

Leveraging POPs inventories data to enhance NIP development and implementation and inform policy design

Making Data Work: Applying GMP and POPs Inventories for Evidence-Based Policy in NIPs | Global Webinar
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Importance of POPs inventory data – Setting the scene

- **Strong evidence base is essential** for effective POPs management.
 - **POPs inventories** under the Stockholm Convention:
 - Identify sources and quantities of POPs
 - Track trends and progress toward elimination
 - Support compliance and reporting
 - Inventories are **strategic**, not just technical:
 - Enable evidence-based priorities and targeted actions
 - Shift from isolated interventions to coordinated national strategies
 - **Reliable inventory data is foundational for NIPs:**
 - Anchors development and updates of National Implementation Plans
 - Ensures NIPs are actionable, not only aspirational
 - Covers production, use, emissions, stockpiles & contaminated sites
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What a POPs inventory entails – Beyond data collection

- **Not just a chemical list – a structured, systematic assessment** across multiple categories:
 - Pesticides
 - Industrial POPs
 - Unintentional releases
 - Waste streams
 - Contaminated sites
 - When well designed, inventories are **dynamic tools** that:
 - Reflect the **real national situation**
 - Reveal **hidden stockpiles** and chemicals still in circulation
 - Identify **diffuse emissions** (including from informal sectors)
 - Provide **policy-relevant insights** often not visible otherwise
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Enhancing NIP development through inventory data

- **Enables baseline assessments** to determine:
 - Which POPs are present
 - Quantities and sectors involved
 - Supports realistic targets, timelines & resource allocation
 - **Improves accuracy and completeness of NIP updates**
 - Provides evidence base for integrating newly listed POPs
 - Keeps NIPs relevant and aligned with Convention obligations
 - **Strengthens inter-sectoral coordination**
 - Involves environment, agriculture, industry, waste, health, customs
 - Acts as a catalyst for national dialogue and governance coherence
 - **Supports stronger international reporting**
 - Enables more complete national reports
 - Facilitates meaningful aggregation at the global level
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Supporting NIP implementation – From data to action

- **Drives real implementation impact**
 - Moves beyond planning into concrete action
 - **Identifies priority sectors & actors**
 - Highlights needs for technical assistance, regulation, or financial support
 - E.g., PCB stockpiles, open burning, industrial emissions
 - **Supports deployment of BAT/BEP**
 - Helps regulators and planners target interventions effectively
 - Ensures actions are data-driven, not assumption-based
 - **Informs monitoring & surveillance programmes**
 - Establishes baselines and identifies hotspots
 - Enables tracking of exposure and progress over time
 - **Facilitates resource mobilization**
 - Underpins GEF and other funding proposals
 - Strengthens cases for investment in POPs disposal and remediation
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From technical data to public policy – Informing regulatory and strategic frameworks

- **Translates technical data into policy-relevant actions**
 - **Informs regulatory and strategic decisions**, for example:
 - Bans and restrictions on POPs chemicals and products
 - Emission limits and environmental quality standards
 - Waste management and disposal guidelines
 - Import–export controls and customs enforcement
 - Occupational and public health measures to reduce exposure
 - Product design and recycling standards (e.g., plastics, electronics)
 - **Strengthens alignment across MEAs and other relevant frameworks**
 - Basel, Rotterdam and Minamata Conventions
 - Global Framework on Chemicals and Global Biodiversity Framework
 - **Supports modernized chemicals & waste governance**
 - Avoids duplication of efforts
 - Maximizes cross-sectoral synergies
 - **Facilitates integrated, coherent policymaking**
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Benefits for countries – Why this matters

- **Enhanced compliance** with Stockholm Convention obligations
 - **Evidence-based policy design** rather than reactive approaches
 - **Better prioritization** of financial and technical resources
 - **Improved enforcement capacity** via coordination of regulators, customs & industry
 - **More transparent national reporting** to the COP
 - **Stronger stakeholder engagement** (academia, NGOs, private sector)
 - **Improved risk communication** to the public
 - **Up-to-date inventories = powerful levers** for national action and international cooperation
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Persistent challenges and systemic gaps

- **Fragmented or incomplete data collection**, especially for informal sectors
 - **Insufficient analytical and laboratory capacity**
 - **Lack of standardized methodologies or harmonized reporting formats**
 - **Limited resources for monitoring, sampling, and analysis**
 - **Weak coordination across different government ministries**
 - **Limited awareness among private sector entities**
 - **Challenges in accessing information from customs or trade databases**
 - **Difficulties in identifying POPs in products**, for example in plastics, vehicles, textiles, or electronics
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Opportunities and future directions

- **Standardization & harmonization**
 - Ensures comparability over time and across countries
 - Supported by UNEP & Stockholm Convention Regional Centres
 - **Leverage digital & geospatial tools**
 - Integrate mapping, stockpile tracking, waste flows
 - Improves efficiency, accuracy, and visualization of trends
 - **Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships**
 - Engage agriculture, industry, energy, trade, and health sectors
 - Supports smoother implementation and sustainability
 - **Enhance South–South cooperation**
 - Regional knowledge exchange, peer learning, shared solutions
 - **Integrate with broader policy frameworks**
 - Sustainable consumption & production
 - Circular economy & extended producer responsibility
 - Enables systemic solutions beyond end-of-pipe disposal
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Thank you



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