCCP used to manufacture articles/products	Tonnes	
	SCCP in articles/products in use	Tonnes	
Stockpiles	SCCP in article/products stockpiles	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	SCCP containing wastes stockpiles	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	Related SCCP content	Percentage (%)	
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Chemical	Activity	Specific exemption
PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds mean the following: (i) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1), including any of its branched isomers; (ii) Its salts; (iii) PFOA-related compounds which, for the purposes of the Convention, are any substances that degrade to PFOA, including any substances (including salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the moiety $(C_7F_{15})C$ as one of the structural elements; The following compounds are not included as PFOA-related compounds: (i) C_8F_{17}-X, where X= F, Cl, Br; (ii) Fluoropolymers that are covered by $CF_3[CF_2]_n$-R', where R'=any group, n>16; (iii) Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic and phosphonic acids (including their salts, esters, halides and anhydrides) with ≥8 perfluorinated carbons; (iv) Perfluoroalkane sulfonic acids (including their salts, esters, halides and anhydrides) with ≥9 perfluorinated carbons; (v) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF), as listed in Annex B to the Convention.	Production	• Fire-fighting foam: None • For other production, as allowed for the Parties listed in the Register in accordance with the provisions of part X of Annex A

	Use	In accordance with the provisions of part X of Annex A:
		• Photolithography or etch processes in semiconductor manufacturing
		• Photographic coatings applied to films
		• Textiles for oil and water repellency for the protection of workers from dangerous liquids that comprise risks to their health and safety
		• Invasive and implantable medical devices
		• Fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part X of Annex A
		• Use of perfluorooctyl iodide for the production of perfluorooctyl bromide for the purpose of producing pharmaceutical products, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of part X of Annex A
		• Manufacture of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) for the production of:
		  ○ High-performance, corrosion-resistant gas filter membranes, water filter membranes and membranes for medical textiles
		  ○ Industrial waste heat exchanger equipment
		  ○ Industrial sealants capable of preventing leakage of volatile organic compounds and PM2.5 particulates
		• Manufacture of polyfluoroethylene propylene (FEP) for the production of high-voltage electrical wire and cables for power transmission
		• Manufacture of fluoroelastomers for the production of O-rings, v-belts and plastic accessories for car interiors

Objectives of the PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds produced as allowed by the specific exemptions	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export (historical/current)	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds imported/exported as allowed by the specific exemptions	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in articles/products imported/exported (especially firefighting foams, textiles etc.)	Tonnes	
	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical/current)	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds used to manufacture article/products as allowed by the specific exemptions	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in article/products in use as allowed by the specific exemptions	Tonnes	
Stockpiles	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in article/products stockpiles (especially firefighting foams, textiles wastes)	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds containing wastes stockpiles (especially firefighting foams, textiles wastes)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Chemical	Activity	Specific exemption
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds **"Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds" means the following:** (i) **Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (CAS No. 355-46-4, PFHxS), including branched isomers;** (ii) **Its salts;** (iii) **(iii) Any substance that contains the chemical moiety $C_6F_{13}SO_2^-$ as one of its structural elements and that potentially degrades to PFHxS.**	Production	None
	Use	None

Objectives of the PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compound
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical)	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds produced	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export (historical)	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds imported/exported	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in articles/products imported/exported (especially firefighting foams, textiles etc.)	Tonnes	
	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical)	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds used to manufacture article/products	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in article/products in use	Tonnes	
Stockpiles	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in article/products stockpiles (especially firefighting foams, textiles wastes)	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds containing wastes stockpiles (especially firefighting foams, textiles wastes)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related compounds

Listed in Annex B with:

Specific exemptions for production and use in:

Metal plating (hard-metal plating) only in closed-loop systems

Fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems

Acceptable purposes for production and use against:

Insect baits with sulfluramid (CAS No. 4151-50-2) as an active ingredient for control of leaf-cutting ants from Atta spp. and Acromyrmex spp. for agricultural use only

Objectives of the PFOS, its salts and PFOSF inventory

- Review and summarize the production, use, import and export for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related compounds
- Gather information on stockpiles and wastes containing, or thought to contain perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related compounds
- Assess the legal and institutional framework for control of the production, use, import, export and environmentally sound disposal of the perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related compounds
- Identify gaps in information required to complete the assessment
- Determine need of exemptions and register for the exemptions still allowed
- Identify whether the current situation meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and detail areas where it does not
- Identify the potential perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related compounds contaminated sites

Quantitative data to be generated for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related compounds

Life-cycle step	NIP Quantitative data to be generated	Unit measure	Remarks
Production (historical/current)	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F produced as allowed by the specific exemptions/acceptable purposes	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Import/export (historical/current)	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F imported/exported as allowed by the specific exemptions/acceptable purposes	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F in articles/products imported/exported (especially firefighting foams and hydraulic fluids)	Tonnes	
	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F containing waste imported/exported for environmental sound disposal	Tonnes	
Use (historical/current)	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F used to manufacture article/products as allowed by the specific exemptions/acceptable purposes	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F in article/products in use as allowed by the specific exemptions/acceptable purposes	Tonnes	
Stockpiles	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F in article/products stockpiles (especially firefighting foams and hydraulic fluids wastes)	Tonnes	
Waste stockpiles	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F containing wastes stockpiles (especially firefighting foams and hydraulic fluids wastes)	Tonnes	Data requested by Art. 15 report
Contaminated sites	Potentially contaminated/contaminated sites	Number	

