



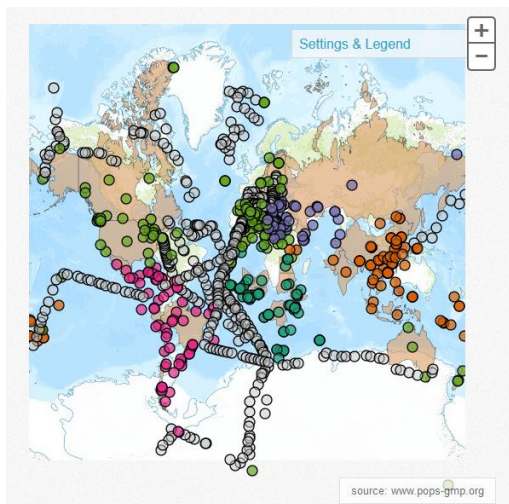
BASEL / ROTTERDAM / STOCKHOLM
C O N V E N T I O N S

Effectiveness Evaluation

Experience of the Stockholm Convention on POPs

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Sources of information

Three main streams of information according to Article 16:

Information on environmental monitoring in core media provided through the **global monitoring plan**;

Information from parties provided through **national reports** submitted pursuant to Article 15;

Information on **non-compliance** provided through procedures to be established under Article 17.

Other relevant scientific, environmental, technical and economic **information available**:

- **COP decisions**
- **National Implementation Plans**
- **Government reports and peer reviewed scientific articles**
- **Outcomes of the review of the Financial Mechanism**
- **GEF database**
- **Needs assessment**
- **Outcomes of the review of regional centres**
- **Etc**

Outputs of expert processes under the Convention:

- The **global monitoring report** under the Global Monitoring Plan;
- The report of the **DDT expert group**;
- The report of the **Toolkit experts**;
- The report of the **PCB Elimination Network**.

These groups through their operation and data analysis have **contributed to QA/QC of the reported data** in their respective areas.

GMP in the context of EE

- The **analysis and interpretation of monitoring data has shown to be central in assessing the effectiveness of the Convention.**
- The GMP can
 - identify and attribute observed changes in POPs concentrations
 - help in approaching global inventories of POPs and
 - help in documenting new substances of concern.
- The input provided through the GMP is the outcome of a **stable long term process of international cooperation** between:
 - A number of long term POP monitoring programs including AMAP, IADN, Great Lakes, LRTAP/EMEP, OSPAR, HELCOM, East Asia Network, MONET, GAPS, WHO/UNEP and national monitoring programmes such as Australia, China, Japan and Spain.
 - 5 Regional Organization Groups composed by 6 members of each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, CEE, GRULAC, WEOG) and a Global Coordination Group including 3 members of each ROG.

Lessons Learnt from first evaluation cycle

- **Approach used in the framework**
 - **Article by Article** evaluation
- **Elements and indicators**
 - Overall **number of indicators** related to a specific article
 - **Correspondence** between the evaluation question, the indicator, and the data available for use
- **Definition of the baseline**
- **Data availability and QA/QC**
 - **Consistent and comparable monitoring data** have been key input to the effectiveness evaluation.
 - **National reporting -- major limitation** - low percentage of responses, responses that contain missing, partial, or incoherent data or differences in interpretation of similar situations.
 - Work has been **conditional to the clarity of responses from Parties.**
 - **Absence of compliance mechanism** has resulted in large gaps in information on whether Parties are meeting their obligations
 - Where **dedicated processes / expert groups** have been established they **provided structured reports and data analysis** in the respective areas.

Thank you



**Food and Agriculture
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**environment
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