

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

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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

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- **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

# What a POPs inventory entails – Beyond data collection

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- **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

# Enhancing NIP development through inventory data

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- **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

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- **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

# From technical data to public policy – Informing regulatory and strategic frameworks

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- **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**

## Benefits for countries – Why this matters

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- **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

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- **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

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- **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

# Thank you



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