Objectives of the UPOPs inventory

- Carry out initial and regularly updated evaluations of current and projected releases of the chemicals listed in Annex C of the Convention
- Assess the situation regarding BAT/BEP within industries and facilities listed in Annex C
- Detail existing laws and policies relating to the management of releases of these chemicals and to evaluate their effectiveness and deficiencies
- Link and where feasible integrate the action plan on reduction of unintentionally produced POPs with other relevant activities, such as waste/resource management and cleaner production, and to assess synergies with the reduction of mercury and greenhouse gas emissions
- Identify the potential UPOPs contaminated sites

Information and data for UPOPs release estimates

- Information on the 10 source groups from the new/current UNEP toolkit 2013 (http://toolkit.pops.int) present in the country
- Information on individual source categories in the source groups present or possibly present in the country
- Information on activity rates and other detailed information for all source groups and related source categories present or potentially present in the country
- Selection of relevant emission factors for all source groups and related source categories present or potentially present in the country

✓ As some source categories can be similar with those for mercury, GHG emissions, the activity rates collected for compiling those inventories could be used to estimate UPOPs release estimates

✓ If those inventories do not exist, the information on UPOPs activity rates collected during this inventory can be made available to those inventories (development of one database for UPOP, GHG, mercury and possibly other releases; evaluation of PRTR)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

Kenya's experience in developing and updating the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

GREEN GROWTH WEBNAIR ON NIPON SC 26th April 2023

PRESENTER

MR.CYRUS MAGERIA

DIRECTOR, MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Baseline

- Kenya Population- 53 Million 2023
- Area- 580,000 sq Km
- Kenya Economic Indicators
  - Agriculture
  - Manufacturing
  - Services
  - Tourism
- Kenya is a party to Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.
- Party to Montreal Protocol on ODSA
- Signatory to Minamata Convention

NIP Process in Kenya

NIP1 (2002-2006)

- Developed using the initial NIP guidance;
- Covered the 12 initial POPS
- Developed by National Consultants(Legal and Policy, pesticides, industrial POPs, UPOPs, Research, Social economics and budgeting);
- Final NIP endorsed by interministerial committee before submission to convention secretariat.

Update of NIP in 2014

- Developed using 2011 step by Step NIP guidance.
- Teams were formed to develop inventories for POPS pesticides, industrial, UPOPs, research, Social economics
- Draft Implementation strategy.
- Endorsed by the SC Focal Point

Role of NIP at National Level

Sound Chemicals management

- To inform government on POPs production, import, export, use, emissions and releases
- To define POPS problems how much, where, why, to who, to what
- To define which POPs are a priority
- Define low hanging fruits

Compliance issues

- As a party comply with the SC Article 7
- Foundation for legal, policy, social economic plans etc
- To use the data to inform reporting under Article 15

Use of compiled data at national level

Intentional Produced

- Mapping of the location ,quantity and quality of priority toxic chemicals and UPOPS
- Locate stockpiles and waste POPS
- Form a priority list of chemicals of concern needing urgent action
- Develop policy and administrative briefs

Unintentionally Produced(UPOPS)

- Determine the amount of waste generated , quality and quantity of waste streams
- Used to determine whether waste management follows best available technologies (BAT and best environmental practices(BEP)
- Determine emissions and releases

Experience in using the guidance/ toolkit

Guidance and guidelines

- Without UNEP guidance and guidelines the NIP development would have not been possible
- Step by Step guide made it easy and efficient
- Guidelines inventory methodologies are indispensable for calculating production, import, export and disposal.
- The use of guidance and guidelines give the required confidence.

Toolkit

- Laboratory analysis of UPOPs is costly and time consuming for quantifying dioxins, furans, PCBs, PECB, etc
- Use of UNEP Dioxin Toolkit makes it easy and practical
- Once the data/activity of processes are known; calculating emissions and releases is easily calculated.

Challenges

On the Quality of NIP

- Training of consultants on guidelines
- Getting accurate data from stakeholders
- Some data is too old or absent
- Inputting the right data to the toolkit
- Toolkit is not provided for in the country's ways to assess emissions and releases

Timing and Use of the NIP

- Getting the NIP to be the authoritative document for POPs
- Once endorsed to priorities its mainstreaming into institutional strategies and action plans

Conclusion and the Way forward

Conclusion

- To comply with SC, the NIP is indispensable
- For POPS NIP is the best tool to ensure and monitored compliance
- Best thing is to update the NIP immediately after a chemical is listed or a major activity has taken place

Way Forward

- Take note of the lessons learn in developing the initial NIP and first NIP update
- Fast track the NIP update process.

THANK YOU